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REPORT

OF THE

35662

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1888.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1888.

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FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, December 3, 1888.

SIR: The fifty-seventh annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is respectfully submitted.*

INDIAN FINANCES.

FUNDS AVAILABLE DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1887-'88 AND 1888-'89.

The following tabulated statement shows the amounts that were appropriated by Congress, for the Indian service, for the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively:

TABLE 1.—Showing appropriations for 1887-'88 and 1888-'89.

Appropriations.	1887-'88.	1888-'89.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent	\$483,002.66	\$1,001,215.50	\$518,212.84	.....
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual ..	1,667,240.00	1,656,240.00	.....	\$11,000.00
Support of Indian tribes, gratuities	988,500.00	754,500.00	.....	234,000.00
Support of Indian schools	1,179,915.00	1,352,765.00	172,850.00	.....
Incidental and contingent expenses Indian service	168,000.00	169,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Current expenses	752,800.00	877,420.00	124,620.00	.....
Total	5,239,457.66	5,811,140.50	816,682.84	245,000.00
Net increase .....	.....	.....	571,682.84	.....

Many of the Indian treaties contain provisions that certain definite sums shall be annually appropriated by Congress for the benefit of the tribes who are parties to said treaties, such annual appropriations to be made during an indefinite period, or for a specified number of years. Every year, until the expiration of the treaties, Congress must therefore appropriate these sums; and the aggregate amounts thereof, appropriated for the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, are stated in the above table as appropriations for "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent."

* The present Commissioner entered upon the discharge of the duties of the Office of Indian Affairs on the 10th of October last.

Most of the treaties contain provisions that subsistence, clothing, the services of certain agency and school employes, etc., shall be furnished by the Government, but do not specifically state the amount of money that must be appropriated every year to fulfil these treaty stipulations. The amounts that will be annually required for this purpose are therefore approximately estimated by this office, and upon these estimates Congress annually makes appropriations, which can be used only for expenditures incurred during the fiscal year for which the appropriations are made. The aggregate amounts of such appropriations for the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, are stated in the above table as appropriations for "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual."

For tribes and bands whose treaties have expired by limitation, or whose treaty funds are not sufficient for their support, Congress annually appropriates certain sums as gratuities. The aggregate amounts of such appropriations for the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, are stated in the above table as appropriations for "Support of Indian tribes, gratuities."

In addition to the sums specifically required by treaty stipulations for educational purposes, Congress annually appropriates certain other sums for Indian educational purposes, such additional sums being gratuities. The aggregate amounts of such additional appropriations for the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, are stated in the above table as appropriations for "Support of Indian schools."

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Indian service, except the traveling and incidental expenses of the Superintendent of Indian Schools and of the five Indian inspectors, but including aid for certain tribes in Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, Congress annually appropriates certain sums, which are gratuities. The aggregate amounts of these appropriations for the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, are stated in the above table as appropriations for "Incidental and contingent expenses Indian service."

For (1) pay of agents, interpreters, police, additional farmers, the five Indian inspectors, and the Superintendent of Schools; (2) traveling expenses of Indian inspectors and of Superintendent of Schools; (3) erection and repair of agency buildings; (4) surveying and allotting lands in severalty; (5) advertising, telegraphing, transporting Indian supplies, investigating Indian depredation claims, and for other purposes, Congress annually appropriates certain sums. The aggregate amounts of such appropriations for the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, are stated in the above table as appropriations for "Current expenses."

The increase in appropriations for the fiscal year 1888-'89, as compared with those for 1887-'88, is explained as follows:

(1) While the usual gratuity appropriations for the Indians at Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, and Fort Peck agencies, Montana, contained in the

appropriation bill for 1887-'88, were omitted from the bill for 1888-'89, certain other appropriations, aggregating more than the above-mentioned gratuity appropriations, were made for 1888-'89, as required by an act "to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Gros Ventres, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Indians, in Montana."*

(2) The appropriation act for 1887-'88 contained appropriations for the interest on the principal due, under treaties, to the Miamis of Eel River and to the Pottawatomes of Huron; but the act of 1888-'89 made an appropriation to pay to these bands the principal instead of the interest.

(3) The school appropriations for 1888-'89 were larger than those for 1887-'88.

In addition to the above-named appropriations, there were available, for expenditure, at the commencement of the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, the following unexpended balances of permanent Indian funds:

TABLE 2.—*Showing unexpended balances of permanent funds available for 1887-'88 and 1888-'89.*

Balances.	1887-'88.	1888-'89.	Increase.	Decrease.
Of funds appropriated under treaty stipulations, of a permanent character.....	\$416,390.90	\$414,675.50	.....	\$1,715.40
Of funds appropriated for erection of school buildings at Lawrence, Kans., Santa Fé, N. Mex., etc	229,313.78	119,620.99	.....	109,692.79
Of appropriations for negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, surveying and allotting Indian reservations, digging ditches, and proceeds of sale of Indian lands	316,800.31	428,156.11	\$111,355.80	.....
Of Indian moneys, miscellaneous*.....	66,424.50	104,903.87	38,479.37	.....
Total	1,028,929.49	1,067,856.47	149,835.17	111,408.19
Net increase.....	.....	.....	88,426.98	.....

* This fund is derived principally from sale of grazing privileges on various reservations, tax on cattle crossing reservations, and proceeds of wood and hay cut and sold from reservations.

In addition to the above-named appropriations and balances, the aggregate amounts of the trust funds, in bonds or otherwise, held at the commencement of the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, were as follows:

TABLE 3.—*Showing trust funds held at commencement of 1887-'88 and 1888-'89.*

Trust funds.	1887-'88.	1888-'89.	Increase.	Decrease.
Principal	\$16,644,869.16	\$17,097,463.32	\$452,594.16	.....
Accrued interest, annual	837,725.49	860,855.19	22,629.70	.....
Accrued interest, balances.....	724,387.79	656,023.44	.....	\$68,364.35
Total	18,206,982.44	18,613,841.95	475,223.86	68,364.35
Net increase.....	.....	.....	406,659.51	.....

* This act will be found on page 302 of this report.

VIII REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The following table shows (1) the several funds that were available for Indian expenditures at the commencement of the past fiscal year, and (2) the amount that was expended during that year from each of said funds:

TABLE 4.—*Showing money available and expenditures made during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.*

Sources.	On hand July 1, 1887.	Expended during year.
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent.....	\$483,002.66	\$483,002.66
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual.....	1,667,240.00	1,620,588.35
Support of Indian tribes, gratuities.....	968,500.00	904,681.46
Support of Indian schools.....	1,179,915.00	995,786.07
Incidental expenses Indian service.....	168,000.00	154,092.54
Current expenses.....	752,800.00	687,702.66
Interest on trust funds.....	837,725.49	837,725.49
Total.....	6,077,183.15	5,683,579.27
<i>Balances, permanent.</i>		
Of funds appropriated under treaty stipulations of a permanent character.....	416,390.90	1,750.40
Of funds appropriated for erection of school buildings at Lawrence, Kans., Santa Fe, N. Mex., etc.....	229,813.78	109,692.79
Of appropriations for negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, surveying and allotting Indian reservations, digging ditches, and proceeds of sale of Indian lands.....	316,900.31	22,462.97
Of Indian moneys, miscellaneous.....	66,424.50	25,812.33
Of interest on trust funds.....	724,287.79	68,364.35
Total.....	1,753,817.28	228,082.84
Aggregate.....	7,830,990.43	5,911,662.11

By summarizing the 1888-'89 columns of Tables 1 and 2 and the last two items of that column in Table 3, the aggregate amount of money that was available for Indian expenditures on July 1, 1888, applicable during the current fiscal year, is ascertained to have been as follows:

TABLE 5.—*Showing total money available for fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.*

Sources.	Amount.
Appropriations.....	\$6,811,140.50
Balances.....	1,067,356.47
Interest on trust funds.....	860,355.19
Interest, balances.....	656,023.44
Total.....	8,394,875.60

TRUST FUNDS OF THE CHEROKEES, CHICKASAWS, AND CHOCTAWS.

Of the \$17,097,463.32, principal, held in trust, as shown in the 1888-'89 column of Table 3, the sum of \$4,484,232.76 belongs to three of the Five Civilized Tribes, in the following proportions:

TABLE 6.—*Showing the trust funds of three of the Five Civilized Tribes.*

Tribes.	Amount of principal.	Annual interest.
Cherokees	\$2,625,842.37	\$137,400.33
Chickasaws	1,308,695.65	68,404.95
Choctaws	549,694.74	32,344.73
Total	4,484,232.76	238,219.01

The interest on the principal of the invested funds of each of these tribes is placed annually, with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Saint Louis, to the credit of the treasurer of each nation, and is expended as its council directs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has no control of the expenditure of this interest.

TRUST FUNDS OF OTHER TRIBES.

The balance of the before-named sum of \$17,097,463.32, amounting to \$12,613,230.56, belongs to a number of tribes, as enumerated below, and the interest thereon, at 4, 5, and 6 per cent., as the case may be, is either paid to or expended for the benefit of those tribes.

TABLE 7.—*Showing trust funds of tribes other than the Five Civilized Tribes.*

Tribes.	Principal.	Tribes.	Principal.
Chippewa and Christian Indians	\$42,500.36	Poncas	70,000.00
Delawares	874,178.54	Pottawatomies	184,094.57
Eastern Shawnees	9,079.12	Sac and Fox of Missouri	21,659.12
Iowas	171,543.37	Sac and Fox of Mississippi	55,058.21
Kansas	27,174.41	Senecas	40,979.60
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	98,000.00	Senecas, Tonawanda band	86,950.00
Kickapoos	136,947.63	Senecas and Shawnees	15,140.42
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands	20,000.00	Shawnees	1,985.65
Menomonees	153,039.38	Stockbridges	75,886.04
Osages	7,878,606.18	Shoshones and Bannacks	6,000.00
Omahas	156,100.39	Umatillas	60,080.04
Otoes and Missourias	412,116.39	Utes	1,750,000.00
Pawnees	268,042.14	Total	\$2,613,230.56

The accrued trust-fund interest, shown in Table 3, amounting to the sum of \$656,023.44, is applicable for such expenditures as from time to time may be found to be proper.

REMARKS.

The foregoing statements of moneys to the credit of Indian tribes will undoubtedly suggest to persons not acquainted with the difficult and perplexing details of Indian finances the questions, Why is there

any want among the American Indians? Why are not the millions of dollars that belong to them used in their education and support? Why is it that, with these great sums of money standing to their credit, we so often hear that they are suffering from wants that can not be supplied, and that some of them are starving? The fact is, Indian tribes are like white families—some of them are rich, some are well-to-do, some are poor, and some are destitute. Take, for instance; the Osages and the Navajoes. The former, numbering only 1,500, have to their credit \$7,878,606, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; while the latter, numbering about 17,000, have nothing to their credit, and Congress appropriates only \$7,500 per annum for their benefit. Not one cent of the money belonging to the Osages can be used for the benefit of the Navajoes, or of any other tribe.

Every fund and every appropriation must be used for its own particular purpose, and can not be used for any other purpose. When this fact is considered, and when it is remembered that there are over 350 appropriations and funds, each applicable to certain purposes only, which are specified either in the treaties or in the laws, the difficulties occurring in the management of the financial affairs of the Indians may be appreciated.

Other information on the subject of Indian finances may be found in the financial statistics appended to this report.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

SCHOOLS SUPPORTED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY GOVERNMENT.

On June 30, 1888, the end of the last fiscal year, the Government was supporting, in whole or in part, 233 Indian schools, of which 126 were boarding- and 107 were day-schools.

On June 30, 1887, the end of the preceding fiscal year, there were 227 such schools—117 boarding and 110 day schools.

It thus appears that during the past fiscal year there was an increase of 9 in the number of boarding- and a decrease of 3 in the number of day-schools, the net increase in the whole number of schools being 6.

Of the 126 boarding-schools, 74 were under direct control of this Bureau, 3 were schools at which pupils had been placed under special appropriations made by Congress, and 49 were being conducted under contract with the Government. Of the day-schools, 85 were under direct control of the Bureau, and 22 were contract schools.

SCHOOL POPULATION, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

The schools above referred to were supplied from a school population of, approximately, 40,000 children between six and sixteen years of age.

The attendance at these schools, the number of pupils whom the

school-buildings could accommodate, and the cost to the Government of maintaining the schools, during the fiscal year 1887-'88, are shown in the following table :

TABLE 8.—*Showing number of schools, school-house capacity, enrollment, average attendance, number of employes, and cost during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.*

Kind of schools.	No.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	No. of employes.	Cost to Government.
<i>Controlled directly by Indian Bureau.</i>						
Boarding-schools.....	69	5,372	5,647	4,341	637	\$580,954.39
Day-schools.....	85	3,344	3,175	1,929	112	58,162.75
Industrial training-schools	5	1,500	1,570	1,388	179	235,899.12
Total Government schools.....	159	10,216	10,392	7,658	928	875,016.16
<i>Specially appropriated for.....</i>	8	610	512	478	81	\$75,278.66
<i>Conducted under contract with Indian Bureau.</i>						
Boarding-schools.....	49	4,207	3,015	2,498	489	\$244,567.56
Day-schools.....	22	1,431	1,293	786	89	14,532.17
Total contract schools.....	71	5,638	4,308	3,284	528	259,119.73
Aggregate.....	238	16,464	15,212	11,420	1,537	\$1,209,414.55

* Four of these schools (having 32 employes) are managed by religious organizations, and are assisted by the Government which issues clothing and subsistence to the pupils.

In the preceding table reference is made to five training-schools, and to three schools for which special appropriations are annually made. The names and statistics of those schools are as follows :

TABLE 9.—*Showing capacity, enrollment, average attendance, etc., of training-schools (1) controlled directly by Indian Bureau, and (2) specially appropriated for.*

Name of school.	Location.	Number pupils.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	No. of employes.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
<i>Controlled directly by Indian Bureau.</i>								
Carlisle Training	Carlisle, Pa		\$167	500	51	585	563	\$81,000.00
Chilocco Training	Chilocco, Ind. Ter.		167	200	27	188	154	25,567.76
Genoa Training	Genoa, Nebr.		167	200	27	199	166	29,750.09
Haskell Institute	Lawrence, Kans.		167	350	39	398	338	65,273.19
Chemawa Training	Near Salem, Oreg.		167	250	35	200	167	34,308.17
Total				1,500	179	1,570	1,388	235,899.12
<i>Specially appropriated for.</i>								
Hampton Institute	Hampton, Va.	120	167	150	31	126	118	19,641.11
Lincoln Institution	Philadelphia, Pa.	200	167	200	80	212	200	33,137.55
St. Ignatius Mission	Flathead, Mont.	150	150	200	20	174	160	22,500.00
Total		470		610	81	512	478	75,278.66
Aggregate		470		2,110	260	2,082	1,866	311,177.78

XII REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The three schools, "specially appropriated for," mentioned in Table 8, are not Government schools. They are private institutions, in which Indian children are placed under appropriations annually made by Congress for the education in such schools of a specified number of pupils at a certain rate per capita per annum.

The enrollment and average attendance at Government and contract schools (including the three schools specially appropriated for) during the fiscal years 1886-'87 and 1887-'88, respectively, and the increase in enrollment and in attendance during 1888, as compared with 1887, was as follows:

TABLE 10.—*Showing increase of school enrollment and average attendance during the fiscal year 1887-'88 over the fiscal year 1886-'87.*

Kind of school.	Enrolled.		Increase.	Average attend- ance.		Increase.
	1886-'87.	1887-'88.		1886-'87.	1887-'88.	
Government:						
Boarding	7, 621	7, 729	108	5, 939	6, 207	268
Day	3, 115	3, 175	60	1, 896	1, 929	33
Total	10, 736	10, 904	168	7, 835	8, 136	301
Contract:						
Boarding	2, 553	3, 015	462	2, 081	2, 408	417
Day	1, 044	1, 293	249	604	780	182
Total	3, 597	4, 308	711	2, 685	3, 284	599
Aggregate	14, 333	15, 212	879	10, 520	11, 420	900

In this connection, the following comparative statement, showing the attendance at Indian schools during the past six years, is made:

TABLE 11.—*Showing Indian-school attendance from 1882 to 1888, both years inclusive.*

Year.	Boarding-schools.		* Day-schools.	
	Number.	Average attend- ance.	Number.	Average attend- ance.
1882	71	2, 755	54	1, 311
1883	78	2, 599	64	1, 443
1884	86	4, 358	76	1, 757
1885	114	6, 201	86	1, 943
1886	115	7, 260	99	2, 370
1887	117	8, 020	110	2, 509
1888	126	8, 705	107	2, 715

FUNDS FROM WHICH SCHOOL EXPENDITURES WERE MADE.

The several funds from which moneys were expended, during the last fiscal year, for Indian educational purposes, are shown in the following table:

TABLE 12.—*Showing the several funds from which expenditures for Indian educational purposes were made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.*

Appropriation.	Expended for—	Amount.	Date of act, resolution, or treaty.
Fulfilling treaties with—			
Iowas	Teachers and supplies	\$2,875.00	May 17, 1854
Miamies of Kansas, interest.....	Teachers.....	573.00	June 5, 1854
Osages.....	do.....	3,015.01	June 2, 1825
Otoes and Missourias.....	Supplies	31.44	Mar. 15, 1854
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, interest.	Teachers and supplies.....	3,990.00	Oct. 11, 1842
Support of—			
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas.	Teachers and supplies.....	10,905.45	Mar. 2, 1887
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	do.....	32.22	Do.
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegiens.	do.....	11.68	Do.
Chippewas of the Mississippi.....	Teachers.....	3,990.00	Mar. 19, 1867
Crows, employés.....	Teachers and supplies.....	1,500.00	May 7, 1868
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.....	Teachers.....	800.00	Oct. 28, 1867
Moles.....	Teachers and supplies.....	2,770.29	Dec. 21, 1855
Flatheads and other confederated tribes.	Supplies	188.82	Mar. 2, 1887
Flatheads, Carlos Band.....	do.....	167.21	Do.
Gros Ventres in Montana.....	do.....	38.45	Do.
Pawnees, schools.....	Teachers and supplies.....	7,406.09	Sept. 24, 1857
Quapaws, education.....	do.....	993.37	{ May 13, 1833. Feb. 23, 1867
Sioux of Devil's Lake.....	do.....	27.20	Mar. 2, 1887
Sioux, subsistence and civilization..	do.....	31,803.03	Feb. 28, 1877
Sioux, schools at Santee and Crow Creek.	Teachers.....	5,954.15	Mar. 2, 1887
Sioux, employés.....	do.....	4,500.00	Apr. 29, 1868
Gratuities—special appropriations:			
School buildings.....	Buildings and repairs	36,508.72	Mar. 2, 1887
Schools.....	Teachers and supplies.....	622,047.10	Do.
Schools in Alaska	Schools under contract.....	16,642.32	Do.
School, Carlisle, Pa.....	Teachers and supplies	80,879.34	Do.
School, Chilocco, Ind. T	{ Buildings and repairs	1,284.08	Do.
	{ Teachers and supplies	25,467.22	Do.
School, Genoa, Nebr.....	{ do.....	29,750.00	Do.
	{ Buildings and repairs	6,000.00	Do.
School, Hampton, Va	Support of Indian pupils.....	19,641.11	Do.
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia.....	do.....	33,137.57	Do.
	{ Buildings and repairs	3,199.86	Do.
School, Lawrence, Kans	{ Buildings and grounds	22,000.00	May 15, 1836
	{ Teachers and supplies.....	65,273.19	Do.

TABLE 12.—*Showing the several funds from which expenditures for Indian educational purposes were made, etc.—Continued.*

Appropriation.	Expended for—	Amount.	Date of act, resolution, or treaty.
Gratuities—special appropriations—Continued.			
School, Salem, Oreg	Teachers and supplies	\$33,816.09	Mar. 2, 1887
School, St. Ignatius Mission, Mont ..	Support of Indian pupils	22,500.00	Do.
Schools in States .....	.....do.....	49,889.42	Do.
School, stock cattle .....	.....do.....	5,134.50	Do.
Transportation of Indian pupils .....	.....do.....	16,693.26	Do.
Building, Forest Grove, Oregon	Building repairs	2,277.40	Mar. 3, 1885
Pupils in schools and in private families.	Teachers and supplies	5,659.27	May 17, 1882
Interest on—			
Kansas school fund	Teachers and supplies	1,688.52	June 3, 1825
Iowa fund	Supplies	648.88	May 17, 1854
Kaskaakia, etc., school fund	Teachers	120.00	May 30, 1854
Omaha, school fund	Teachers and supplies	7,182.81	Aug. 7, 1882
Osage fund	Schools under contract	4,452.00	Sept. 29, 1865
Osage school fund	Teachers and supplies	9,000.99	Do.—
Pottawatomie school fund .....	.....do.....	2,424.12	Sept. 26, 1833
Stockbridge consolidated fund .....	.....do.....	300.00	Feb. 6, 1871
Umatilla school fund .....	.....do.....	5,137.44	Aug. 5, 1882
Ute 4 per cent. fund .....	.....do.....	9,910.75	June 15, 1880
Miscellaneous:			
Indian School Superintendent	Salary	1,500.00	Mar. 2, 1887
	Traveling expenses	519.98	Do.
North Carolina Cherokees	Schools under contract	1,960.00	Aug. 15, 1876
Total		\$1,224,218.35	

* There is a slight discrepancy between the aggregate of this table and the aggregate cost given in Table 8. This table includes and Table 8 omits expenditures for the transportation of pupils, and Table 8 includes the value of some articles on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, which were used by the schools during the year.

CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

The Indian Office avails itself of every suitable means for the education of Indian youth; and since Government appropriations are insufficient to support the pupils who are anxious to enter school, and since, also, Government school buildings will accommodate but little more than one-fourth of the number of children of school age, it has become the policy of the office to make contracts, for the education of Indian children, with religious organizations that agree to train pupils properly, and to furnish buildings suitable for their accommodation.

Such contracts have been made, notably, with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the American Missionary Association (Congregational). Contracts have also been made with the Friends, Lutherans, Unitarians, and Mennonites. The Episcopalians have a large school work among the Indians, which is assisted by the Government, but in only two instances in the way of formal contracts.*

* Since the end of the fiscal year a contract has been made with the Woman's Board of Missions of the Methodist Church (North) for a school in the Indian Territory, and with the Episcopal Church for some schools in Minnesota.

The expense incurred by these denominations in the erection of buildings devoted to educational work among Indians has not been ascertained, but it is known that the Catholics,* the Congregationalists, the Presbyterians, and the Episcopalians have invested large sums in this way. The management of these contract schools is in almost all cases excellent, and the good work which they are doing has been referred to in the highest terms by inspectors, special agents, and private individuals who have visited them.

In this connection, it will be observed that the increase in enrollment and in attendance during the past year, as shown in Table 10, occurred in great part at the schools which were conducted under contract with this Bureau. This was because the accommodations at the schools conducted by the Government were not, within the period specified, materially increased, while the religious organizations which conducted the contract schools furnished, within said period, increased accommodations for 1,474 boarding and 508 day pupils, a total of 1,982.

SCHOOL CONTRACTS WITH BUREAU OF CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSIONS.

And here a few words may be said in refutation of the charge that in making school contracts the Indian Bureau has discriminated in favor of the Catholics. The charge is unfounded. The policy of the Indian Office has been and now is to enlist in Indian educational work the co-operation of every religious organization that has proper facilities for educating Indian youth. No such organization, thus equipped, has ever asked for contracts and been refused; and that the Catholics have contracts for the greatest number of pupils is not due to discrimination in their favor, but to the fact that they have expended larger sums of money than any other denomination in the erection of school-buildings and in the establishment of schools, and therefore have been enabled to accommodate more pupils under contract.

But neither the Catholic nor any other religious denomination can be truthfully charged with mercenary or selfish motives in asking for school contracts, for there is no money-making opportunity in any contract for educating Indian children. The rate paid per capita per annum is, in the majority of cases, but \$108; a limited number being paid at the rate of \$125. For this amount per capita the organization carrying on the school must furnish necessary buildings, and must clothe, feed, care for, and teach an Indian child; and certainly there can be no profit in such a contract. It is understood by all contractors that the amount allowed by the Government is only in the nature of a contribution, and that the additional amount necessary for properly caring for the pupils must be furnished by the parties carrying on the school.

* The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions reports that it expended \$115,000 for Indian school buildings and furnishings during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, and that the whole amount invested by the Catholics in such buildings is about \$1,000,000.

THE PLATFORM OF THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

Nothing, it is maintained, should be done to impair or weaken any of the agencies at present engaged in the work of Indian education. It is therefore concluded that the contract system ought to be continued until the Government is prepared with adequate buildings and competent teachers to assume the entire work of secular education; but the duty of the Government to undertake the task of furnishing primary and secular education for all Indian children of school age on the reservations under Federal control must be constantly insisted upon. In the language of the platform of the Lake Mohonk Conference, at its sixth annual session, held last October, the Government "has no right to thrust this burden [of Indian education] upon the pioneer population in the midst of which the Indians happen to be located. It has no right to leave this burden to be carried by the churches and private philanthropic societies which have taken it up only because the necessity was great and the neglect absolute. The cost of education is immeasurably less than the cost of war; the cost of educating the Indian for self-support is less than one-tenth the cost of keeping him in pauperism."

With that conference this office is also in full agreement upon the following propositions:

(1) That Indian education should be compulsory; but on those principles of compulsion which are recognized as legitimate in the free commonwealths of the world, which principles, while they would require the Indian child to receive such education as would fit him for civilized life and self-support therein, would leave with his parents the liberty to choose between the Government and the private school, so long as the private school furnished the elements required by civilized life and conformed to a uniform standard prescribed by the Government and maintained in its own schools.

(2) That a uniform standard of qualifications should be required of all teachers receiving appointments, and should be enforced by rigid and impartial examinations.

(3) That the official tenure of the teacher should be permanent, and removals should be made only for inefficiency, incompetency, or other unfitness.

(4) That the whole educational service should, in the interest of just administration and efficient work, be exempt from those changes and that instability of tenure which appertain to partisan appointments.*

PROHIBITION OF THE VERNACULAR IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

In this connection, notice may be taken of the discussion that occurred among some of the religious denominations during the past fiscal year on account of a misunderstanding by them of the intention of the

* This subject is more particularly referred to hereafter on pages lxxxiii-lxxxvii.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs in issuing orders forbidding the teaching of the vernacular to children in Indian schools. The position of the Indian Office was stated by my predecessor in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

Protests from many religious bodies were sent to the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Indian Commissioner, all based upon the assumption that it was the intention to forbid the reading of the Bible in the vernacular. To correct this impression, the Commissioner published, in pamphlet form, under date of April 16, 1888, "Correspondence on the Subject of Teaching the Vernacular in Indian Schools." This pamphlet was generally circulated among the friends of Indian education and others; and it is believed that the dissemination of the information contained therein has given to the public a correct impression of the purpose of the orders. But, in view of the widespread and apparently deep-seated misunderstanding in regard to the bearing of these orders upon the use of the Bible published in Indian vernaculars, it may be well to state that it is not the intention of the Indian Bureau to prohibit the reading of the Bible by any Indian in any language, or by anybody to any Indian in any language or in any Indian vernacular, anywhere, at any time.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

In further comment upon the subject of Indian education, I may say that while the general condition of the schools during the year has been good, special attention ought to be called to the fact that the attendance at the Government reservation schools has increased to such an extent that there is, practically, no room in them for more pupils. As a rule, Indians among whom schools have been established are now willing to send their children to school, and, in not a few cases, are asking for more school facilities. Many Indians who, only a few years ago, positively refused to allow their children to learn the "white man's way," and who are yet unwilling to have their children sent for a term of years to remote schools, are now not only ready, but anxious, to have them educated in reservation schools not remote from their camps.

That additional schools have not been established, in accordance with the reasonable wishes of these and other Indians, is due largely to the construction that has been given to the provision of the annual appropriation act that limits to \$10,000 the amount that may be expended in the erection of a boarding-school-building. The construction put upon this provision is that all the buildings necessary at a boarding-school must be erected at a total outlay of not exceeding \$10,000, and that this includes the furnishing of such buildings. It has been held by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury that it would be contrary to the spirit and intent of Congress to use building appropriations for an addition to, or for the alteration or completion of, a school-building, if its

entire cost, including furniture, had reached \$10,000, unless the additional expenditure contemplated could be included under the head of repairs.

It is true that \$10,000 is sufficient to erect suitable school-buildings in some localities, but in most localities that amount is entirely inadequate; and this limitation, thus construed, has prevented this Bureau from furnishing suitable and adequate school-building accommodations upon many reservations where they are much needed. For instance, the Ute Indians, on the Uintah Reservation, Utah, have 250 children of school age, and until recently they have sullenly refused to have their children educated. Every effort to induce them to send their children to the school at Grand Junction, Colo., which was established in part for their benefit, has been unsuccessful, and at this time not one Ute child is in attendance thereat. "We will not," they said, "send any of our children away to the Grand Junction or any other school, but we will send all our children to school if a good school is established at our agency." To test their sincerity, a competent teacher and some school supplies and furnishings were sent to the agency, where there is a school-building, but a building that is in every respect unsuited for its purpose. This building can not properly accommodate even twenty-five pupils; but thirty-six have been crowded into it. Observing this desire for educational advantages, which patience and hard work on the part of the agent and school superintendent had succeeded in awakening in these non-progressive Indians, and being anxious to give it fair opportunity and scope, plans and specifications were prepared for the erection of a boarding-school-building large enough to accommodate seventy-five children. The plans were for a plain building, to be erected with all possible economy consistent with stability and comfort. Bids were advertised for, according to law, and the lowest received was \$13,000 in excess of the building limitation of \$10,000. This instance is cited to show how difficult it is, while acting under the restrictions of such a rigid policy of economy, to do prompt and effective work in the pending attempt to educate the rising generation of Indians.

As stated above, the \$10,000-building-limitation provision has been construed to mean that not more than that amount can be expended for school-buildings at any school, and it has been held that no addition can be made to any building upon which \$10,000 has already been expended. It may be said that, if the policy of erecting large school-buildings were abandoned, \$10,000 would in most cases be sufficient for the erection of any one building; but in the event of such a change in the character of school-buildings more than one building would be needed for every boarding-school. There are good reasons for the belief that such a change should be made, some of which may be stated.

Any one who thoughtfully considers the subject of Indian education must conclude that industrial training should be the principal feature

in every Indian school; and by "industrial training" is not meant the mere teaching of the trades and arts. The Indian child must be taught many things which come to the white child, because of environment, without the school-master's aid. From the day of its birth the child of civilized parents is constantly in contact with civilized modes of life—of action, thought, speech, dress—and is surrounded by a thousand beneficent influences that never operate upon the child of savage parentage, who, in his birth-hour, is encompassed by a degrading atmosphere of superstition and of barbarism. Out from the conditions of his birth he must be led in his early years into the environments of civilized domestic life. And he must be thus led by the school-teacher. But under the present school system, with its large boarding-school-buildings crowded with pupils, and its many-bedded dormitories and great dining-rooms, the Indian child can not receive an adequate idea of civilized home-life. At the schools conducted in large buildings, matrons, cooks, seamstresses, laundresses, and other employés, who should teach the girl pupils the difficult art of the housekeeper, are too busily occupied in keeping up their respective departments of work to devote the time necessary for the painstaking training of awkward or ignorant girls in the skillful performance of the numberless duties which appertain to civilized housekeeping and home-making; and of just this sort of instruction these pupils stand more in need than they do of literary attainments. For a large boarding-school it would therefore be better to have a main building, which should contain only the recitation rooms, with perhaps quarters for the superintendent and literary teachers, and to have other buildings which should each accommodate a small number of children. Each of these buildings could be made the home of the children domiciled therein, and in this home the girls could be taught, by actual practice, how to cook, to wash, to make and mend clothes, to sweep, to make beds—in short, could be instructed in all things that are taught to white girls in the homes of civilized communities; and the boys, while thus enabled to enjoy the advantages of home life, could be taught farming and trades suitable to their various localities. Gardens attached to these homes could be cultivated by both boys and girls.

The effect of such an industrial school system would be to build up a community, a little village, in which the children would become acquainted with and would actually practice the customs and habits, the arts and the trades, which, at least in part, distinguish civilized life from barbarism.

The adoption of an industrial-school system of this sort would necessarily require a larger number of employés than are now in the service, and would be more expensive than the present system; but certainly the American people would not, therefore, hesitate to adopt such a plan of Indian education if they could be assured that by its adoption the Indian race would be lifted out of darkness and superstition into the light of Christian civilization.

EMPLOYÉS AT INDIAN SCHOOLS.

In the management of the schools controlled directly by this Bureau there were employed 757 white persons and 137 Indians—in all, 894 regular employés—as follows:

TABLE 13.—*Showing the positions and the number of white and Indian employés in the Indian school service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.*

Positions.	Whites.	Indians.	Total.
Superintendents	13	.....	13
Assistant superintendent	1	.....	1
Superintendents and principal teachers	55	.....	55
Superintendents for day-schools	2	.....	2
Disciplinarians	3	2	5
Teachers	241	.....	241
Assistant teachers .....	.....	7	7
Industrial teachers	63	.....	63
Assistant industrial teachers .....	.....	5	5
Mechanical teacher	1	.....	1
Matrons	82	.....	82
Assistant matrons .....	.....	7	7
Seamstresses	63	2	65
Assistant seamstresses .....	.....	10	10
Cooks	63	4	67
Assistant cooks	1	10	11
Laundresses	53	8	61
Assistant laundresses	1	7	8
Physicians	6	.....	6
Clerks	9	.....	9
Clerks and physicians	5	.....	5
Teachers and seamstresses	2	.....	2
Assistant teacher and seamstress	1	.....	1
Assistant teachers and matrons	5	.....	5
Matrons and seamstresses	5	.....	5
Cooks and laundresses	7	.....	7
Nurses	4	.....	4
Bakers	7	4	11
Butchers .....	.....	2	2
Agent for out pupils	1	.....	1
Dairy manager	1	.....	1
Farmers	7	.....	7
Assistant farmers .....	.....	2	2
Assistant farmer and gardener	1	.....	1
Gardener	1	.....	1
Engineers	5	.....	5
Carpenters	13	.....	13
Wagon-makers	2	.....	2
Tinners	2	.....	2
Shoe-makers	6	1	7
Shoe and harness makers	5	.....	5
Harness-makers	4	1	5
Tailors	7	1	8
Painter	1	.....	1
Printer .....	.....	1	1
Blacksmiths	2	.....	2
Blacksmith and wheelwright	1	.....	1

TABLE 13.—*Showing the positions and the number of white and Indian employés in the Indian school service, etc.*—Continued.

Positions.	Whites.	Indians.	Total.
Blacksmith and wagon-maker.....	1		1
Store-keepers.....	2	2	4
Watchmen.....	2	10	12
Apprentices.....		15	15
Janitor.....		1	1
Hospital steward.....		1	1
Cadet-sergeants.....		19	19
Herders.....		2	2
Helpers.....		7	7
Laborers.....		6	
Total.....	757	137	894

In addition to the regular employés above enumerated a large number of persons are irregularly employed in connection with the schools. The great majority of these irregular employés are Indian pupils engaged in learning trades, to each of whom a few cents a day are paid. These payments are justified by the fact that the pupils work more willingly and industriously and learn more rapidly under the incentive of small wages than they would if they were not thus recompensed for their labor; and, moreover, they thus learn the value of small earnings and small savings.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Formerly all school employés, excepting the superintendents of the industrial training schools at Carlisle, Pa.; Lawrence, Kans.; Genoa, Nebr.; Salem (Chemawa), Oregon; and Chilocco, Ind. T., were appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon nominations made either by Indian agents or by the superintendents of the industrial schools referred to above. But by the act making appropriations for the Indian service, approved June 29, 1888 (section 8), it is provided that the Superintendent of Indian Schools "shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, employ and discharge superintendents, teachers, and other persons connected with schools wholly supported by the Government."

This and other additions that have been made by the current appropriation act to the duties of the Superintendent of Indian Schools has raised certain questions concerning the relations of that officer to this Bureau.

Heretofore the Bureau of Indian Affairs has had, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, authority to do the following things in reference to Indian school matters:

(1) To disburse all gratuity appropriations made for Indian education and also all Indian treaty education funds. Under this authority the

Bureau has purchased clothing and subsistence and all other articles necessary in the management of the schools; has contracted with private institutions for the education of Indian children therein at Government expense; has determined the number of and the compensation that should attach to positions in the schools; has determined questions relating to the establishment of new schools, and the preparation of plans of buildings therefor; has paid all school salaries, and has settled all accounts of officers disbursing school moneys.

(2) To employ and discharge superintendents and teachers, and any other person connected with the schools, except superintendents of the Indian training schools.

(3) To make rules and regulations for conducting the schools.

In short, until July 1, 1888, the Indian school system was, in fact entirely under the supervision and management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and in order to show in what respects this supervision and management has been modified or annulled by the act of June 29, 1888, making appropriations for the Indian service, it will be necessary to give a short review of the legislation regarding the office of Superintendent of Indian Schools prior to that date.

By the Indian appropriation act of May 17, 1882, the President was authorized to appoint an officer to be known as the Inspector of Indian Schools, and upon this officer the following duties were imposed:

(1) To inspect all Indian schools.

(2) To report a plan for carrying into effect treaty stipulations for the education of Indians, "with careful estimates of the cost thereof."

(3) To report "a plan and estimates for educating all Indian youth for whom no such provision now exists, and estimates of what sums can be saved from existing expenditures for Indian support by the adoption of such a plan."

The appropriation act for the following fiscal year of 1883-'84 changed the title of the new office to that of Superintendent of Indian Schools, which title has been continued in all appropriation bills enacted since that time; but until the passage of the act of June 29, 1888, no further reference was made in any law to the duties of the position. And it will be observed that duties 2 and 3, as declared by the act of 1882, were not what might be called continuing duties; they were terminated upon the making of the reports required. So that, after these duties had been done, the only duty of the Superintendent was, until July 1, 1888, the inspection of schools. But his duties were added to by section 8 of the appropriation act which went into effect on that day, and from that date it became his duty—

(1) To visit all schools where Indian children are taught under authority of the Government, and to make to the Secretary of the Interior certain reports in reference to such schools.

(2) To "employ and discharge superintendents, teachers, and any

other persons connected with schools wholly supported by the Government."

(3) To make rules and regulations for the conduct of such schools as are wholly supported by the Government.

By this enlargement of the duties of the Superintendent of Indian Schools, Congress took from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the authority to appoint and discharge superintendents, teachers, and other school employes and to make rules and regulations for conducting the schools, but left with that officer the duty of disbursing all funds for Indian education—the duty of making all purchases for the schools and all contracts for educating Indian children, of building school-houses, paying school salaries, and settling the accounts of all officers who disburse money for school purposes.

At first glance this law seems to be comprehensive and far-reaching, but, in my opinion, its scope is restricted, and it does not, in fact, furnish adequate means for the carrying out of its apparent purpose. As stated, the act of June 29 last changed the law then in force in two particulars only—first, in the authority to make appointments and dismissals; and, second, in the authority to make school rules and regulations; and it left undisturbed all the official machinery of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for disbursing school moneys, making school contracts, paying school salaries, etc. The responsibility for all such transactions remains with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and, necessarily, all the business records pertaining thereto must be embodied in the records of the Indian Office. With all this business, as it occurs, and with the methods of conducting it according to law or precedents having the force of law, the Superintendent of Indian Schools should be thoroughly familiar, so that he can intelligently and efficiently discharge his duties, which, limited as they are, imply and require knowledge of the details of the entire Indian school service; and this knowledge can be obtained in no other way than by visiting the schools, and by supervising, under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, all the matters of Indian education that are considered and determined by that Bureau. In this way the Superintendent might have his restricted duties so enlarged that they would cover the entire subject of Indian education, and his limited official power so increased that it could command all the official machinery of the Indian Bureau in the execution of his decisions upon school matters.

Upon these considerations I have reached the conclusion that the most natural, economical, and effective administration of Indian school affairs will be secured by enlarging the prerogatives of the Superintendent—

(1). By placing under his immediate supervision all matters connected with all branches of Indian education, instead of restricting him to two lines of work in connection with but one class of schools; and

(2) By providing that he shall perform the official functions necessary in the discharge of such enlarged duties through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, under which arrangement the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may place at the disposal of the Superintendent the entire official machinery of the Bureau, by the use of which nearly all the business in relation to Indian schools is, and must be, transacted.

By this plan the Commissioner and Superintendent would exercise concurrent jurisdiction, so to speak, in Indian school affairs. The Superintendent would practically dominate in all school operations, while the Commissioner would continue to perform, without the embarrassment that would result from divided authority, the duties in relation to Indian educational matters that have been devolved upon him by law and by the Indian treaties.

I therefore recommend that the above suggestions be adopted and that rules be made for the purpose of carrying them into effect.

PRESENT STATUS OF INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS.

In this connection attention may be called to an existing doubt of the legality of the authority under which most of the school employés are now serving.

On June 29, 1888, the Secretary, in pursuance of his authority in such matters, directed that all the positions then existing in the Indian schools should be continued (1) during the month of July, 1888, or (2) until other positions were authorized, or (3) until further orders.

Under this authority the school positions referred to have been continued until the present time, and most of the employés who on June 30 occupied them still occupy them. That these positions were continued in a legal manner is clear; but that the employés who have remained in them without appointment by the Superintendent of Indian Schools, have been, since June 30, legal occupants thereof is not clear. The reason for this doubt may be briefly stated. Prior to June 30, 1888, the Secretary of the Interior approved and promulgated, among others, two regulations for the government of the Indian service, viz: Regulation 62, declaring that all authority to employ labor emanates from the Secretary of the Interior, and expires with the fiscal year; and Regulation 224, declaring that since "the service of all employés terminates with the end of each fiscal year, it will be necessary * * * at the beginning of each fiscal year to renominate those employés whom it is desired to retain in the positions occupied by them in the year preceding, provided the authority for such positions has been renewed."

It thus appears that while the authority for the *positions* which had existed during the fiscal year 1887-'88 was renewed on June 29, the employment of all the *persons* who were on June 30 occupying those positions was terminated at the end of that day—the end of the fiscal year—by the operations of Regulations 62 and 224, which were then and are still in full force and effect. Acting upon reasoning like this,

it is probable that the accounting officers of the Treasury will hold: (1) That all the positions renewed by the authority of the Secretary were vacant on July 1; (2) that authority to fill them was on July 1 vested in the Superintendent of Indian Schools, and on and after that date this authority could have been exercised by no other officer; (3) that the office of Superintendent was vacant until October 29, and consequently no legal employment of any school employé could have been made between June 30 and October 29; (4) that therefore all persons who, after June 30, and until they were appointed by the Superintendent, with the approval of the Secretary, occupied the school positions renewed by the Secretary's authority of June 29, were illegal occupants thereof.

This process of reasoning would require the accounting officers to disallow, in the examination of the accounts of Indian agents and bonded school superintendents, every dollar paid by such agents and superintendents to any person who, after June 30, may have served as a school employé before he was, with the approval of the Secretary, employed by the Superintendent of Schools. As a consequence, every Indian agent and every bonded school superintendent would be liable to be sued on his bond for recovery of the money thus paid by him to persons who, upon what they supposed to be legal authority, actually rendered to the Government the services for which they were paid. This would involve in great hardships officers of the Government who have acted in good faith in carrying on the schools and who are in no way responsible for the confusion that has resulted from the fact that the appointing power indicated by section 8 of the appropriation act of 1888-'89 was not in existence during the first four months of the current fiscal year.

Several other questions in reference to the authority to appoint school employés have also been suggested. For instance, section 8 of the current appropriation act provides that the Superintendent of Schools shall, with the approval of the Secretary, "employ and discharge superintendents, teachers, and any other person connected with schools wholly supported by the Government." The language, "and any other person connected with [Indian] schools," includes persons serving as what are called "irregular employés," such as apprentices at the several schools, and others mostly Indians, who from time to time are employed temporarily by the agent or the bonded superintendent as general laborers or in the erection and repair of school-buildings or at exigency work. It would seem to be impracticable for the Superintendent of Indian Schools to employ these persons and have his action in each case approved by the Secretary, but it is a questionable whether they can be legally paid if they are employed by any other officer. It will also be observed that the language "schools wholly supported by the Government," raises the question of the authority of the Superintendent to employ persons for service in schools like that at Grand

Junction, Col., and those among the Utes, Osages, and many other Indians. These schools are supported in part by payments made from funds that do not in any sense belong to the Government, but do unquestionably belong absolutely to the Ute, Osage, and other Indian tribes, respectively. If this be true, such schools are not "schools wholly supported by the Government," and therefore authority to employ persons for service therein has not been vested in the Superintendent of Schools. It may be said that this position can not be maintained, for the reason that, evidently, it was the intention of Congress not to restrict the Superintendent to the employment of persons for service in schools supported entirely by what are designated as gratuitous appropriations. This intention may be admitted, and yet the doubt remain that Congress succeeded in expressing such intention in the law.

My attention has been called to these matters by duties imposed upon me by section 464 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "all accounts and vouchers for claims and disbursements connected with Indian affairs shall be transmitted to the Commissioner for administrative examination, and by him passed to the proper accounting officer of the Department of the Treasury for settlement," and they are here referred to in the hope that reference to them may suggest to Congress action that will obviate the injury and embarrassment to the service that must inevitably ensue if proper and prompt action in reference thereto is not taken.

ANNUAL CONVENTIONS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPAL TEACHERS.

And now, before quitting the subject of Indian education, I desire to renew a suggestion made in my report as Superintendent of Indian Schools in 1885, that provision should be made by Congress for annual conventions of school superintendents and principal teachers.

The subject of Indian education is comparatively a new one, and no proper consideration of it has yet been possible. The methods which are employed in white schools have been applied to Indian schools; but it is believed that more appropriate methods might be devised. If the men and women who have had actual experience in our Indian schools could meet together in the manner suggested there would certainly result from their deliberations improved methods of instruction, appropriate text-books, and unity of effort in all matters relating to school work. Indeed, it is not too sanguine an expectation that out of such deliberations would be evolved a well-organized system of Indian education that would replace the chaos of unsystematic educational methods now employed by the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

The number of positions held by white persons and Indians regularly employed upon the various Indian reservations, exclusive of Indian agents and the employés of the schools, was, during the past year, 831, classified as follows:

TABLE 14—*Agency employés authorized for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.*

Positions.	White.	Indian.	Total.
Clerks.....	57		57
Assistant clerks.....	5	1	6
Issue clerks.....	14	2	16
Assistant issue clerks.....		2	2
Physicians.....	67		67
Farmers.....	57	2	59
Additional farmers.....	56	1	57
Assistant farmers.....		31	31
Carpenters.....	34	7	41
Assistant carpenters.....		16	16
Blacksmiths.....	48	11	59
Assistant blacksmiths.....		20	20
Wagon-makers.....		3	3
Assistant wagon-makers.....		1	1
Wheelwrights and wagon-makers.....	3		3
Wheelwrights.....		1	1
Millers, sawyers, and engineers.....	34		34
Millers.....		3	3
Assistant millers.....		3	3
Laborers.....	9	56	65
Engineers and sawyers.....		3	3
Assistant engineers and sawyers.....		2	2
Herders.....	10	31	41
Butchers.....	7	4	11
Teamsters.....	3	18	21
Tinners.....		3	3
Apprentices.....		82	82
Interpreters.....		69	69
Other employés *.....	33	22	55
Total.....	437	394	831

* "Other employés" include persons employed in various capacities, such as wagon-masters, train-masters, transportation agents, janitors, messengers, watchmen, hostlers, stablemen, general mechanics, etc.

Many Indians and some white persons are also employed temporarily and irregularly in various lines of work, most of them as ordinary day laborers.

INDIAN POLICE.

To appoint an Indian on the police force is to ask him to sacrifice personal ease, face hardship and danger, lose popularity, submit to

abuse from his own people, and in return to offer him the thanks of the Government to the extent of \$8 per month if he is a private, and of \$10 per month if he has the added responsibility of being an officer. Nevertheless, at many agencies, Indians have been found who meet these requirements with remarkable skill and fidelity, and who accept these positions from a genuine sense of loyalty to the Government and a desire for the progress of their people in civilized ways. The appointment has a reflex effect on the appointee. The uniform, the commission, the trust reposed in him, the fact that he is a representative of the United States Government, develops *esprit du corps*, and the Indian policeman becomes brave, efficient, and loyal even to the extent of hazarding his life in the discharge of his duties. This spirit was strikingly manifested by several leading Sioux policemen who, as members of the Sioux delegation, recently visited this city. In a conference with them held in the Indian Commissioner's room, Captain Sword said:

We have a good deal of trouble among our people to get them to do what the Government wishes them to do. I am in the service of the Government. No matter what comes before me I am willing to go ahead and do whatever the Government desires me to do.

Fire Thunder added:

What Sword has said is very true. I have forced myself into being powerful for the Government and have worked very hard. Of course, when I have this uniform on my life is nothing, if I have anything to do that the Government orders me to do. Anything I am told to do, I walk right into it.

The same sentiments were expressed by the other policemen present, and all protested that the Government pay allowed them was altogether insufficient. In this protest the Indian agents and members of the Sioux Commission present heartily joined.

It may also be stated that Captain Pratt, Superintendent of the Carlisle School, whose experience in both civil and military life specially qualifies him to judge of the actual and relative importance and value of the work done by the Indian police, writing upon this subject, gives the following opinion:

One of the things for which agents and Indians would feel most grateful just now would be a better recognition of the value of the Indian police. Their pay is wretchedly small. Knowing my connection with their branch of the Government service they everywhere speak to me about it. The police ought to have army pay at least. I would say, \$15 a month for privates, \$17 for corporals, and \$20 for sergeants, with full rations and clothing in each case. The captain should have \$50 a month, the first lieutenant \$40, and the second lieutenant \$30.

I have repeatedly witnessed their loyalty to the Government in the performance of the most arduous and dangerous services. Especially has it been before me during our present conferences with the Sioux. Policemen or soldiers of any other race could not have performed the services that the native policemen have performed without endangering outbreak. Two policemen were sent by the agent 40 miles away and arrested and brought back to the agency Chief John Grass. A full company of soldiers would not have been sufficient for the same service, and in attempting it a miniature war might have resulted.

Another argument in favor of this increased salary is that the United States Government, throughout the whole military service in the West, has at almost every post

Indians enlisted as scouts. To these scouts the Government pays \$15 a month and gives full soldier ration and clothing allowances and then adds \$25 a month for the use of horse and equipment, which the Indian provides for himself. The Indian policeman, serving his agent, performing a much greater share of the same kind of duty, receives nothing for the use of his horse and equipment, although he provides it just the same as the Indian scout who serves the military. It seems to me that these men have a claim which can not be presented too strongly, which if presented must receive recognition, and you may use my name in connection therewith if you choose.

As settlements close around and encroach upon Indian reservations the need for the services of Indian police becomes greater, and the duties of the force, which are not infrequently dangerous, become more arduous and complicated. In the reports of the Indian agents, which are attached hereto, it will be seen that the agents coincide, as hitherto, in acknowledging their dependence upon the police for the preservation of order upon the reserves, and that at the same time they point out the difficulty which they experience in securing as policemen the best qualified members of the tribe, when the pay allowed is so small that it offers no inducement to accept the position, especially after the novelty has worn off. They reiterate, with even greater urgency than ever, their previous requests that the police should receive larger salaries.

No argument is needed to show that \$10 a month for officers and \$8 a month for privates is meager compensation to offer men who, beside giving their own services, must furnish horses, forage, and equipments, and I desire to add my plea to that made by Indians, Indian agents, and my predecessors in office, that Congress so increase the appropriation for Indian police that just compensation may be given for the services required.

COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

On December 2, 1882, the Secretary called the attention of the Commissioner to what he regarded as a great hinderance to the civilization of the Indians, viz: (1) "The continuance of the old heathenish dances, such as the sun dance," etc.; (2) marriages during pleasure, and plural marriages; (3) the influence of the medicine men, who are always found with the anti-progressive party; (4) the custom of destroying or distributing property on the death of an Indian. In concluding his communication the Secretary said: "I suggest whether it is not practicable to formulate certain rules for the government of the Indians on the reservations that shall restrict, and ultimately abolish, the practices I have mentioned."

Acting upon this suggestion the Commissioner prepared certain rules for the guidance and direction of Indian agents, and they were approved by the Secretary on April 10, 1883. By these rules authority was given for the establishment at each Indian agency, except at that of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, of a tribunal, consisting of three Indians, to be known as "The court of Indian offenses."

The first rule provides that "if they are fit and competent persons to perform the duties," the first three officers in rank on the police force

at each agency shall serve as judges of said court (the term of office being one year), the police officer highest in rank to be the presiding judge. It also provides, probably because it was expected that the members of the court would be paid as police officers, that the judges shall receive no money consideration on account of their services in connection with said court. But the provisions of this rule, that police officers shall serve as judges and that the judges shall not be compensated for their services, have both become obsolete. It is now held that a police officer should not be a member of the court; that the policeman who makes a charge should not be permitted to act as judge and himself determine it upon the trial of the alleged offender.

By the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year, \$5,000 is appropriated "for compensation of judges of Indian courts, at such rate as may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior"; but this amount is not sufficient.

On July 18 last the several Indian agents were directed to report upon the efficiency of these courts, and to submit estimates of the amounts required in payment of the compensation of the judges. Replies have been received from most of the agents, twenty-one of whom report that the courts at their several agencies are accomplishing much good. The aggregate amount of the estimates which have been received is \$10,400, most of these estimates being for \$10 or \$12 per month for each judge. I am therefore of the opinion that the appropriation for the compensation of Indian judges should be considerably increased.

It is also suggested that the jurisdiction of these courts should be defined by law. The offenses now triable by them are offenses declared by the rules of April 10, 1883. By rules 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 the sun-dance, the scalp-dance, the war-dance (and all other so-called feasts assimilating thereto); plural marriages; the practice of the medicine man; the destruction or theft of property; the payment of or offer to pay money or other valuable thing to the friends or relatives of any Indian girl or woman, are declared to be Indian offenses, punishable by withholding of rations, fine, imprisonment, hard work, and in the case of a white man, removal from the reservation. In addition to these offenses these courts are, by rule 9, given jurisdiction in the following matters: Misdemeanors committed by Indians; civil suits when Indians are parties thereto; cases of intoxication; and violations of the liquor regulations. Their civil jurisdiction is declared to be the same as that of justices of the peace of the States or Territories in which they are located.

If these rules, amended in several essential particulars, were enacted into law, the usefulness of the courts of Indian offenses would thereby be greatly increased, and under the authority exercised by these courts the Indian would be compelled either to obey the law or suffer its penalties, and would be thus compelled or punished by a tribunal composed of men of his own race.

THE INDIAN CRIMES ACT

Legislation of this kind would supplement that contained in section 9 of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1885, known as "the Indian crimes act," which defines what the Supreme Court describes as two conditions under which Indians may be punished for the crimes of murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, and larceny. The first of these conditions is where the offense is committed within the limits of a Territorial government, whether on or off an Indian reservation. The second condition is where the offense is committed by one Indian against the person or property of another, within the limits of a State of the Union, but on an Indian reservation. In this case, of which the State and its tribunals would have jurisdiction if the offense were committed by a white man outside an Indian reservation, the courts of the United States are to exercise jurisdiction as if the offense had been committed at some place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

In the case of the *United States v. Kagama and Another, Indians*, the Supreme Court has decided that section 9, in both its branches, is valid and constitutional; that while the Government of the United States has heretofore recognized in the Indian tribes a state of semi-independence and pupilage, it has the right and authority, instead of controlling them by treaties, to govern them by acts of Congress; that the States have no power over them, so long as they maintain their tribal relations; and that the Indians owe no allegiance to a State within which their reservation may be established, and the State gives them no protection.

Under this section, several Indians have been tried and convicted by Territorial courts of the crime of murder committed within the Territories on Indian reservations; and the question of the right of Territorial courts to try such cases has been raised. In the case of two Papago Indians, named Ferina and Quijatoca, of the Pima Agency, Arizona, and in that of an Indian named Keskuda (or Zacate) of the Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, tried and convicted of murder in Territorial courts, and sentenced to be hanged, respites have been obtained, so that this question may be taken to the Supreme Court for its decision. The point made in these cases is that no jurisdiction has been conferred by section 9 upon courts established by the laws of the Territories; that if a murder be committed by a white man on an Indian reservation, situated within the limits of a Territory, the United States court and not the Territorial court has jurisdiction over the offense; that since the act provides that an Indian committing, within a Territory and on an Indian reservation, any of the crimes named in section 9, "shall be tried therefor in the same courts and in the same manner and shall be subject to the same penalties as are other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively," and as the crime in question was

committed on an Indian reservation within a Territory, the Indians that committed it must be tried by the same court that would try white men who had committed the same crime under the same conditions; and that therefore the United States court and not the Territorial court has jurisdiction in the cases referred to above.

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

During the past year about \$630,000 has been paid to Indians in cash from annuity funds guarantied by treaty and from interest on trust funds. Nearly one-half of this amount consisted of the interest on the Osage trust funds, which is paid to that tribe in quarterly installments.

Annuity payments are made per capita, on carefully prepared rolls, bearing name, age, and sex of each annuitant, the annuitants being numbered consecutively and arranged in family groups, the head of each group receiving and receipting for the aggregate share of self and family. Births and deaths are noted, and precaution taken to prevent oversight or imposition.

It is gratifying to note that no disturbance or dissatisfaction worthy of remark attended any of the payments. Such dissatisfaction as formerly existed among the Sac and Fox of Iowa and the Wisconsin Winnebagoes in regard to their annuity payments has gradually disappeared, so that but few of them now refuse to attend payments or to take their allotted shares.

Citizen Pottawatomies. In the last report of this Bureau reference was made to the course which had been decided upon for the equitable division of the Pottawatomie indemnity fund among the Citizen Pottawatomies and the members of the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies; also to the fact that the Prairie Band had received its proportion of the fund, but that several obstacles lay in the way of a similar payment to the Citizen Pottawatomies. Payment to the latter has since been satisfactorily made.

Eel River Miamies. Early in August last a special agent was detailed to pay to these Indians, per capita, as authorized by act of June 29, 1888, the sum of \$22,000, being in full of all demands under their treaties with the United States. A census of these people, prepared and forwarded by the special agent, was submitted to the Department October 23, with a report to the effect that this census was approved by only a part of the persons enrolled thereon, those refusing to approve claiming that they only were properly entitled to this money, and that the others never had any right to be enrolled as Eel River Miamies or to share in their annuity.

Those who claim to be the true Eel River Miamies filed a protest against payment to the others of any part of this money, and employed legal assistance for the preparation of a brief of their case, which pro-

test and brief, together with affidavits to sustain the claim, have been laid before the Department.

In this connection, I would suggest that action should be taken by Congress to confine the benefits arising under Indian treaties to those justly entitled thereto, by excluding from participation therein whites hereafter enrolled as Indians by adoption and also the descendants of whites and Indians beyond a certain degree.

INDIAN CENSUS.

Section 9 of the Indian appropriation act of 1884 is as follows:

SEC. 9. That hereafter each Indian agent be required, in his annual report, to submit a census of the Indians of his agency, or upon the reservation under his charge, the number of males above eighteen years of age, the number of females above fourteen years of age, the number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen years, the number of school-houses at his agency, the number of schools in operation, and the attendance at each, and the names of teachers employed and salaries paid such teachers.

Under this provision of law the Indian agents make returns of the whole number of Indians on their respective reservations, giving also the details specified in the law; but it is believed that at almost all the large agencies, except those at which rations are regularly issued, the lists, although they serve to give an idea of the Indian population, are not accurate. Moreover no statement of the number of Indians living off reservations is required; therefore the agents' reports do not give a statement of the entire Indian population of the United States. But the agents can not be blamed for inaccuracies in their census returns, for the reason that no special means have been provided for taking the census. In the last annual report of this Bureau, Commissioner Atkins said:

I am of the opinion that Congress, when framing this law, could not have fully comprehended the magnitude of the extra labor imposed on the agent and the employés at many agencies. When it is considered that many reservations cover large tracts of country, that the Indians, especially those engaged in farming, are often located at great distances, say from 30 to 50 miles in different directions from the agency, and that those who are not farming roam from place to place; that to obtain a correct enumeration, giving ages, family relations, etc., they must be seen by some one intelligent enough to be able to write, and that generally the presence of an interpreter is required; that often there is no road to the house or tepee, or one almost impassable, and that there is nothing to induce the Indian to visit the agency with his family, the difficulties in the way of making a yearly census may be conjectured, and it is not to be wondered at if many of the returns are to a great extent unreliable estimates compiled from such information as can be picked up by the police or other employés from whatever source may be available.

From this statement it will be observed that no correct Indian census can be taken unless provision shall be made by which the agents will be enabled to employ extra force to do the work.

The census returns for the last fiscal year show an increase in population of nearly $1\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.

SANITARY.

A table is presented on page 446 which shows in detail the number of patients and the various forms of disease treated at the several agencies and schools where physicians are located. The following is a resumé of that table:

TABLE 15.—*Showing classes of diseases treated among Indians and number of deaths therefrom during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.*

Class of diseases.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Zymotic diseases:		
Miasmatic	17, 333	226
Enthetic	2, 046	86
Dietic	40	5
Total	19, 419	321
Constitutional diseases:		
Diathetic	4, 760	32
Tubercular	2, 406	623
Total	7, 166	655
Parasitic diseases	5, 192	.....
Local diseases:		
Of the nervous system	4, 157	86
Of the eye	7, 996	.....
Of the ear	621	.....
Of the organs of circulation	76	21
Of the respiratory organs	8, 766	204
Of the digestive organs	7, 271	58
Of the urinary and genital organs	762	21
Of the bones and joints	151	4
Of the integumentary system	3, 885	3
♦ Total	33, 685	397
Violent diseases and deaths	1, 971	69
Total	67, 433	1, 442

The number of deaths as compared with the number of cases treated was about the same as last year.

For the first time the report presents not only the number of deaths in the aggregate, but also the number resulting from each disease, so far as a limited classification permits.

A large number of deaths occurs every year from the want of facilities at command of the physician to enforce proper nursing and regular and continued administration of medicine. Of hygienic measures and nursing of the sick the Indian knows little or nothing, and the unfortunate member of the race who is stricken down with either acute or chronic disease, or by some severe casualty, can therefore hope for but little aid from his friends.

The physician goes from 1 to 20 miles from the agency headquarters, and in nearly every instance finds his patient in an overcrowded tepee,

lying on dirty blankets or on skins spread over the dirt floor. If the case require surgical skill he contrives, as best he may, a resting place for his patient. He performs the necessary surgical operation, administers and leaves medicine, and gives explicit instructions as to the care of the sufferer; but he departs, feeling that his directions will be neglected altogether, or, at most, will be imperfectly followed, and that perhaps all his work, in which the surgeon's skill was displayed, will be undone by some meddling or inquisitive friend of his Indian patient. Among the white race few cases of protracted illness could be treated with hope of successful results if left to domestic, unprofessional care, and nothing even approaching proper care in such cases can be expected of the Indians; for in the Indian home not only the skillful hand of the professional nurse is unknown, but there is there no food suitable for a sick person, nor any one who knows how to prepare such food.

The medical corps of the Indian service numbers eighty-one physicians, and among them are men who have been skillful, active, and untiring in their efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the Indians under their care. There are over two hundred thousand Indians, exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes, who may call upon these physicians for professional attention; but no nurses and no assistants are provided, except at the few agencies where hospitals are located. But notwithstanding this lack of facilities some advance has been made in the sanitary condition of the Indians, and their growing confidence in the white man's methods and remedies, as shown by an increased call on physicians for their services, is encouraging. And here it may be said that the necessity for the establishment of a suitable, but not large, hospital at every agency becomes more manifest every year. In a hospital under control of the agency physician Indian patients could be properly cared for, many cases would be cured that otherwise would terminate fatally, and untold suffering would be relieved. Moreover, Indians could be employed as nurses, and they could be instructed in the nursing of the sick, in the administration of medicines, and in the preparation of simple, nourishing, and palatable dishes.

In the few cases in which hospitals have been established at agencies and schools the results have been eminently satisfactory, both in the success of the treatment and in the incidental effect on the patient's relatives and friends, whose faith in the white man and his methods is increased when they see suffering thus cared for, cured, or relieved. Care of the sick is one of the points which mark the difference between the savage and the civilized man, and humanity demands that Indians stricken with disease shall not be allowed to linger in pain and misery for want of the ordinary alleviations and comforts which civilized Christian pity knows how to render. While so much is being done for the healthy Indian, the plea will not be made that the Indian stricken by disease can not be properly provided for.

The reports received from physicians located at schools separated from agencies show the treatment during the year of 2,198 cases of

disease. The deaths have numbered 52, being less than 2.4 per cent. This speaks favorably both of the skill of the treatment and of the sanitary condition of the schools, and is also a strong argument in favor of the establishment of agency hospitals, for in these schools physicians have opportunity to administer proper treatment and enforce sanitary regulations much as they would be able to do in hospitals. Of the 52 deaths, consumption was the direct cause of 25, scrofula of 2, and inflammation of the lungs, 9; more than two-thirds being from diseases which could not reasonably be considered as the result of unsanitary conditions.

CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCIES.

On February 1, 1888, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs invited the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the condition of the Quinalt Agency in Washington Territory. In his communication to the Secretary he said:

All reports reaching this office tend to show that the agency headquarters is located on the ocean beach, at a point almost inaccessible to wagons or other means of conveyance or transportation. The agency buildings, never substantial or of much value, have become, through age, exposure to the dampness prevalent there, and from want of repair, almost worthless ruins, totally unfit for habitation and beyond economical restoration. The Indians attached to that agency, who number only about five hundred, are peaceably disposed, industrious, self-supporting, and do not require the constant presence of an agent. * * * In view of all the circumstances, I respectfully recommend that the necessary steps be taken towards abolishing Quinalt Agency, Wash., as an independent agency, and consolidating it with the Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, to be called the Puyallup Agency (consolidated), and to take effect on the 1st day of April next (that fractional accounts may be avoided). * * * As this consolidation would add much to the labor and responsibility of the agent of the present Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, and as the salaries provided by law for the two agencies it is proposed to consolidate amount to \$2,200 per annum, I also recommend that the salary of the agent for this proposed consolidated agency be fixed at \$1,600 per annum.

On February 17, 1888, the Secretary notified the Commissioner that the President had, on February 15, issued an Executive order consolidating Quinalt with Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, as recommended by this office, and that the salary of the agent of the consolidated agencies had been fixed at the rate of \$1,600 per annum.

The necessary directions for the proposed consolidation were promptly issued, and the consolidation was duly effected.

Under the consolidated agency, the affairs of numerous bands of Indians, located on five small reservations and with a membership of over 1,900, are now being conducted.*

The reservations which are included in the new agency are no great distance apart, but, the country in that part of the Territory being very rough, they are difficult of access from each other.

There is no large amount of property in charge of the agent, and his pecuniary responsibilities are therefore not great. His principal duty

* See table of statistics relating to population, p. 410; and also table relating to area, cultivation, etc., of lands, p. 430.

is to superintend the educational and agricultural interests of the Indians, who, having been properly instructed and encouraged, are in great measure able to care for themselves.

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Since the publication of the last annual report, allotments have been made under the act of February 3, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as follows :

TABLE 16.—*Showing allotments of land made since July 1, 1887.*

Name of reservation.	No. of allotments made.	Quantity of land allotted.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Lake Traverse, Dakota (Sisseton Agency)	1,365	128,424.00
Yankton, Dakota.....	342	28,553.00
Absentee Shawnee and Pottawatomie, Indian Territory.....	383	49,946.00
Eastern Shawnee, Indian Territory	14	1,094.00
Seneca, Indian Territory.....	115	8,797.92
Wyandotte, Indian Territory	129	11,505.00
Fond du Lac, Minnesota	173	16,236.48
Crow, Montana.....	452	71,336.00
Winnebago, Nebraska.....	317	28,495.00
Siletz, Oregon	59	4,737.00
Total	3,349	349,124.40

On the Yankton Reservation, in addition to those who received allotments, selections of lands were made by 252 Indians; but, on account of incorrect descriptions thereof, allotments can not be given until further examination of the selections can be made.

On the Lake Traverse Reservation (Sisseton Agency) in Dakota, all the Indians entitled thereto have received allotments, except some 25, and most of these have selected their tracts and will soon receive their allotments. The schedules of allotments already made were certified to by this office on May 10, 1888. They were transmitted to the Secretary and by him approved, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office was directed to cause patents to issue to the allottees, as provided in the fifth section of the severalty act. There remains on the reservation 788,900 acres of unallotted lands, of which surplus the Indians desire to dispose of some portion, and it would doubtless be greatly to their advantage to do so; but no funds are available to defray the necessary expenses of negotiations with them for this purpose.

The coming on of the winter of 1887-'88 necessitated the discontinuance of allotment work on the Siletz, Yankton, Crow, and Winnebago Reservations, and for want of funds it could not be resumed in the spring. Work was discontinued on the Absentee Shawnee and Pottawatomie Reservations on the 3d of April last, and for the same reason has not been resumed.

The work on the small reservations attached to the Quapaw Agency was commenced early in March, and was suspended at the end of the fiscal year.

Special Agent Wall was assigned to duty on the reservations attached to the La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin, on the 9th of December, 1887, but was prevented from doing any work in the field on account of the deep snow. He made 173 allotments on Fond du Lac Reserve, as before stated, and resigned early in the spring.

The last Indian appropriation act, dated June 29, 1888, provided only \$10,000—

To complete the [allotment] work *already undertaken*, * * * including the necessary clerical work incident thereto in the field and in the Office of Indian Affairs, and the delivery to the Indians entitled thereunder of the trust patents authorized.

An appropriation of \$30,000 was made for the undertaking and completion of new allotment work, and \$10,000 for surveying and allotting lands to Indians "in accordance with treaty stipulation."

After appropriations for the present fiscal year had become available, Special Agents Howard and Fletcher resumed their work on the Crow and Winnebago Reservations respectively, and Special Agent Connelly was assigned to the Fond du Lac Reserve. The field-work on the Fond du Lac Reserve is now practically completed, and it is hoped that the allotments on the Winnebago Reservation will be finished, so far as work in the field is concerned, within a short period, while on the Crow Reserve at least two seasons will be required.

This office has recommended that allotments be made at an early date to the Nez Percé Indians, who are believed to be fully prepared and qualified to take their lands in severalty.

Edward Collins and J. H. Minthorn have been appointed special agents to allot lands, and have been assigned to duty in accordance with the directions of the President, the former at the Grande Ronde and the latter at the Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.

On the Sisseton Reservation only have allotments been practically completed. On only the Crow, Winnebago, and Fond du Lac Reserves has interrupted field-work been resumed. It should be resumed upon the others, but can not be so long as only \$10,000 is allowed for the completion of allotments begun prior to the passage of the act above quoted.

Progress of allotment work elsewhere has been slow, owing to the time required to make surveys preliminary to allotting, and the late date at which the appropriation bill passed.

Considerable opposition to the allotment policy has been developed from two sources. Those who believe in the wisdom of tribal ownership, and in the policy of continuing the Indian in his aboriginal customs, habits, and independence, oppose it because it will eventually dissolve his tribal relations and cause his absorption into the body politic. On the other hand, those who expected that the severalty act would immediately open to public settlement long-coveted Indian lands, oppose it because they have learned that these expectations will not be realized.

There is a third class of persons who are heartily in favor of allotting Indian lands, but who are apprehensive that, under the flexible terms of the allotment act, allotments may be forced upon Indians before they are ready to receive, use, and hold them. An allotment unnecessarily delayed deprives an Indian of just so much opportunity for, or incentive to, progress; but an allotment made to an Indian before he has been made to understand its meaning and purpose takes away from its value to him, and he may look upon it as a worthless or as an unwelcome thing imposed upon him. It is probable that such an Indian would not only neglect his land, but that he would finally abandon it and become a wanderer. Thus, it is said, that which was intended to be, and rightfully used would be, of benefit to the Indian, may be so used as to drive many of the race into vagabondage, and thus make them what may be called the gypsies of America.

But notwithstanding the opposition of the two classes referred to, and of some of the Indian tribes, and the misgivings of a third class, there is no reason for the belief that the policy of making allotments of lands in severalty will be abandoned.

SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

During the fiscal year contracts were entered into for the survey of portions of the boundaries of the Crow Reservation in Montana, and of the Great Sioux Reservation in Dakota. The latter contract was suspended upon the passage of the act of April 30, 1888, to divide the Sioux Reservation, and thus there remains available \$60,000 of the \$100,000 appropriated for surveys by the general allotment act of February 8, 1887.

The survey of the boundary line between the Creeks and Seminoles was also contracted for. The matter of this survey has been pending for several years, a survey made by Simon Motz under a contract dated November 17, 1884, having been rejected by the General Land Office.

Various small surveys were requested, payable out of the appropriation of \$10,000 made by the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1887.

Surveys have been recommended on the Klamath Reservation, in Oregon, and additional surveys on the Crow Reservation, in Montana.

LEASE OF INDIAN LANDS FOR GRAZING.

In the last three annual reports of this office attention was called to the decision of the Attorney-General, made in July, 1885, which declares that the leasing of Indian lands for grazing purposes without treaty or statutory provision therefor is illegal, and that, in the absence of such treaty or statutory provision, no officer of the Government has power to make, authorize, or approve any leases of lands held by Indian tribes. So long as grazing grounds are increasingly in demand, and there is no law prohibiting the use of Indian lands for grazing purposes, cattle owners will continue to make arrangements with Indians for obtaining

grazing privileges; and so long as there is no law authorizing such arrangements the Department can give no approval thereof. Consequently such leases, although they involve large property interests and oftentimes closely affect the welfare of the Indians, have no legal standing. I therefore recommend legislation that will authorize such leases. Many tribes would be benefited thereby. They would thus derive a revenue from their surplus grass, which would lessen their dependence upon Government appropriations.

LOGGING BY INDIANS.

La Pointe Agency, Wis. During the season of 1887-'88, under Department authority of September 28, 1882 (full particulars of which will be found in the annual report of this office for 1884), 731 contracts for the cutting, sale, and delivery of pine timber were made by individual patentees of the Lac Court d'Oreille, La Pointe or Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, and Fond du Lac Reservations, severally attached to the La Pointe Agency, Wis. Under these contracts there were cut and banked 190,206,080 feet of timber, which was sold at prices varying from \$4.75 to \$7 per 1,000 feet, according to quality. The net gain to the Indians, after paying all expenses of cutting and banking, was \$428,221.41 (an increase of \$154,759.99 over the preceding season), of which sum \$149,637.64 was taken out in merchandise and supplies furnished by the contractors.

Of the net gains—

Lac Court d'Oreilles Indians received	\$218, 671. 77
La Pointe Indians received.....	58, 494. 44
Fond du Lac Indians received	84, 582. 38
Lac du Flambeau Indians received	66, 472. 82
	<hr/>
	428, 221. 41

The average net gain per 1,000 feet was \$2.25, against \$2.12 the preceding season. Some of the contracts have not been completed; but the Indians have all been paid for the timber actually cut.

On March 5, 1888, the Senate adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Indian Traders be directed to inquire into the method of allotting lands in severalty to Indians upon the Court d'Oreille, Lac du Flambeau, Bad River, Fond du Lac, and other Indian reservations in the northern portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and into the system under which Indians to whom lands have been allotted are allowed to sell the timber thereon; and especially to inquire whether or not adequate prices are secured to the Indians under such sales; and that for the purposes of this resolution the committee be authorized to exercise all the powers heretofore conferred upon the committee by the Senate.

In view, probably, of the implication of the above-quoted resolution, the following telegram was sent to Agent Gregory on March 13, 1888:

You will immediately put a stop to the cutting and felling of trees on all reservations under your charge, whether under existing contracts with Indians or otherwise.

On April 21, the following telegram was sent to him :

By direction of the Secretary you will not permit the driving or removal of any logs until contracts are approved and complete settlement and payment is made to Indians.

On April 23, he was again telegraphed to as follows :

By direction of the Secretary my order of 21st is modified so that logs may be driven at once to the booms if you are satisfied that payment for them is perfectly secure. Department will not undertake to control the character of the labor to be used in driving the logs.

July 31, the Department instructed this office as follows :

From the consideration which I have given the matter of sale of pine timber from the lands of Indians, I am satisfied that the regulations under which this important business has been conducted are not such as to secure to the Indians the full value of the timber cut and sold from their lands.

For the purpose of adopting proper regulations and making seasonable arrangements for the cutting of pine timber on Indian allotments you are hereby directed to call upon the agent for the La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin, to ascertain and report to your office, in time for the information to reach you not later than August 25 next, the names of the Indians to whom lands have been allotted and who are in possession of their patents therefor who desire to dispose of the pine timber or a portion thereof from their patented tracts, the character, condition, and probable quantity of the timber upon each of such tracts, and whether it is desirable and for the best interest of the respective Indian patentees that they should be allowed to dispose of their pine timber, and also whether as to any of said patented tracts the contracts made for cutting the timber therefrom last winter have not been completed, and, if so, which of them, and whether it is desirable and proper that the completion of said contracts or arrangements, or any of them, during the coming winter should be permitted.

The agent should exercise care to prevent the Indian patentees from disposing of all of the timber from their allotments. Enough should be reserved for domestic and farm purposes.

No timber will be permitted to be cut and disposed of under any circumstances from any lands except the tracts which have been allotted to Indians in severalty, and for which the respective allottees have received their patents.

On August 1, the office gave directions to Agent Gregory in accordance with the foregoing instructions.

The matter having been further considered by the Department, under its instructions I addressed the following letter, dated October 29, 1888, to Agent Gregory :

You are hereby informed that in cases where contractors were prevented from completing their contracts by reason of office telegram of March 13, 1888, said contractors, who so desire, may be permitted to cut timber sufficient to complete their contracts; but each contractor must file a statement in due form that he was, by reason of said telegram, prevented from completing his contracts, and a further statement of the amount of timber he was authorized to cut by the terms of his contracts and the amount necessary to complete said contracts; this permission to be confined exclusively to tracts which have been allotted and the allotment of which has been approved by the President.

The statements above required, with your approval indorsed thereon, should be forwarded without delay to this Department for consideration and approval.

Before you permit any cutting you must satisfy yourself that proper and full settlement in each case will be made with the Indians; and this must be included in your indorsement of approval of said statements.

As to new contracts for the coming season, I have to say that where an allottee holds a patent for his land, or his allotment has been approved by the President, and you are satisfied that the sale of the timber on such allotment would be for the actual benefit of the Indian, you will permit him to contract for its sale, under the restrictions heretofore in force.

The contracts for such cutting should be forwarded to this office, so that they may receive proper consideration and action by December 1, 1888, and each contract should be accompanied by your statement showing the reasons why you believe the sale of his timber would result to the advantage of the Indian.

It must be distinctly understood that *no* operations can be commenced until you are notified that the contract has been approved by this office, and that no contract should be made for the sale of timber upon tracts where the allotments have not been approved by the President.

Certain contractors for pine timber on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation having filed their statements in conformity with the above requirements, with request that the allottees be permitted to cut all the merchantable pine timber on their respective allotments, the matter was again submitted for further instructions, and under date of December 3, the Department directed the modification of existing regulations so as to provide that an allottee—

may contract for the cutting, and the contractor may cut all of the pine on an 80-acre allotment which is so situated with reference to the natural opportunities or the constructed roads for hauling and banking logs as that it will be most to the advantage of the Indian to have it entirely cut and no part of it left standing. Indeed, in all such cases, the contractor should be required to cut all the merchantable timber, including every tree which will make a log, the smaller end of which shall be 10 or more inches in diameter, and of which one-third would be merchantable pine. The contractor should, in all cases, be required to cut clean as he proceeds, so that he makes no selection from among the trees to be cut; but if any timber remains uncut, it should be in a compact body and so situated as that in the future it may be advantageously logged.

The Department also expressed the opinion that new contracts—

should be made so as to provide a clean sum to the Indian for the value of his timber standing, and not subject him to the risks of loss in any of the logging or banking operations. The stumpage value of the timber is a thing easily to be ascertained and much more safely to be estimated than the value of it subject to the risks of deduction by the cost of logging and banking.

All such contracts should contain provision that the contractor shall employ Indian labor, on equal terms, in preference to other, whenever suitable.

A form of renewal of uncompleted contracts, providing for the modifications above suggested, has been prepared and transmitted to Agent Gregory, with the statement that all uncompleted contracts, covering lands the allotment of which has been approved by the President, when renewed and modified and accompanied by good and sufficient bonds (the price to be paid as stumpage being satisfactory), will receive the approval of this office.

But few new contracts for logging operations during this season have been presented to this office, and none have been approved. A new form of contract will be prepared at an early day.

Menomonees, Green Bay Agency, Wis. Last season these Indians faithfully adhered to their promise not to cut any growing timber, except such as was necessary to clear land for agricultural purposes, and not to start any fire in the woods. They were, therefore, again allowed to engage in marketing dead-and-down timber from their reservation in Wisconsin; and although they were late in commencing operations their work during the season resulted very satisfactorily, as they succeeded in banking nearly 8,300,000 feet of logs, beside some 575 cedar posts and railway-ties, all of which sold for over \$86,000. From this amount, according to custom and with their full consent, 10 per cent. was first deducted and added to their stumpage or poor fund, to be used for the maintenance of their hospital and the support of the old, sick, and otherwise helpless poor of the tribe. The balance, less the expense of scaling, advertising, etc., amounting to about \$300, and less a further sum of about \$1,200, referred to below, was paid by the agent to those properly entitled, in exact proportion to the scale of each man's logs. The payment was entirely satisfactory to all.

The \$1,200 still unpaid is the proceeds of a small lot of timber removed from one of the sixteenth sections of the reservation, which section is claimed by a lumber merchant in that vicinity as his, he having purchased it from the State, which assumed the right to dispose of it, for the reason that it had been reserved for school purposes. The question of title in these sixteenth sections on the Menomonee Reserve, of which there are ten, is now before the proper court for decision, and is a matter of much pecuniary interest to the Indians, inasmuch as the timber on these sections is pine of the finest quality.

The Menomonees are making good use of their logging money. The majority of them are industrious, thrifty, and progressive, and fully realize the benefits which they and their descendants may derive from their timber if it is properly handled. They wish to do the work themselves, and from a careful consideration of their work and its results during the past three or four years, and especially during last season, I believe it would be for their best interests to allow them to market all their timber on some such plan as that which has been suggested to Congress.

The Menomonee timber may safely be estimated at from 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 feet. To market this would give the Indians, at a reasonable calculation, twenty-five or thirty years of steady, paying employment during the winter season, when they can not work on their farms.

The matter seems to be of sufficient importance to have the attention of Congress again called thereto.

The authority under which, for the past five or six winters, these Indians have cut and marketed their dead-and-down timber has been granted each year by the Department, on recommendation of this office, said recommendation being based on a decision rendered May 19, 1882, by Hon. H. M. Teller, then Secretary of the Interior, in regard to the

right of the Sisseton Agency Indians to market such timber from their reservation in Dakota. The decision was as follows :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 19, 1882.

SIR: I have your letter of the 18th ultimo, asking that I approve of the application of Agent Crissey, of the Sisseton Agency, to allow the Indians on that reservation to cut dead and fallen timber and to sell the same. The Indians of that agency hold their reservation by virtue of a treaty made with the United States in 1867. It is recited in the treaty that, in consideration of certain cessions made by the Indians to the United States and the faithful conduct of the Indians, the Government set apart the reservation for the use of said Indians as a permanent home. It is not claimed, however, that these Indians hold by other and different title from other Indians who occupy their reservations by treaty stipulations.

The fee to the reservation is in the Government, and the right of the Indians to the occupation thereof is as unquestioned as the right of the Government to the fee. In such occupation they can not be disturbed by the Government, save through its legislative department; and it ought not to be supposed that such occupation will be interfered with without the consent of the Indians, unless, by misconduct on their part, the right to occupy should be lost.

It appears that it was the intention of the Government to give the Indians a permanent home on the reservation, reserving to itself the fee, with the right to dispose of it should the Indians abandon it. The Government, then, has no right to complain of the character of the Indians' occupation unless they commit waste. What is waste must always depend upon the character of the holding as well as the acts complained of. It was held by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *The United States vs. Cook* (19 Wall., 591), that the cutting of pine trees and selling the logs was waste; but the court declared that if the trees had been cut for the improvement of the estate it would not have been waste.

Can it be said to be waste to cut, even for the purpose of sale, then, the dead and fallen timber on Indian reservations? I think not. It is true that it has been repeatedly held that the timber cast down by the winds belonged to the lessor and not to the lessee, yet the relation of lessor and lessee does not exist between the Government and the Indians on the reservation, and it must be held that the Indians have the right to use the entire products of such reservation, so they do not commit waste; and what might be waste if done by a tenant might not be waste if done by an individual Indian or by the tribe. If the Indians will cut, haul, and sell the dead and fallen timber on the reservation it will be a benefit to them, not counting alone the money value to be received from the sale of said dead and fallen timber, but they will thereby acquire some of the habits of industry so essential to their future prosperity, if not to their very existence.

You will therefore instruct the agents of the various agencies where timber is found growing that no live trees are to be cut except for use on the reservation, except on individual allotments; but that dead and fallen timber may be cut, and, if not needed for the use of the Indians on the reservation, may be sold.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

Hon. HIRAM PRICE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Menomonees having again asked permission to continue the work during the coming winter, I submitted their request to the Department, recommending that it be granted, and suggesting at the same time that, if authority existed for such restriction, none be allowed this privilege

whose children, of school age, fail to attend school a reasonable length of time each year.

On November 23 last, the Department replied as follows :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, November 23, 1888.

SIR: Referring to your letters of October 18 and November 20, 1888, respectively, recommending that the Menomonee Indians be authorized to engage in marketing the dead-and-down timber on their reservation during the coming season under certain specified conditions, you are respectfully informed that the subject was presented to the Attorney-General by the Department on October 27, 1888, with request for an opinion on questions stated, with the view to ascertaining to what extent, if at all, this Department was authorized to permit the cutting and sale by the Indians occupying such reservation (the title to which is in the United States) of the dead-and-down timber thereon.

I am now in receipt of the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated 20th instant, on the subject (copy of which is herewith inclosed), wherein it is held that the Indians have no right to cut and sell such timber for their use and benefit, and therefore the authority requested by you can not be granted.

The papers accompanying your letters are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. VILAS,

Secretary.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

By the above it will be seen that all the questions involved were presented to the Attorney-General with a request for his opinion. The decision rendered by him is as follows :

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

Washington, November 20, 1888.

SIR: By your letter of the 27th of October, 1888, you ask "(1) whether the Indians occupying reservations, the title to which is in the United States, have the right, in view of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *The United States vs. George Cook* (19 Wall., 591), to cut and sell, for their use and benefit, the dead-and-down timber which is found to a greater or less extent on many of the reservations, and which will go to waste if not used.

"(2) If they have such right, whether it is a common right to common property belonging to the tribe or band as a whole, occupying the respective reservations, or whether it is such a right as may be exercised by individual Indians belonging on the reservation, for their individual benefit?

"(3) If they have the right, and it is a common right only, whether the cutting and sale of such dead-and-down timber by the Indians can be regulated by the Indian Bureau under directions of this Department so as to secure to the tribe or band entitled to the proceeds arising therefrom the greatest possible benefits for improving their condition and promoting their civilization and self-support by the methods pursued in the work?"

In the case of the *United States vs. Cook* (19 Wall., 593) it is ruled that the right of the Indians on an Indian reservation is one of occupancy only; that that right of occupancy carries with it the right to improvement by clearing land; that the right to clear includes the right to sell or dispose of timber on the land cleared, and to use the timber on the reservation for purposes necessary for improvement or residence; that when cut or severed for sale alone, and not as an incident to the occupancy, the right and title to the timber is absolute in the United States; that "what a tenant for life may do upon lands of a remainder-man the Indians may do upon their reservation, but no more." Dead and wind-fallen timber, as a part of the realty, belongs to the

remainder-man, and not to the tenant for life, to the same extent as growing timber does.

In the case of *Bewick vs. Whitfield* (3 P. Williams' Chancery Repts., 268), in discussing this question, it is ruled, first, that—

"The timber while standing is part of the inheritance, but whenever it is severed, either by the act of God, as by tempest, or by a trespasser, and by wrong, it belongs to him who has the first estate of inheritance, whether in fee or in tail, who may bring trover for it, and this was so decreed upon occasion of the great windfall of timber on the Cavendish estate."

Secondly. "As to the tenant for life, he ought not to have any share of the money arising by the sale of this timber."

The principle thus announced is recognized in *Lewis Bowles' case* (11 Coke, 81), and in the case of *Shult v. Barker* (12 Sergeant & Rawle, 272).

Therefore the dead-and-fallen timber that is not needed or used for improvements, agricultural purposes, or fuel by the Indians is the property of the United States. It is to be preserved and protected as such, and disposed of only as Congress, by law, may provide. This rule will doubtless best preserve the timber on Indian reservations, and avoid much destruction by fires, which would occur as the timber became scarce and valuable, whenever its death might become a source of gain. Your first question is, therefore, answered in the negative, which renders a reply to the remaining inquiries unnecessary.

Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

On receipt of this opinion, the Menomonees were notified that they would not be allowed to cut or market any timber from their reservation except such as might be necessary to clear land for cultivation, and such as they might require for improvements, agricultural purposes, or fuel. This will be a sad disappointment and great loss to these poor people, as they are in great measure dependent for the necessities of life on their logging work, and have prepared for it by using what they could spare of the proceeds of last season's sales in equipping themselves with stock, feed, sledges, tools, etc. I hope that Congress will speedily come to their relief by legalizing what has been done, and by granting authority to all Indians similarly situated to cut and market their dead-and-down timber, thereby benefiting the Indians and at the same time bringing into profitable use timber which, if left alone, will soon become of no value to the Indians, the Government, or any one else.

At an early day I shall take necessary steps to bring this matter to the attention of Congress, and in my opinion its merits should secure for it careful consideration and prompt action by that body, so that if possible logging operations by the Menomonees may be resumed this winter with full legal sanction.

RAILROADS.

During the year numerous railroads through Indian lands have been projected, and the construction of other railroads through such lands has been commenced or continued.

Bad River Reserve, Wis. At the date of the last annual report, negotiations were in progress in relation to the measure of compensation to be paid to the Indians for a right of way through this reservation for the Duluth, Superior and Michigan Railway Company, authority having been granted by the Department, April 12, 1887, for the construction of the road, and right of way having been granted by the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat., 1109). The company and the Indians were unable to agree upon the amount of compensation, the former offering \$5 per acre, and the latter demanding \$25 per acre. No agreement between them has been reached. To meet this and similar cases, a draught of a bill was prepared in this office "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid for right of way for railroads through Indian reservations in certain contingencies," which was transmitted to Congress by the President January 4, 1888 (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 40, Fiftieth Congress, first session). I do not find that any action has been taken thereon by that body. In the meantime, the railroad has been constructed across the reservation, and the Indians are greatly dissatisfied because they have received no compensation for lands taken.

Bois Forte Reserve and Red Lake Chippewa unceded lands, Minnesota. By an act of Congress, approved April 24, 1888 (25 Stat., 90, and page 293 of this report), a right of way was granted to the Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railway Company through said lands. The consent of the Indians of each reservation was requested, as required by the act, but both bands positively refused to give their consent to the proposed right of way. It is understood that the Red Lake Indians withheld their consent because of their dissatisfaction at the failure or delay of the Government to ratify the agreement made with them two years ago by the Northwest Indian Commission. For the action of the Bois Forte band no reasons are assigned. The proceedings of the councils with these tribes in regard to the right of way, and the reports of Agents Sheehan and Gregory relative thereto, were transmitted to the Department on August 9 last.

Cœur d'Alène Reserve, Idaho. An act granting to the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company the right of way through this reservation (25 Stat., 160, and page 323 of this report) was presented to the President May 18, 1888, and became a law without his approval.

On November 27, 1888, maps of definite location and station grounds were approved by the Department and instructions were issued as to the methods to be used in bringing the matter before the Indians and reaching an agreement with them as to the compensation to be given the tribe for the right of way and to be given individual Indians on account of damages that may accrue to their respective improvements by reason of the construction of the road.

Crow Reserve, Montana. By an act of Congress approved June 4, 1888 (25 Stat., 167, and page 327 of this report), the right of way was

granted to the Billings, Clark's Fork and Cooke City Railroad Company for the construction of a road and branch through the western part of the Crow Reservation, beginning at a point on the northern line of said reserve at or near where Clark's Fork empties into the Yellowstone River, and thence following in a southerly direction to a point at or near where said Clark's Fork crosses the southern line of said Crow Reserve; also a branch line of railway to be constructed for a distance of 10 miles up Bear Creek, and commencing from the point where said Bear Creek empties into said Clark's Fork.

The order of the President prescribing regulations in regard to obtaining the requisite consent of the Indians was issued June 30, 1888.

On the 6th of October, 1887, the bonds and maps of definite location of the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Company's right of way through this reserve, acquired under the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stats., 545), were approved by the Department, and the company was authorized to proceed with the construction of its road on the reserve.

Fort Hall Reserve, Idaho. An act to accept and ratify an agreement made with the Shoshone and Bannack Indians for the surrender and relinquishment to the United States of a portion of the Fort Hall Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, for the purposes of a town site, and also for the grant of a right of way through said reservation to the Utah and Northern Railway Company. This was approved by the President September 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 452, and page 340 of this report).

Indian Territory. During the last session of Congress the following railroad acts were passed: An act to grant to the Fort Smith and El Paso Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory (25 Stat., 162), which became a law without the approval of the President; an act to authorize the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, approved February 18, 1888 (25 Stat., 35); an act granting a right of way to the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company through the Indian Territory, approved May 14, 1888 (25 Stat., 140); and an act authorizing the Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock Railway Company to construct and operate a railway, telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory (25 Stat., 205), which became a law without the approval of the President. The text of these laws will be found on pages 290, 320, 324 and 330 of this report.

A bill granting the right of way to the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph and telephone line from Fort Smith, Ark., through the Indian Territory, to or near Baxter Springs, Kans., was vetoed by the President, July 26, 1888.

Maps of definite location of the second and third sections, of 25 miles each, of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway, were approved by the Department June 30 and October 1, 1887, respectively, and those of the fourth section were transmitted to the Department for approval June 11, 1888.

Maps of the definite location of the first section of the Denison and Washita Valley Railway Company were approved by the Department December 13, 1887, and amended maps of the definite location of the second section were approved January 7, 1888.

Seventeen plats of station grounds of the Southern Kansas Railway were approved by the Department October 25, 1887.

Maps of definite location of 25 miles of the line of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway, which company was authorized to construct and maintain a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory by the act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat., 446), were approved by the Department May 18, 1888.

Lac du Flambeau Reserve, Wisconsin. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company was authorized by the Department, November 29, 1887, to proceed with preliminary surveys upon the Lac du Flambeau Reserve in order to fix the line of a proposed branch from Rhineland to Hurley, Wis., with the understanding that no work in the construction of the road should be begun or attempted upon the said reservation without further orders from the Department. Maps of definite location were filed in this office and transmitted to the Department for approval February 3 and March 15, 1888. The stipulation of the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat., 1109), under which it was proposed to construct this road across the reserve reads as follows:

All *necessary* roads, highways, and railroads, the lines of which may run through any of the reserved tracts, shall have the right of way through the same, compensation being made therefor as in other cases.

On April 26, 1888, the Department decided that this treaty stipulation was not sufficient to warrant the Department in granting authority for the construction of the road, and that the right to cross the Lac du Flambeau Reservation must be obtained from Congress. The requisite authority was asked of Congress, and on June 4, 1888, the President approved an act (25 Stat., 169, and page 328 of this report) granting to said company the right of way desired.

July 30, 1888, the Department approved the map of definite location, and on August 2, 1888, transmitted the order of the President, of date August 1, 1888, as to the manner of securing the consent of the Indians to the provisions of said act. The agent has been instructed to submit the matter to the Indians, as required by said order, but their consent in regular form has not yet been secured.

Nez Percé Reserve, Idaho Territory. An act granting to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company the right of way through this reservation became a law without the approval of the President July 24, 1888 (25 Stat., 349, and page 337 of this report). The right of way granted is for the extension of the railroad of the above company from a point on the western boundary of the reservation on the Clear Water River, in an easterly direction, following the valley of said river and the south fork thereof, and thence in a generally southerly and easterly di-

rection to the eastern boundary of the reservation ; also from a point on the northern boundary of the reservation, on Potlack Creek, in Sec. 16, T. 37 N., R. 3 W., by way of Potlack Creek to the Clear Water River.

No rights are to accrue to the company before the consent of the Indians for the construction of the road is obtained in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe. Authority has been granted the company to make preliminary surveys.

Puyallup Reserve, Washington Territory. By an act which became a law without the approval of the President July 24, 1888 (25 Stat., 350, and page 338 of this report), the Puyallup Valley Railway Company is granted a right of way through this reservation, beginning on the northwestern boundary of the reservation, near the city of Tacoma, running thence through the reservation to the southeast boundary thereof, and thence to the town of Sumner. Permission has been granted the company to make a preliminary survey of the proposed line.

The application of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct a spur 1,225 feet long, with right of way of convenient width through the western part of the Puyallup Reservation, was submitted to the Department August 24, 1888, with the question whether the right to construct said spur would not have to be obtained from Congress. This question arose in view of the fact that it had been deemed necessary to obtain the authority of Congress for the right of way of the Northern Pacific Railroad, wherever it had been located and constructed through any other Indian reservation, and also in view of the decision of the Department, already referred to, which was made in the case of the application of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway for right of way through the Lac du Flambeau Reserve. The Department decided that right of way across the Payallup reserve could be granted the Northern Pacific Railroad only by authority of Congress.

Siletz Reserve, Oregon. An act which became a law without the approval of the President July 24, 1888 (25 Stat., 347, and page 336 of this report), grants the right of way to the Newport and King's Valley Railroad Company through this reservation, beginning at a point on the easterly line thereof, where Rock Creek crosses the same, and running thence westerly down the valley of Rock Creek and the valley of Siletz River to the western boundary of said reservation at or near the southwest corner thereof. The act requires the assent of the Indians before any right thereunder can accrue to the company.

Utah and Uncompahgre Reserves, Utah. No report has been received regarding the preliminary surveys for the Utah Midland Railway which was granted a right of way by act of March 3, 1887, and no action has been taken in the matter since the date of the last annual report.

Legislation in regard to railroads other than those mentioned is now pending in Congress, as follows :

Devil's Lake Reserve, Dakota. A bill prepared in this office is pending in the Senate (No. 1228) granting a right of way to the Jamestown.

and Northern Railroad Company through this reserve upon the terms and conditions named in an agreement made by that company with the Devil's Lake Sioux in 1883. The road has been built and in operation since the spring of 1885, and the Indians are urgent in their demands that the compensation provided for in the agreement be paid them.

Lake Traverse Reserve, Dakota. The draught of a bill to ratify an agreement finally concluded with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux on December 8, 1884, granting a right of way for the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway through their reserve, was again submitted to the Department for transmission to Congress November 29, 1887, and is pending before both houses (S. 2218; H. R. 8561). By the terms of the agreement the Indians were to receive from the railroad, for the lands surrendered by them for the right of way, \$2,668.24, being at the rate of \$1.75 per acre. In 1880, when the construction of the railroad through the reservation was commenced, a payment of \$2,402.13 was made by said company and was placed in the United States Treasury to the official credit of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. A further sum of \$266.11 remains to be paid by the company. This fund draws no interest, and the Commissioner can not apply the same for the benefit of the Sioux, to whom it belongs, until Congress shall have ratified the agreement.

The railroad has long since been constructed and is in active operation on the reservation. It therefore seems to be a reasonable suggestion that ratification of the agreement should be delayed no longer.

Red Pipestone Reserve, Minnesota. The attention of this office was incidentally called to the fact that the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Railway Company had constructed a line of railway across this reservation. The office therefore informed the general solicitor of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company, lessee, June 22, 1888, that, if the company desired to maintain this right of way, it would be necessary for it to apply to Congress for a grant thereof. A bill prepared upon this suggestion is pending in the House of Representatives (H. R. 10766).

Walker River Reserve, Nevada. A draught of a bill ratifying an agreement with the Indians granting a right of way to the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company, prepared in this office, was the fourth time submitted to Congress, through the Department, November 29, 1887. It is now pending before the Senate (S. 1229). The road was long since built, the agreement has been approved by the Department, and the compensation provided for has been paid to the Indians.

Yakama Reserve, Washington Territory. A draught of a bill to accept and ratify an agreement made January 13, 1885, with the tribes of Indians occupying this reservation, for the relinquishment of their title to so much thereof as is required for the use of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same, was the second time submitted to Congress, through the Department, November 29, 1887, and is now pending before that body (S. 2217).

The railroad has long since been constructed through the reservation, and the Indians, particularly individual claimants for damages, are continually inquiring why they have not been paid the compensation awarded to them under the agreement.

Other reservations. Other bills, not prepared by this office, and concerning which it has no definite information, are pending in Congress granting rights of way through Indian reservations, as follows:

Through the Flathead Reserve, Montana: Missoula and Northern (S. 1803, H. R. 5709).

Through the Fond du Lac Reserve, Minnesota: Duluth and Winnipeg (S. 3220, H. R. 10112).

Through the Indian Territory: Denver Coal and Railway (H. R. 6805); Leavenworth and Rio Grande (H. R. 7186); McPherson, Texas and Gulf (S. 2617); Montana, Kansas and Texas (H. R. 7223); and Saint Louis and San Francisco (branch) (S. 1697, H. R. 6612).

Through the San Carlos Reserve, Arizona: Tucson, Globe and Northern (S. 1265, H. R. 3062).

Through the Sioux Reserve, Dakota: Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern (S. 1794, H. R. 5046); Forest City and Watertown (S. 2029, H. R. 6700); and Saint Paul, Black Hills and Pacific (H. R. 5045).

Through the Southern Ute Reserve, Colorado: Rio Grande and Utah (H. R. 7793) and Durango, Cortez and Utah (S. 1145).

Through the Uintah and Uncompahgre Reserves, Utah: Rio Grande Pacific (S. 1303, H. R. 6701).

Through the White Earth Reserve, Minnesota: Moorehead, Leech Lake and Northern (S. 3319, H. R. 6650 and 7261).

Through the Wind River Reserve, Wyoming: Wyoming Midland (H. R. 10028).

Through the Yankton Reserve, Dakota: Yankton and Missouri Valley (S. 427, H. R. 3065) and Yankton and Missouri River (H. R. 7547).

TIMBER AND OTHER DEPREDATIONS ON INDIAN LANDS.

An act, approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 481), provides:

That if any person or persons shall knowingly and unlawfully cut, or shall knowingly aid, assist, or be employed in unlawfully cutting, or shall wantonly destroy or injure, or procure to be wantonly destroyed or injured, any timber-tree, or any shade or ornamental tree, or any other kind of tree, standing, growing, or being upon any lands of the United States, which, in pursuance of law, have been reserved, * * * any such person or persons so offending, on conviction thereof * * * shall, for any such offense, pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months.

Section 5388 Revised Statutes, second edition, 1878, is as follows:

Sec. 5388. Every person who unlawfully cuts or aids or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys, or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon lands of the United States, which, in pursuance of law, may be reserved or purchased for military or other purposes, shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not more than twelve months.

It has been held by this office that both the act of 1875 and section 5388 of the Revised Statutes were adopted, the former for the single purpose of protecting timber on land purchased or reserved for the use of the military or any other branch of the Government, and the latter to prohibit the destruction of trees on land purchased or reserved for public use. In the report of 1879, the Commissioner, in a discussion of this section and act, said:

Neither the provisions of the section referred to nor the act are sufficiently comprehensive (especially in view of the law which requires criminal statutes to be construed strictly) in extent to include parties who have cut or destroyed timber on land within a large portion of the Indian reservation.

In enforcing this proposition the Commissioner called attention to a decision of the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, that the lands within the Cherokee Reservation, in the Indian Territory, were not lands of the United States in the sense of the language used in section 5388, and that there was no law to punish parties for committing depredations thereon. "The reasoning of the court," said the Commissioner, "will apply with equal force to the lands of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and certain other Indians." He therefore advised the enactment of a law to prevent parties from settling upon or cutting or wantonly destroying timber on the following classes of reservations: (1) Lands to which the original Indian title has never been extinguished, but which have not been specially reserved by treaty or by act of Congress or otherwise for the use of Indians or for other purposes, although the Indians' right of occupancy thereof has been tacitly recognized by the Government; (2) lands expressly reserved by treaty or by act of Congress, or set apart for the use of Indians by executive order of the President; (3) lands allotted or patented to individual Indians who are not under the laws of any State or Territory; (4) lands patented to Indian tribes; and (5) lands which have been purchased by or ceded to the United States for the purpose of settling Indians thereon, but which are yet unoccupied.

This advice of the Commissioner was not taken by Congress, and thereafter the office often called attention to the suggested amendments, and reiterated that there was pressing necessity for their enactment.

On January 20, 1882, the Commissioner proposed the following amendment of section 5388, as quoted above:

"After the word 'purpose' insert the following: 'Or upon any Indian reservation or land belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians.'"

Finally, in 1888, the section was amended by the passage of the following act, which was approved on June 4, 1888. The amendments made are indicated by italics:

That section fifty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended to read as follows: "Every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon *the land* of the United States which, in pursuance of law, may be reserved or purchased for military or other purposes, or

upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States, shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

In a communication dated July 9, 1888, Indian Agent Eells, of the Puyallup Agency, Wash., asked this office whether this act applied to lands for which Indians have received patents under provisions of treaties made between them and the Government.

This question, with specific references to the several articles of the treaties which authorize the Indians who are under the jurisdiction of Agent Eells to take lands in severalty, was submitted by the Department to the Department of Justice for its opinion, which was given as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, September 21, 1888.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: Your communication of the 2d August, 1888, asking an opinion as to whether the act of Congress entitled "An act to amend section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to timber depredations," approved 4th June, 1888, applies to lands for which individual Indians have received patents under treaties between the tribes to which they belonged when the treaties were respectively made with the United States.

As the question submitted has reference to lands in Washington Territory held by Indians under patents from the United States, I shall confine myself to those lands and the law regulating the tenure thereof.

The act of Congress upon which the question submitted arises provides:

"That section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: 'Every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids, or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon the land of the United States which, in pursuance of law, may be reserved or purchased for military or other purposes, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States, shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court.'"

The letter of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which accompanied your communication, states that the timber lands in question are held in severalty by Indians under patents from the United States. These patents were issued under the treaties referred to and quoted in presenting the question submitted for my consideration.

The effect of this action under these treaties and of the act of Congress of the 8th February, 1887 (24 Stat., 390), entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," was, no doubt, to sunder the tribal relations of the Indian allottees and place them under the protection of State or Territorial law, as the case might be; and, where the allottee was born within the Territorial limits of the United States, make him a citizen of the United States.

Of this there can be no room for controversy under the act of 8th February, 1887, to say nothing of the treaties already mentioned, with which the statute is largely concurrent. The sixth section of the act provides as follows:

"That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside; and no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its

jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States, without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property."

Inasmuch, then, as lands held as above, by Indian allottees, can not be called properly *Indian reservations*, a term which Congress has clearly used to indicate those tracts or bodies of land set apart from the public domain for the occupation of Indian communities at the pleasure of the United States, but without any purpose to invest the occupants with more than a right of possession, and inasmuch as the lands covered by the statute are not "lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States," the cutting or destroying of timber on land which is thus held in severalty by one who is clothed with the right of citizenship and protected by and subjected to all the laws, civil and criminal, of the Territory in which the land lies, is not an offense punishable under the act of Congress of the 4th of June, 1888.

I am, yours respectfully,

G. A. JENKS,
Acting Attorney-General.

Upon consideration of section 5388 in connection with the above opinion, it is concluded that the amended section does not apply to the timber upon lands as follows:

(1) On lands held in severalty by Indians.

(2) On unoccupied lands which have been purchased by or ceded to the United States for the purpose of settling Indians thereon.

It is also concluded that the section does apply to timber upon lands as follows:

(1) On lands to which the original title has never been extinguished, but which have not been specially reserved by treaty or act of Congress or otherwise, for the use of Indians or for other purposes, so long as such lands belong to or are occupied by an Indian tribe. The lands in the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., are of this class.

(2) On lands expressly reserved by treaty or by act of Congress, or set apart by Executive order for the use of Indians. The ordinary Indian reservation is of this class.

(3) On lands patented to any tribe of Indians. The lands of the Five Civilized Tribes are of this class.

It is respectfully suggested that every consideration of fair-dealing with the Indians who have taken lands in severalty, requires the enactment of a law that will protect the timber on their allotments from the depredations of timber thieves. Protection of such lands and of unoccupied ceded lands can be given effectually only under a law as comprehensive as the one that was suggested by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1879, and to which reference has been made above.

A bill to amend section 2148 of the Revised Statutes, so as to punish intrusion on Indian lands by imprisonment as well as by fine, is pend-

ing in Congress. The necessity for this legislation has been repeatedly set forth in the annual reports of this office.

BLACK BOB SHAWNEE LANDS, IN KANSAS.

In his annual report for 1886 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs stated that on October 30, 1885, twenty-five deeds from members, or descendants or representatives of members, of the Black Bob band of Shawnees had been filed in this office, by the terms of which conveyance had been made of certain lands that had been patented to members of said band situated on its reservation in Johnson County, Kans.; that, in consequence of representations made to the Commissioner relative to the methods by which these deeds had been procured, and the apparent insufficiency of the consideration, the approval thereof had been suspended until an investigation could be had; and that on December 18, 1885, Special Agent E. White had been instructed to make full investigation of the subject.

From the report of the investigation made under these instructions, it appears that the twenty-five deeds referred to above were made to Thomas Carney, the consideration named in each being \$3 per acre. In his report for 1887, the Commissioner stated that, in his opinion, this consideration was grossly inadequate; that the special agent, after making investigation, had estimated the value of the lands in question, exclusive of improvements thereon, at from \$10 to \$35 per acre, the average value being \$19.50 per acre, and the average value of the land and improvements being \$29.40 per acre; and that in view of the inadequacy of the consideration, and other circumstances, the subject had been submitted to the Department February 25, 1887. In thus submitting the matter the Commissioner gave a full history of the Black Bob Shawnee lands, and made the following recommendations.

In my opinion the lands embraced in said twenty-five deeds, and all other lands patented to members of said band—conveyances of which had not been declared valid by decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas, under the joint resolution approved March 3, 1879 (20 Stat., 488), or the title to which had not passed by approval of the Secretary of the Interior—and also the improvements thereon, should be appraised separately and the lands sold (with the consent of the Indians severally to whom the same were patented) to the highest bidder, the bona fide settler to have the preference right to purchase the tract resided upon and improved by him; and in case a settler should fail to purchase within a specified time and the land should be sold to any other than a settler, the purchaser to pay the settler the appraised value of his improvements; the proceeds of the sale of the lands to be for the benefit of the Indians severally entitled thereto, subject to refundment therefrom to the grantee in said twenty-five deeds (Mr. Carney) of the consideration money paid by him, if, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, he should be equitably entitled thereto.

With this communication was inclosed a draft of a bill covering the points indicated, and copies of all papers bearing upon the subject; and recommendation was made that the matter be laid before Congress with a request for favorable consideration. The Department concurred, and

the papers were accordingly presented to Congress. (See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 111, Forty-ninth Congress, second session.)

On February 21, 1883, the House passed a bill (H. R. 6364) which had substantially the same objects in view as the bill recommended by this Department. A résumé of its provisions is as follows:

(1) That with consent of the Indians severally to whom patents of lands have been issued the Secretary may have said lands appraised and sold.

(2) That the land is to be appraised as if in a state of nature, at an average of not more than \$6 per acre.

(3) That the Secretary is to offer it for sale in tracts not exceeding 200 acres.

(4) That the limit of purchase by any one person is to be 200 acres.

(5) That settlers in good faith who have put valuable improvements on the land may for six months have preference in purchase of 200 acres at the appraised value.

(6) That purchasers other than settlers are to pay to settlers the appraised value of improvements on the lands purchased.

(7) That out of the proceeds of the land shall be paid back to Thomas Carney such sums as he shall show, by competent evidence, that he actually paid to the Indians severally.

On September 20, 1888, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs reported this House bill (6364) with an amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause, and substituting therefor the following:

That the Attorney-General of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, instructed to cause a suit in equity to be brought in the name of the United States, in the circuit court for the district of Kansas, to quiet and finally settle the title to the lands claimed by or under the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians in Kansas, or adversely to said titles.

All persons having any claims to said lands, or any part thereof, as well as said band of Indians, shall be made parties to said suit, either personally or by representation, as said court may deem convenient, consistently with justice to all the interests involved, and notice of the institution and pendency of said suit, and for the appearance of the parties thereto shall be given, either by personal service or by such publication as the court may order, or both.

It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to cause the rights of said band of Indians, and of the individual members thereof, to be duly presented and protected in said suit, and he shall employ counsel to aid in such protection; and any other claimants to said lands, or any part thereof, may appear in said cause personally or by counsel, to defend the same and assert their rights; and said court shall, upon proof and hearing, proceed to determine according to the principles of law and equity, all questions arising in respect to said lands, or any part thereof, and decree accordingly, and cause such decree to be carried into execution, and the possession of the lands or parts thereof, respectively, to be delivered to the persons entitled thereto; and upon a final decision of said matters it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to approve deeds for said lands in conformity to such decision. No objections shall be allowed in said suit in respect to want or misjoinder of parties other than such as are required in this act, or for multifariousness or want of form. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall exist as in other cases.

SEC. 2. That all the provisions of the above section, including those as to notifica-

tion of parties, as far as the same may be applicable, are hereby extended to all conveyances and transfers of land within the jurisdiction of the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas acquired under Indian treaties with the United States, and covered by deeds of Indian allottees and patentees which the Secretary of the Interior has refused to approve. The said circuit court is hereby empowered and required, in cases properly before it, to hear and determine all questions of inheritance to any of said lands, determine the rightful heirs thereto, and the interest of each heir in and to any such lands; in cases where money has been paid, advanced, or deposited for the transfer of any lands and the title thereto for any cause fails or is imperfect, the said circuit court shall inquire and determine as to the rightful application of any such money paid, advanced, or deposited, and shall make such orders, judgments, or decrees in relation thereto as will protect the rights of innocent parties consistently with justice to all interests involved; and said circuit court shall, in all cases properly before it, hear, try, settle, and determine all controversies or disputes between occupants on said lands and the owners or holders of the titles to the same; and all other controversies or disputes in regard to the transfer of any of said lands, the said circuit court shall hear and determine, in every case, according to the principles of law and equity, and enter up judgments, orders, and decrees accordingly, and enforce the same, and on final hearing apportion the costs among the parties as the equity of the case may require.

That the joint resolution of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled "Joint resolution instructing the Attorney-General of the United States to bring suit in the name of the United States, to quiet and settle the titles of the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians," be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to affect the validity of any decree heretofore rendered by the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas, under the provisions of said joint resolution, or to impair the power of said court to set aside or amend or correct any such decree, or to divest any party in interest of his right to appeal to the United States Supreme Court within the time limited by law.

Section 1 of the above amended bill is in the exact wording of the joint resolution of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat., 488), which the bill proposes to repeal, except that the joint resolution provides that "upon a final decision of said matters it shall be the duty of the *President to issue patents* for said lands," while the proposed bill, above quoted, provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall approve deeds for said lands.

In reporting this substitute for the House bill, the Senate committee stated—

(1) That to obtain the consent of the Indian patentees or their heirs to the proposed sales might involve trouble, expense, and delay.

(2) That the methods used to obtain such consent might themselves be questionable, and raise suspicion of fraud or misrepresentation.

(3) That the limitation of \$6 per acre is purely arbitrary and may be unjust.

(4) That it is intended that the methods provided in the joint resolution of March 3, 1879, shall apply in the settlement of cases not reached in that suit and to phases of cases not presented in it, and shall also extend to Indian lands other than Black Bob lands, whose titles are yet unestablished.

(5) That if referred to a court, the principles of law and equity would be applied to the cases and the rights of the Indians would be represented by the Attorney-General.

(6) That under the present law when the Secretary of the Interior refuses approval of a deed the status of the land is left under a cloud, and there is nowhere competent jurisdiction to remove it.

In these statements this office concurs, and expresses the opinion that the Senate substitute should be enacted.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

There are now pending in Congress seven bills, all having for their object the establishment of United States judicial authority over the Indian Territory, in which no court now has jurisdiction in civil cases between Indians and other persons, and in a large part of which no court has criminal jurisdiction, section 9 of the act of March 3, 1885, being defective in this respect. That section extends over Indian reservations located in Territories in which territorial governments exercise jurisdiction under authority of Congress, the criminal laws of those Territories, and the authority of their courts; but there is no territorial government within the Indian Territory; and outside of the Five Civilized Tribes there are no courts. A bill (H. R. 1204) conferring, in certain cases arising in that Territory, civil jurisdiction on the United States courts, that now or hereafter may exercise criminal jurisdiction over said Territory, passed the House of Representatives during the last session, but was adversely reported from the Senate Committee on Judiciary, and was indefinitely postponed. A bill "conferring jurisdiction on the United States courts over the Indian country in certain criminal cases," is now pending in the House of Representatives.

DISPUTED CITIZENSHIP IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

On March 1, 1885, in the case of the eastern band of Cherokees *vs.* The United States and the Cherokee Nation (117 U. S., 311) the Supreme Court rendered a decision that the Cherokee Nation had sole power to determine all claims, based on blood or descent, to citizenship in that nation.

On August 11 following, Agent Owen, of the Union Agency, was instructed to stop issuing what were known at that time as *prima facie* certificates of citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, and he was directed to give general notice that after that date no such claimants to citizenship could enter the nation by any authority or recognition of the Indian Bureau.

In passing upon claims to citizenship instituted prior to August 11, 1886, the Cherokee authorities have not only decided many such claims adversely, and denounced the claimants as intruders and demanded that the Department remove them, but they have gone farther and have forcibly deported such claimants and have seized their improvements, which they have sold at public auction, ostensibly for the benefit of the deported claimants, but usually at one-tenth of the actual value thereof.

For some time the Department would not accept as final the decision of the Cherokee Nation against claimants to citizenship who entered the nation prior to August 11, 1886, and declined to treat such claimants as intruders until it could determine for itself whether they were actually intruders or not. But by letter of August 21, 1888, in the Kesterson case, the Department has determined that it will accept the decision of the Cherokee authorities against this class of claimants, as fixing their status as intruders in that nation to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of article 27 of the treaty of 1866 (14 Stat., 806). The claimants must, however, be dealt with as intruders in the light of the facts in each particular case, and reasonable time and opportunity must be given each one (in view of all the circumstances of residence and labor there) to dispose of or to remove his property.

The belief is expressed that the nation will not wantonly abuse its almost unlimited power on the subject of citizenship, and that the plan provided by the Department in the Kesterson case for modifying harsh judgments and unjust decisions may be executed without friction, and that, consequently, no action of Congress in the matter will be necessary.

FREEDMEN IN THE CHICKASAW NATION.

On May 8 last, Commissioner Atkins submitted to the Department a report giving at length the history of the freedmen in the Chickasaw Nation, covering the points set forth in the last annual report of this Bureau, and also forwarding a draft of a bill for the relief of said freedmen. On May 9 the Department submitted the same for the consideration and action of Congress. (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 166, Fiftieth Congress, first session.) Beyond reference to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, it does not appear that any action has been taken upon the subject by that body.

This bill proposes :

(1) That such of these freedmen as consent thereto shall be removed from the Chickasaw Nation to lands ceded to the United States in 1866 by the Creeks and Seminoles, now known as the Oklahoma country.

(2) That two officers, one to be designated by the Interior Department and the other appointed by the Chickasaw authorities, shall ascertain what freedmen will consent to such removal and shall appraise the improvements made by these freedmen in the Chickasaw Nation which the removal will cause them to relinquish.

(3) That the freedmen shall not be required to remove until they shall have disposed of their improvements ; but in case the Chickasaw Nation shall pay any freedman the appraised value of his improvements, said freedman, with his family, shall remove from the nation within sixty days from such payment.

(4) That after a freedman shall have disposed of or been paid for his improvements he shall receive \$100 for himself and each member of his

family, this being the amount which the treaty of 1866 provided should be paid per capita to freedmen to defray the expense of their removal from the Chickasaw Nation.

(5) That all freedmen who do not elect to remove permanently from the nation "shall be placed upon the same footing as other citizens of the United States, resident in said nation, and shall be subject to removal therefrom for similar causes."

(6) That to such freedmen as shall remove allotments in severalty in Oklahoma shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the general allotment act.

(7) That \$77,375 shall be appropriated toward paying the \$100 per capita to freedmen who remove.

In submitting the bill Commissioner Atkins said:

I have inserted in the proposed bill an appropriation \$77,375, of which the sum of \$55,000 is required to be refunded by the Chickasaws, the whole amount being the sum appropriated by the third article of the treaty of 1866, to be held in trust for the benefit of the freedmen in case the Indians refused to adopt them.

The number of freedmen in the Chickasaw Nation is estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000, but undoubtedly a large number of those resident with the Chickasaws are Choctaw freedmen, and citizens of that nation. It is not probable that the above amount will be sufficient to remove all the Chickasaw freedmen from that nation, but it will be enough for the present, and to test the practicability of this effort for their relief.

The legislation proposed is understood to be acceptable both to the Chickasaws and the freedmen, although the latter would doubtless prefer to remain, if they could be accorded the rights of citizenship and school facilities.

The condition of these people is unfortunate in the extreme, and justice both to them and to the Chickasaws demands early action by Congress.

CHICKASAW ELECTION TROUBLES.

On August 8, 1888, a general election was held in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, for the purpose of choosing a governor and other national and county officers of that nation, as provided by the constitution and laws thereof. For the office of governor there were, as appears, two candidates, William M. Guy, the then incumbent, and William L. Byrd, who represented an opposing faction of the Chickasaw people.

It seems that at this election Guy received a small majority of the votes cast, but when the same were transmitted to the speaker of the house of representatives of the Chickasaw legislature, whose duty it is under the constitution of that nation to canvass the votes for governor and to declare the election in the presence of both houses of the legislature, the said legislature threw out certain votes, thus giving to Byrd an apparent majority.

Thereupon Guy's friends claimed that the action of the legislature in "counting Byrd in" was unconstitutional, and a very bitter contest was begun.

Intimations of the above condition of affairs, which threatened to lead to a serious breach of the peace, and possibly to bloodshed, having reached this office through reports in the public press, Agent Owen, under date of September 11, 1888, was telegraphed to as follows:

Public press reports anticipate trouble between Guy and Byrd factions over Chickasaw election. Has the report any foundation? Report facts in full.

In response thereto Agent Owen, by letter of September 14, 1888, reported the facts in the case and said that, fearing trouble at Tishomingo, the Chickasaw capital, he had proceeded thither, and by his timely arrival on the morning of September 5, 1888, had prevented any demonstrations of violence. He also transmitted a petition in behalf of Guy, signed by certain members of both branches of the Chickasaw legislature.

In a subsequent letter, dated September 17, 1888, Agent Owen stated that he had been requested to recognize Byrd as governor by certifying that the person appointed by him (Byrd) should be recognized as the treasurer of the nation and permitted to control and draw out the national funds in the subtreasury at Saint Louis, and asked for instructions. He further reported, by telegram of September 20, 1888, that he had been advised that the Guy faction was organized and had declared its determination to put him (Guy) in as governor by force, and that Guy was in danger of being assassinated. This telegram was supplemented by a letter of same date, inclosing two affidavits in support of the statements therein contained relative to Guy's danger from assassins and the organization of Guy's friends in his behalf.

The correspondence was transmitted to the Department, September 21 and 24, 1888, with request for such directions as might be deemed proper. Replying thereto, the Department, under date of September 25, 1888, directed this office as follows:

Instruct Agent Owen to "immediately advise you by wire of the present condition of affairs in the Chickasaw Nation, and if any change has taken place since the date of his (Owen's) letter, the 20th instant. Also instruct him immediately to inform ex-Governor Guy and his partisans that his remedy for wrongful exclusion from the office of governor, if he be so excluded, is, under the Chickasaw constitution, to be found in judicial proceedings in the courts of the Chickasaw Nation, because the determination of the legislature and declaration by the speaker in favor of Byrd is at least a prima facie title. Also inform them that he, the agent, must preserve peace and prevent any outbreak against existing authorities in the meantime, and that he will be aided by the troops of the United States if necessary. Instruct the agent further to keep your office fully advised by telegraph of any important action."

On September 26, 1888, Agent Owen was instructed in accordance with said directions.

A statement having been made to the Department that Guy had deposed Byrd by armed force and was in possession of the capitol, a telegram, dated October 2, 1888, was sent to Agent Owen, as follows:

The Department will not assume to decide here between Guy and Byrd. That belongs to Chickasaw courts to do; but peace must be preserved. If Byrd still claims office of governor, he must go to the courts for relief now. Watch proceedings closely and keep Department constantly informed of all action.

In a letter to this office, dated September 24, 1888, Governor Guy protested against the official recognition of Byrd as the executive of the Chickasaw Nation, and a telegram (dated October 10, 1888), presumably from William Byrd, but signed "William Byrne," was also received, declaring that he (Byrd) was the "recognized and declared governor of the Chickasaws, by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation." These were transmitted for the information of the Department, with office report of October 12, 1888.

Replying thereto the Department, by letter of October 16, 1888, transmitted to this office a copy of a telegram which the Department had sent to Byrd, October 15, 1888, advising him as follows :

Replying to your telegram of 10th, the Department attempts no decision of the rights of claimants. That appears to belong under your constitution to courts of your nation. The Department insists that only such judicial proceedings shall be taken and the peace preserved.

Some further communications were received from Guy and Byrd in advocacy of their respective claims for recognition, of which the Department was duly informed.

On November 14, 1888, in accordance with Department instructions, this office sent the following telegram to Agent Owen :

I am directed by the Secretary of the Interior to telegraph to you as follows : Flying newspaper reports indicate that Guy and Byrd parties, in Chickasaw Nation, have armed and threatened a breach of the peace. Give close attention to situation. Keep Department promptly advised, and, if necessity demands, make timely application to commanding officer at Fort Gibson for troops.

On November 15, 1888, a telegram was brought to this office from the Assistant United States Treasurer at Saint Louis, Mo., to the Secretary of the Treasury, which read as follows :

Has Osborne Fisher (Byrd's appointee) been recognized as Treasurer of the Chickasaw Nation by the United States Government ? Should his check be honored on funds here ?

Upon this telegram I made the following indorsement :

This office has no official information as to who is Treasurer of the Chickasaw Nation. There is a disputed election, and it is understood that two claim the office. Further investigation will be made and the Treasury Department informed of the result.

I also gave similar information, by telegram of the same date, to the office of the Second Comptroller.

On November 15, 1888, Agent Owen reported that the Chickasaws were in a state of excitement and that rumors from that country indicated probable bloodshed.

This matter remains unsettled, and the Secretary of War, upon the request of this Department, has caused orders to be issued to the commanding officer at Fort Gibson, Ind. T., to furnish a sufficient force of troops, upon the application of Agent Owen, to prevent a breach of the peace by the contending factions.

November 21, 1888, Special Agent Heth was directed to proceed to Tishomingo, the Chickasaw capital, to make a thorough investigation of the matter, and report the facts thereof to this office. He is now engaged upon that duty.

MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

For the first time in many years this office is able to report that some progress has been made in establishing the rights of these Indians to the lands occupied by them and their ancestors.

On January 31, 1888, the Supreme Court of the State of California rendered a decision in the case of *Byrne v. Alas et al.*, which fully confirms the position of this office, that grants of lands to private parties are subject to the rights of the Indian occupants, and that *such occupants can not be legally ejected*. Much credit is due to Mr. Shirley C. Ward, special counsel for these Indians, for his conduct of the case which resulted in the decision referred to above.*

This decision has so important a bearing on the welfare and protection of the rights of the Mission Indians that I have deemed it best to quote it entire. It is the most valuable thing which has been definitely secured for these Indians since public attention has been turned to their sufferings and wrongs, and had the decision been rendered several years ago it would have prevented no small part of the hardship, cruelty, and flagrant injustice of which the Mission Indians have been conspicuous victims. The decision is as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA.

(Filed January 31, 1888.)

BYRNE
 vs.
 ALAS ET AL.

}
 } No. 11,855.

The complaint in this action is in the usual form in ejectment. The defendants—over twenty in number—are Mission or Pueblo Indians, claiming the land by virtue of their possession and the continuous, open, and exclusive use and occupancy by their predecessors and ancestors ever since the year 1815.

The plaintiff had judgment in the court below upon the following agreed statement of facts:

"First. That the premises here in controversy are included within the exterior boundaries of the Mexican grant of the San Jacinto rancho, made December 31, 1842; that said grant was duly confirmed by the United States courts, and that a United States patent issued therefor January 17, 1880; that, at the time of the commencement of this action, plaintiff held legal title to the premises in controversy as the legal successor of the patentee from the Government.

"Second. That the defendants here are Mission or Pueblo Indians; that their ancestors and predecessors have been in the continuous, open and notorious, peaceable and exclusive possession, occupancy, and use of the premises in controversy, claiming adversely to all the world ever since and for a long time prior to the establishment of the Mexican Republic, to wit, ever since the year A. D. 1815; that the defendants never presented their claim to the land in controversy to the board of land commissioners, appointed by the act of Congress passed March 3, 1851, and entitled 'An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California.' It is further agreed that all defense of the statute of limitations is hereby waived on the part of the defendants herein."

* It is but just to say that Mr. Ward was employed for this service by the Indian Rights Association. When, in the superior court, judgment had been given against the Indians in default of defense, the Association, through him, got the judgment set aside and the case restored to the calendar. When tried the case again went against the Indians, and the Association gave security of \$3,300, and had the case appealed to the Supreme Court.

1. The questions presented for our consideration upon these facts are difficult and important. The civilized and Christianized Indians of the Californias and, indeed, of all the Spanish colonies seem to have been treated as the special and favorite wards of the Spanish sovereigns. Their moral and spiritual welfare and improvement were regarded as matters of great interest to the country, and their personal security, peace, prosperity, and rights of property were most jealously guarded through legislation and by those in authority. In these respects the contrast between the policy of the Spanish and Mexican Governments towards their aborigines and that manifested in some of the English colonies during contemporaneous reigns is quite marked. Early in the sixteenth century King Philip commanded that settlements on and apportionments of the new Territories should be without damage to the Indians, and "that the farms and lands which shall be given to the Spaniards shall be without prejudice to the Indians, and that those which have been given to their prejudice and damage shall be returned to whom by law they may belong." (2 White's New Recopilacion, 51.) It was made the special duty of local judges to visit the farms of the Indians, without previous request so to do, and ascertain whether the Indians had suffered any injury in person or in property; and, if deemed best, after due notice, to remove them to some other place. It was provided that "the Indians shall be left in possession of their lands, hereditaments, and pastures in such manner as that they shall not stand in need of the necessaries of life." No compositions were admitted of lands which Spaniards had acquired from Indians illegally; and the protectors were commanded to procure all illegal contracts to be annulled.

"The broad field of Spanish jurisprudence bristled all over with fortifications for the protection of the Indians. The Government of Spain, while careful of their proprietary rights, expended much for their conversion to Christianity.

"As soon as the Indians became sufficiently pacified, the governors (*adelantados*) were to distribute them among the colonists, who were to take charge of them and watch over their welfare, as provided in Book 6 of the *Recopilacion-de las Indias*.

"Laws were provided for the founding of Indian pueblos, or towns.

"It is clear from the whole tenor of the Spanish and Mexican laws, whether in the form of pueblos or ranchos, that the Indians are entitled in equity and in good conscience, and even according to the strict rigor of the laws, to all the lands they have, or have had, in actual possession for cultivation, pasture, or habitation, when such domain can be ascertained to have had any tolerably well-defined boundaries. Both Spain and Mexico have acknowledged this principle to be a just one." (Hall's Mexican Law, secs. 33, 40, 151, 3, 4, 5, 9, 160, 161; also 1 White's New Recop., 411; 2 *Id.*, 21, 34, 48, 53, 54, 59, 703.)

At first the Indians were permitted in the presence of the judge to sell their real and personal property at public auction, but in 1731 a decree was published prohibiting the Indians from selling their real estate without license from the proper authority. This remained in force until the independence of Mexico, which made all inhabitants of the Mexican nation equal before the law. The plan of Iguala, adopted in February, 1821 (when the relation between Mexico and Spain ceased and the sovereignty became vested in the Mexican nation), declared that "all the inhabitants of New Spain, Africans or Indians, are citizens of this monarchy * * * and that the person and property of every citizen shall be respected and protected by the Government." These principles were reaffirmed by the treaty of August 24, 1821, between the Spanish viceroy and the revolutionary party, and the Declaration of Independence, issued on the 28th of September, 1821, re-affirmed the principles of said plan.

After the acquisition of California from Mexico the United States was bound under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo to respect and protect all titles, both legal and equitable, acquired previous to the cession; and it devolved upon Congress to prescribe methods and steps necessary to a just, speedy, and effective determination of

the rights of claimants. Much perplexity existed as to how this was to be accomplished, owing to ignorance as to the condition of land titles here at that time. In July, 1849, William Carey Jones was appointed a "confidential agent of the Government to proceed to Mexico and California for the purpose of procuring information as to the condition of land titles in California," to aid, no doubt, in securing intelligent legislation upon the subject. His report was made in March, 1850, to the Secretary of the Interior, who laid the same before Congress. After an extended consideration of this report in Congress the act of March 3, 1851, entitled "An act to ascertain and settle private land claims in the State of California" was passed. In this report Mr. Jones thus speaks of the rights of Indians:

"I am also instructed to make an inquiry into the nature of Indian rights (to the soil) under the Spanish and Mexican Governments. It is a principle constantly laid down in the Spanish and colonial laws, that the Indians shall have a right to such land as they need for their habitations, for tillage, and for pasturage. * * * Special directions were given for the selection of lands for the Indian villages in places suitable for agriculture, and having the necessary wood and water. * * * Agreeably to the theory and spirit of these laws, the Indians in California were always supposed to have a certain property or interest in the missions. * * * We may say, therefore, that however maladministration of the law may have destroyed its interest, the law itself has constantly asserted the rights of the Indians to habitations and sufficient fields for their support. The law always intended the Indians of the missions—all of them who remained there—to have homes upon the mission grounds. The same, I think, may be said of the large ranchos—most or all of which were formerly mission ranchos—and of the Indian settlement or rancherias upon them. I understand the law to be that whenever Indian settlements are established and the Indians till the ground, they have a right of occupancy in the land they need and use, and whenever a grant is made which includes such settlements, the grant is subject to such occupancy. This right of occupancy, however, at least when on private estates, is not transferable, but whenever the Indians abandon it the title of the owner becomes perfect. Where there is no private ownership over the settlement, as where the lands it occupies have been assigned it by a functionary of the country thereto authorized, there is a process, as before shown, by which the natives may alien their title. I believe these remarks cover the principles of the Spanish law in regard to Indian settlements, as far as they have been applied in California, and are conformable to the customary law that has prevailed there. The continued observance of this law and the exercise of the public authority to protect the Indians in their rights under it cannot, I think, produce any great inconvenience, while a proper regard for long-recognized rights and a proper sympathy for an unfortunate and unhappy race would seem to forbid that it should be abrogated unless for a better. * * * In the wild or wandering tribes the Spanish law does not recognize any title whatever to the soil."

It was held in *Leese vs. Clarke* (3 Cal., 17) that every Mexican grant must be determined and its validity established by the fundamental law of the Mexican Congress passed in 1824, the regulations of 1828, and the ordinances of the departmental legislature consistent therewith. Under these laws and regulations the territorial governors were authorized to grant, with certain specified exceptions, vacant lands. (*Hall's Mexican Laws*, 504; *Ferris vs. Coover*, 10 Cal., 590, note.)

If it be true that under the laws of Mexico only vacant lands could be granted, and that grants were to be without prejudice to Indians, it would seem that the lands in controversy, having been in the undisturbed possession of defendants and their ancestors ever since 1815, were not subject to grant so as to cut off the right of occupancy; and as it is expressly provided in the grant before us that "he (Estudillo) shall in no way disturb nor molest the Indians who are established or living thereon at the present time," the patentee and his grantee under the law and the terms of the grant took the fee, subject at least to the right of occupancy by the Indians; and

those rights are still preserved, unless the Indians forfeited them by failure to present their claims to the board of land commissioners appointed by the act of March 3, 1851.

The nations of Europe, in whose behalf discoveries and settlements were made on this continent, established among themselves by common consent the principle that discovery gave title to the government by whose subject or authority it was made. The relations between the discovering nations and the natives were matters of regulation, but it became the universal rule that, where the lands were in the actual possession of Indians, the ultimate fee (encumbered with the Indian right of occupancy) should be considered to be in the discovering sovereign and its successors; with the condition attached that the political power alone—the legislative or executive department—might extinguish the Indian right of occupancy, and leave the fee unencumbered to pass to the grantee or patentee of the Government. (*Clark vs. Smith*, 13 Peters, 195; *Johnson vs. Mackintosh*, 8 Wheaton, 575.) With the question of extinguishment the courts have nothing whatever to do, except to inquire whether the right of occupancy has been extinguished by the legislative or executive department. Of course the dominant powers were not required to recognize any right in the natives to the soil which the former had acquired by conquest. But, while “claiming the right to acquire and dispose of the soil, the discoverers recognized the right of occupancy—a usufructuary right in the natives. They accordingly made grants of land occupied by Indians, and these grants were held to convey a title to the grantees, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy. (*Buttz vs. N. P. R. R. Co.*, 7 Supreme Court, 100; *Butcher vs. Witherly*, 95 U. S., 517.)

Among all the sovereigns who established a foothold on this continent none manifested so great an interest in the Indians—so great a solicitude for their welfare and happiness—as the Spaniards. The Kings of Spain recognized in the Indian an inferior man, committed by Divine Providence to their benevolent charge, and to be elevated by their kindness and instruction to the dignity and condition of a Christian (2 White's New Recop., 40-48.) Pueblos or settlements were established for them. They were given the right of possession within them. Full provision for this was made prior to 1815, when the ancestors of these defendants took possession—and of course prior to the adoption of the plan of Iguala. Not only is the law for the establishment of the pueblo older than the title of Mexico, but the actual establishment of the Indians in pueblos and the settlement of the ancestors of the defendants thereon antedated the succession of Mexico. The Mexican nation was bound to respect the rights of the Indians, for under the plan of Iguala “the person and property of every citizen (African or Indian) shall be respected and protected by the Government.” And that these rights were respected is apparent from the terms of the grant to Estudillo. In the petition of Estudillo to the governor he promises not to molest the Indian inhabitants; the petition was referred to the prefect for proceedings to be had, inquiring especially as to the wish or desires of the Indians; a return was made that the Indians were “willing that the applicant should settle upon the place, the mentioned Indians offering furthermore that as soon as the land will be occupied those of them who are moving about will get together and live contented; that the land, formerly a part of the Mission of San Luis Rey, is now vacant;” and in the grant the first condition imposed is that he shall in no way disturb or molest the Indians who are established or living thereon. It is provided: “Fifth: If he contravene these conditions he will forfeit his right to the land and it shall be open to denouncement by another party.”

It must be presumed that all these inquiries and conditions were made in accordance with the principles of existing law, and that the grant in pursuance thereof protected the possession of the Indians as against the proprietary ownership of the grantee. There is nothing in the colonization laws of 1824 or the regulations of 1828 indicative of a purpose by Mexico to depart from the traditional policy of the Span-

ish Government. This grant shows that the same old rights were recognized and adhered to—the right of Indians to occupy lands upon which they had been placed, and that the fee should be granted, if at all, subject to such right of occupancy. The grant did not annul the rights of the Indians, or estop them from claiming the same; on the contrary, it by its term expressly preserves those rights. From the examination we have been able to give the Spanish and Mexican laws, we think that the statement of William Carey Jones, which we have quoted above, is fully sustained by the authorities. If there has been any act of the legislative or executive department of either the Spanish or Mexican Government, for the extinguishment of the usufructuary interest of the defendants or their ancestors, we have been unable to find any record of it. The grant being a part of the Mexican archives, is a public document. (2 How., 405; 1 Wall., 742.)

2. It becomes necessary to inquire to what extent, if at all, the confirmation of the Estudillo grant and the United States patent affected the claim of these defendants. The fifteenth section of the act of March 3, 1851, provides that the decrees, or any patent issued under the act, “shall be conclusive between the United States and claimants only, and shall not affect the interests of third persons.” Under this clause the rights of the Indians were preserved without presenting their claims. The patentee took the title in fee, subject to the Indian right of occupancy. The rights of the defendants and their ancestors, existing before the change of sovereignty, were preserved to them. The confirmation of the grant to Estudillo was also a confirmation of defendants’ rights. Estudillo took all he was entitled to and no more—the legal title. That was all the United States could give him. The right which the defendants and their ancestors held, and could have enforced at the time of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo as against a Mexican grantee, passed to Estudillo in trust for them by the decree of confirmation and the patent. The patent was based upon a Mexican grant. The land never was any part of the public domain of the United States, although held subject to the trust of protecting the interests of claimants under the former sovereign. The patent, therefore, passed the legal title to the patentee burdened with whatever equities existed at the time of the cession of California in favor of third persons. Under the treaty the Government of the United States stood in the place of the Mexican Government. Its patent confirmed the grant, proclaimed it to be good—neither added to nor detracted from it in any way. It left the title of Estudillo just as it was at the time of the treaty, so far as the Indians were concerned, and it remained thereafter as to them just as it would have remained if the treaty had not been made. If the Indians were entitled to possession before the date of the patent they were entitled to it afterwards so long as any of the community remained in actual possession. So far as we have been able to learn, nothing remained for them to do under the laws of Spain or Mexico to complete their right of possession. Neither was there any act or writing required on the part of the Government. Their right was, therefore, complete. (*Leese vs. Clark*, 3 Cal., 24; *Teschmaker vs. Thompson*, 18 *Id.*, 11; *Boggs vs. Merced Mining Company*, 14 *Id.*, 297; *Waterman vs. Smith*, 13 *Id.*, 415; *Beard vs. Federy*, 3 Wall., 489.)

Furthermore, section 16 of the act of March 3, 1851, provides “that it shall be the duty of the commissioners herein provided for to ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Interior the tenure by which the Mission lands are held; and those held by civilized Indians, and those who are engaged in agriculture or labor of any kind; also, those which are occupied and cultivated by pueblo or rancheros Indians.” This language indicates that Congress did not intend that the rights of the Indians should be cut off by a failure on their part to present their claims, but that it should be the duty of the commissioners to ascertain and report the tenure by which they held their lands; and this is in harmony with the suggestions made in that behalf by Mr. Jones.

Inasmuch as the rights of the Indians were valid rights, existing at the date of the

treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo—rights which came to them by virtue of the laws of Mexico and of Spain—the patent was conclusive only as between the United States and the grantee; and in view of the nature of their claim and the time when their rights attached, we think they are third persons within the meaning of section 15 of the act. (*Teschmaker vs. Thompson*, *Beard vs. Federy*, *supra*; *United States vs. White*, 23 Howard United States, 253; *Adams vs. Norris*, 103 U. S., 593; *Miller vs. Dhle*, 92 *Id.*, 473.)

The legal title secured to Estudillo and his grantees must be held by them charged with the right of occupancy by the defendants. Where a claim was held subject to any trust before presentation to the Board, the trust was not discharged by a confirmation and subsequent patent. The confirmation inured to the benefit of the confirmee only so far as the legal title was concerned. The confirmation established the legal title in Estudillo, but did not determine the relation between him and third persons. The trust was not stated, but the legal title was none the less subject to the same trust in the hands of the claimant. (*Townsend vs. Greeley*, 5 Wall., 335; *Hart vs. Burnett*, 15 Cal., 530.)

The defendants, under our system of pleadings and practice, are permitted to show in ejectment that the plaintiff holds the legal title, burdened with the Indian right of occupancy. (*Fulton vs. Hanlon*, 20 Cal., 480.)

3. Respondent relies upon the case of *Thompson vs. Doaksum* (68 Cal., 594). That case differs from the one at bar in several respects. No claim whatever was ever presented to the Board of Land Commissioners for confirmation. Section 13 of the act of March 3 provided that "all lands the claims to which shall not have been presented to the Commissioners within two years after the date of the act shall be deemed, held, and considered as part of the public domain of the United States." The lands claimed by these defendants are within the boundaries of a Mexican grant confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners to Estudillo, it is true, but, as we have seen, this confirmation relieved the defendants of the necessity of presenting their claims, and conclusively adjudicated the fact that the lands were private property and no portion of the public domain. The Indians interested in that case were not pueblo or rancharos Indians, and no duty of ascertaining their rights devolved upon the Land Commission. The Indians therein mentioned were never wards of the Government. Furthermore, there was, in that case, a pre-emption claim filed under the land laws of the United States, and the patent purported to convey both the legal and the equitable title against the Government and against all the world, and, of course, could not be attacked in a collateral proceeding. The title to the lands in controversy was never in the United States. The patent determined the rights of the Government and the patentee, but not the rights of third persons. If there was anything in the nature of a trust before the claim was presented to the Board, that trust was not discharged by the action of the Land Commissioners or the officers of the Land Department. There is nothing to show that the Indians referred to in the case of *Thompson vs. Doaksum* were civilized or Christianized. Under the authorities quoted above, to be sure, they had the right of occupancy, but that right continued only so long as it was recognized by the political power—the executive or legislative departments of the Government.

Of course the possession when abandoned by the Indian attaches itself to the fee without further grant; and this is true whether there be any record evidence in favor of the Indians or not. Their right exists only so long as they actually occupy the land. So long as the defendants and their ancestors were in possession of the lands in controversy there remained nothing to be done by them under the laws of Mexico in order to confirm their right, nor was there anything to be done by the Mexican Government or the officers thereof. The rights of the Indians had been completely established. We think that upon the facts agreed to in this case the defendants are entitled to judgment for their costs

Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to enter judgment in favor of defendants for their costs.

We concur.

PATERSON, J.

McFARLAND, J.,
SEARLS, C. J.,
SHARPSTEIN, J.,
MCKINSTRY, J.,
TEMPLE, J.

Many other difficult questions in connection with obtaining and retaining lands for Mission Indians remain unaffected by this decision. Reservations are still undefined, and many Indians occupy lands or are entitled to occupy them which are not included within any reserve. Intruders have "squatted" upon lands which Indians have occupied for generations. While these intruders can acquire no title to the lands upon which they are trespassing, they can enjoy profitable occupancy thereof, and can not be removed therefrom by this office because the lands are not reservations. The Indians are accustomed to imposition and encroachment, and are not accustomed or qualified to enter and prosecute suits for ejectment.

Orders for the removal of intruders from Mission Indian reserves, mentioned in the last annual report, have been faithfully carried out by the agent. His report thereon will be found on page 12 of this report.

A bill to determine the rights of all parties as to these reservations, which passed the Senate during the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, was again passed by the Senate March 20, 1888, and is now pending before the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

Irrigating ditches and canals have been constructed across several small Mission reservations; and as the agent has contracted with the parties making these improvements for the maintenance of the same with proper safeguards for the interests of the Indians, it is believed that the canals will be a benefit to the Indians. As there was no authority of law for the making of these contracts, they were transmitted to the Department with the recommendation that Congress be asked to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to approve the same and to make similar contracts. This recommendation was made upon the theory that these reservations need not stand in the way of the development of the surrounding country, thus creating greater prejudice against the Indians than already exists, but that, with the rights of the Indians properly protected, improvements of this character may be made of service to them as well as to the white population.

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION, IN CALIFORNIA.

As stated in the last annual report, orders were given on May 25, 1887, for removal from the Round Valley Reservation of all parties found to be unlawfully thereon. September 30, 1887, Agent Yates telegraphed that while he was proceeding to eject settlers by military force as directed

he was served with an order to show cause before the Supreme Court of Sonoma County why he should not be restrained. Immediately upon receipt of this telegram, October 1, 1887, this office recommended to the Department that the matter be referred to the Attorney-General with request that the District Attorney be instructed to represent the interests of the United States in the case, and to use all proper efforts to defeat the contemplated injunction. This request was complied with by the Department of Justice.

On October 27, 1887, General Howard, commanding Department of the Pacific, telegraphed to the War Department as follows :

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *October 27, 1887.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Washington, D. C.:

Acting under instructions (see first indorsement on letter Assistant Secretary Interior to Secretary of War, dated April 5, 1887, and subsequent instructions from the Secretary of War), Captain Shaw's company, First Artillery, was, August 17, sent to evict trespassers upon Round Valley Indian Reservation. On 19th instant he commenced evictions and was thereupon served with injunction, issued by judge superior court of Mendocino County, Cal., by person claiming to be deputy sheriff of same, which Captain Shaw refused to obey and continued to evict. Upon affidavit of said deputy sheriff, judge of said court has issued attachment for Shaw, who declined to surrender. * * * The action of the local court interrupts the removal of the intruders designated by the Secretary of the Interior. I await instructions.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

The next day General Howard again telegraphed to the War Department as follows :

Shall I leave Captain Shaw to be arrested and imprisoned, at the call of the trespassers, who have no rights whatever, in obedience to orders of local courts? The United States district attorney has enabled me to file answer and to demand transfer to United States court pending action. Please sustain me, and Captain Shaw, who has not exceeded our orders one whit.

On October 23, 1887, the Secretary of War sent to General Howard the following telegram :

The Department of Justice has advices from District Attorney Caray as to matters on Round Valley Indian Reservation, confirming your telegraphic report of yesterday, and reports that you decline to suspend operations or order your officers to surrender. In view of facts as presented to the Secretary of War, he directs that you desist in declining to obey writ until question of jurisdiction is determined by Federal courts.

To this General Howard replied, on the same date, as follows :

Telegram even date directing suspension of operations at Round Valley received. Captain Shaw has been ordered to obey writ until the question of jurisdiction is determined in Federal courts.

In a communication addressed to the Interior Department, November 29, 1888, the Secretary of War said :

The action of this Department in ordering the military to the Round Valley Indian Reservation to eject trespassers was taken at the request of your Department, and I have the honor to request advice as to what action is now needed to be taken by this Department.

In reply thereto, November 4, 1887, Commissioner Atkins made full report to the Department, and gave the following as his conclusions:

In the present aspect of the case I do not see that any further action on the part of this Department is practicable, at least until the injunction has been dissolved, and I therefore have the honor to recommend that copies of the papers be submitted to the Attorney-General with the request that they be forwarded to the district attorney, with instructions to use every possible legal remedy to arrest these parties and correct the extraordinary state of affairs at Round Valley, which has so long been a reproach upon all who are responsible for its continuance.

On November 19, 1887, the Secretary of War transmitted a telegram from General Howard, stating that injunctions against Captain Shaw and himself had been transferred to the United States circuit court, and suggesting that as there was likely to be long delay before a decision could be had, it would be well that the troops be withdrawn until the following spring; and, November 29, 1887, this office reported that in view of the fact that the matter was pending in the United States courts, and that the agent had been instructed by the district attorney to stay all proceedings, it was not believed that the military could accomplish any good by remaining on the reservation.

Thus the second attempt to regain possession of the reservation by military force ended in utter failure. Concerning the progress of the matter in the courts I have no information.

On December 14, 1887, Commissioner Atkins submitted to the Department a very full report of the state of affairs then existing and that had existed on the Round Valley Reservation during the past thirty years, and of the various attempts that had been made to rid it of intruders. The report was accompanied by a draught of the bill which, together with the Commissioner's report, was forwarded to Congress by the President on January 5, 1888, with the following message:

[H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 30, Fiftieth Congress, first session.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication of 23d ultimo from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting a draft of a bill "to provide for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and for other purposes," with accompanying papers relating thereto.

The documents thus submitted exhibit extensive and entirely unjustifiable encroachments upon lands set apart for Indian occupancy, and disclose a disregard of Indian rights so long continued that the Government can not further temporize without positive dishonor.

Efforts to dislodge trespassers upon these lands have in some cases been resisted, upon the ground that certain moneys due from the Government for improvements have not been paid. So far as this claim is well founded, the sum necessary to extinguish the same should be at once appropriated and paid.

In other cases the position of these intruders is one of simple and bare-faced wrongdoing, plainly questioning the inclination of the Government to protect its dependent Indian wards, and its ability to maintain itself in the guaranty of such protection. These intruders should forthwith feel the weight of the Government's power.

I earnestly commend the situation and the wrongs of the Indians occupying the reservation named to the early attention of the Congress, and ask for the bill herewith transmitted careful and prompt consideration.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 5, 1888.

The bill passed the Senate June 25, 1888, and I have no hesitation in saying that unless this or a similar bill shall become a law there are apparently no means by which, without great delay, the intruders upon the reservation can be excluded therefrom.

COMMISSION TO THE SIOUX IN DAKOTA.

The bands of Sioux who are located in the vicinity of and belong to the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock Agencies, all located upon what is called the "Great Sioux Reservation in Dakota," have joint undivided occupancy in that reservation. The Santee Sioux in Nebraska and at Flandreau, Dak., were also parties to the treaty of 1868 by which the Sioux Reserve was set apart, and they too have been considered to have proprietary rights in that reserve.

An act "to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder" was approved April 30, 1888. The main provisions of this act are as follows :

It proposed to set off from the Sioux Reserve five separate reservations for the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock Indians, respectively, and to reduce the Crow Creek Reserve (which is separated from the Sioux Reserve by the Missouri River), and to restore the remaining lands of these two reservations to the public domain. By the boundaries proposed the lands restored would amount to over 11,000,000 acres and the lands retained to a little less than 11,000,000 acres.

The Indians were to have lands allotted to them in severalty and to receive patents therefor.

The lands restored to the public domain were to be sold to settlers under the provisions of the homestead acts for 50 cents per acre, but \$1.50 was to be paid for lands entered for town-site purposes.

In compensation for the lands ceded by the Indians it was proposed that they should receive: (1) An extension for twenty years of the educational provisions of the treaty of 1868, whereby a school and teacher were promised for every thirty children of school age who could be induced to attend school. (2) Thirty new buildings for day schools. (3) Not exceeding 26,000 head of stock cattle. (4) For each family who should take an allotment of land in severalty two milch cows, one pair of oxen, with yoke and chain, one wagon, harrow, hoe, ax, and pitchfork, and \$20 in cash, and seed for two years sufficient to plant 5 acres. (5) One million dollars, of which not more than 10 per cent. could be expended for or paid to the Sioux in any one year; and upon this principal, so long as any of it might remain, interest at 5 per cent. was to be paid or expended for the Sioux annually. (6.) Any balance that might remain from the proceeds of the sales of ceded lands, after deducting from such proceeds the expense of surveying and selling

the lands, the expense of allotting and patenting lands to the Indians, the cost of school buildings, stock, agricultural implements, seed, etc., furnished the Indians, and the \$1,000,000 fund.

The act further provided as follows :

This act shall take effect only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, in manner and form prescribed by the twelfth article of the said treaty between the United States and said Indians, concluded April 29, 1868, which said acceptance and consent shall be made known by proclamation thereof by the President of the United States, upon satisfactory proof presented to him that the same has been obtained in the manner and form required by said twelfth article of said treaty, which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act, and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act becomes of no effect and null and void.

The provision of the Sioux treaty referred to is as follows :

No treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force as against the said Indians, unless executed and signed by at least three-fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same.

For the expense of procuring the assent of the Sioux in accordance with treaty requirements the act appropriated \$18,000, and the Department accordingly appointed a commission to visit the Sioux for this purpose. The members of the commission were Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. Army, Rev. William J. Cleveland, and Hon. John V. Wright.

The commission received its instructions direct from the Department.

At Standing Rock, the first agency visited, only 22 Indians could be induced to sign the articles of agreement submitted to them. At Lower Brulé 244 out of 306, and at Crow Creek 120 out of 282 adult males signed the agreement.

Having ascertained that no better success could be expected at Cheyenne River, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge than was had at Standing Rock the commission decided not to visit those agencies.

In October last a delegation of leading Indians from each of the Sioux agencies, accompanied by their respective agents and by the commission, visited this city to confer further as to the acceptance of the provisions of the act. The number of Indians in the party, including interpreters, was sixty-seven. In several councils with the Department they stated their objections to the terms of the act and their dissatisfaction with the amount of compensation offered, made complaint as to the non-fulfillment by the Government of the provisions of old treaties, and suggested changes in the act which would be acceptable to them.

The Department then prepared a series of proposed amendments to the act and submitted them to the delegation, agreeing to recommend to Congress that the act should be thus amended, provided the Indians present would agree to accept the terms of the act if it should be so amended and would agree to endeavor to induce their people to do likewise. After full deliberation the Indians made a majority and minority reply upon the subject. The majority insisted on more generous, not to

say extravagant, compensation, and the minority expressed their willingness to comply with the wishes of the Government and their regret that the majority were not of the same mind. By this it became evident that the Indians could reach no agreement either with the Government or with each other, and negotiations were terminated and they were sent back to their respective homes.

SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.

The efforts of Special Agent A. M. Wilson to locate the Seminoles of Florida upon homesteads under the provisions of the act of July 4, 1884, terminated on December 30 last, when he submitted his final report stating that he had been unable to find any vacant lands suitable for the occupancy of these Indians, and that he had reached the conclusion that it would be folly to waste further time and money in such efforts, unless Congress should make an arrangement by which lands selected by the Indians could be purchased for them. He believed, however, that if good land could be purchased, a few Indians would be willing to locate thereon without delay, and that with such a beginning made all the others would in time follow their example. He fully corroborated reports already made as to the deplorable condition of these Indians, and the danger that, unless some effective measures were adopted to improve their condition, serious trouble would result at no distant day.

A draught of a bill authorizing negotiations for the purchase of lands upon which to locate the Florida Indians was submitted to the Department, March 30, 1888, with recommendation that the same be transmitted to Congress with a request for favorable action thereon, or that, if practicable, the substance of its provisions be inserted in the Indian appropriation bill. The papers were transmitted to Congress, April 9, 1888.

The Indian appropriation act for the current year contains an appropriation of \$6,000 "for support and education of the Seminole and Creek Indians in Florida, for the erection and furnishing of a school-house, for the employment of teachers, and for purchase of seeds and agricultural implements and other necessary articles," but makes no provision for the purchase of lands.

Another special agent, Miss L. Pierpont, of Winter Haven, Fla., was appointed on the 16th ultimo to make further attempts to find lands for the Seminoles and to settle them thereon. She will consult with ex-Agent Wilson, and with the benefit of his official experience and her own personal acquaintance with some of the Indians, it is hoped that some way may be found by which they can be brought out of swamps and destitution to homesteads and fairly comfortable self-support, and by which they may regain confidence in the Government which they have looked upon with distrust and hatred ever since, in the Seminole war, they were driven into the Everglades.

LXXVI REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SALE OF IOWA RESERVATION IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

On August 19, 1887, this office recommended that the Commissioner of the General Land Office be instructed to cause the Iowa Reservation in Kansas and Nebraska, to be surveyed into 40-acre tracts, as required by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 352), such survey being preliminary to the allotment of lands to such of the Indians as might desire to remain on the reservation. The appraisalment and sale of the surplus lands, after allotments shall have been made, is provided for under said act, and the act of January 26, 1887 (24 Stat., 367), amendatory thereof.

As no official information regarding the progress of said surveys has yet been received, it is probable that no further action can be taken in the matter before next spring.

MEDAWAKANTON BAND OF SIOUX IN MINNESOTA.

Thirty-five families of this band have been located on farms under the provisions of the act of May 15, 1886, and have been supplied with lumber for houses and, to a limited extent, with seed and provisions.

WINNEBAGO RESERVATION IN NEBRASKA.

An act approved July 4, 1888 (25 Stat., 240, and page 335 of this report), authorizes the sale of some 615 acres of land in the Winnebago Reservation at public sale to the highest bidder. The tracts in question are adjacent to the town of Emerson.

Instructions have been given to the agent in charge of the Winnebago Indians to submit the matter to them, with a view of obtaining their consent to the proposed sale, as required by the act.

BOUNDARIES OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION IN OREGON.

On October 3, 1885, this office called the attention of the Department to a report from the Agent at Warm Springs, that in extending the public surveys the boundaries of the reservation on the north, south, and west had not been properly respected, and that some of the lands belonging to the reservation had been surveyed as public lands. Recommendation was made that steps be taken to ascertain whether any lands embraced in the reservation had been so surveyed, and, if so, that the error be corrected.

Considerable correspondence on the subject was subsequently had, and on December 17, 1886, a contract was made with John A. McQuinn for the survey of the north line of the reservation.

The agent and this office had previously recommended that the initial point of said line should be located several miles north of the initial point established by a survey made in 1871. Deputy Surveyor McQuinn, however, located his initial point a short distance *south* of the

initial point of 1871, and proceeded to run his line therefrom. The Indians were not satisfied with this and threatened to destroy all monuments set on that line. This fact having been reported to this office, the agent was instructed to confer with the surveyor and see if an agreement could not be reached. Thereupon the deputy surveyor proceeded to run the line as pointed out by the Indians.

The Surveyor-General was not satisfied that this line had been run in conformity with the requirements of the treaty; and in accordance with his suggestion a joint investigation of the matter was made by a special agent of the General Land Office and Special Agent Gordon of this office. They recommended a line to commence at the initial point first adopted by McQuinn, but in its prolongation differing materially from either of the surveys theretofore made. In the main this office approved of these recommendations, and they were adopted in view of the fact that it seemed impracticable to obtain a more satisfactory result. But in accordance with instructions issued by the Department, all parties supposed to have knowledge of the true location of this line, or of the reasons which had governed the previous locations thereof, have been called upon for any additional information on the subject in their possession. It is extremely doubtful, however, if any conclusion can be reached which will be alike satisfactory to the Indians and the white settlers in the vicinity. But it is important that the boundary should be located and permanently marked at an early date. In no other way can the disputes now constantly occurring on this subject be prevented.

NORTHWEST INDIAN COMMISSION.

The work of this Commission was referred to at length in the last annual report of this Bureau.

During the early part of the present Congress, nine agreements concluded by the Commission with Indian tribes were transmitted to Congress for ratification.

The three agreements with the Indians of the Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Blackfeet Agencies, in Montana, were ratified by the act of Congress, approved May 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 113, and page 302 of this report).

The other agreements are still pending before Congress, and are as follows:

With the Chippewas of Minnesota (two agreements). These agreements had also been submitted to the previous Congress.

With the tribes of the Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota.

With the Cœur d'Alène Indians in Idaho.

With the upper and middle bands of Spokanes and the Calispel Indians in Washington Territory.

With the Flathead and other Indians of the Flathead Agency, Montana.

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

The seventeenth section of the act of June 30, 1834 (4 Stat., 731), "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers," provides as follows:

That if any Indian or Indians, belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall, within the Indian country, take or destroy the property of any person lawfully within such country, or shall pass from the Indian country into any State or Territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal, or destroy, any horse, horses, or other property, belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney, or agent, may make application to the proper superintendent, agent, or subagent, who, upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall, under the direction of the President, make application to the nation or tribe to which said Indian or Indians shall belong, for satisfaction; and if such nation or tribe shall neglect or refuse to make satisfaction, in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, agent, or subagent, to make return of his doings to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury; and, in the meantime, in respect to the property so taken, stolen or destroyed, the United States guaranty, to the party so injured, an eventual indemnification: *Provided*, That, if such injured party, his representative, attorney, or agent, shall, in any way, violate any of the provisions of this act, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States for such indemnification: *And provided, also*, That, unless such claim shall be presented within three years after the commission of the injury, the same shall be barred. And if the nation or tribe to which such Indian may belong, receive an annuity from the United States, such claim shall, at the next payment of the annuity, be deducted therefrom, and paid to the party injured; and, if no annuity is payable to such nation or tribe, then the amount of the claim shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the legal apprehension and punishment of any Indian having so offended.

Under the provisions of this law and under various treaty provisions a large number of claimants, both citizens and Indians, have for years been appealing in vain to the Government for pecuniary redress of personal injuries, and for compensation for property taken and destroyed.

Prior to July 26, 1866, when section 2097 of Revised Statutes was enacted, prohibiting the application of Indian funds otherwise than as expressly provided by law, a few of these claims were paid out of treaty funds by Indian agents and by special legislation; and since that time, under said act, and section 2098 Revised Statutes, a few more claims have been paid by special appropriations; still leaving more than five thousand petitioners anxiously awaiting some adequate and definite legislation for their relief.

The act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 376), as amended by act of May 15, 1886 (24 Stat., 44), making appropriations for the investigation of Indian depredation claims, is limited in its provisions, and under it, as construed by the Department, the following classes of claims only are entitled to investigation, to wit:

Such claims in behalf of citizens of the United States as may be chargeable against any tribe of Indians by reason of any treaty between such tribes and the

United States, including claims of this character barred by statute, provided such claims were pending in the Department March 3, 1885; and claims that were not barred March 3, 1885, are included within the claims to be investigated, although filed after the passage of either the act of 1885 or 1886.

This leaves unprovided for (1) all claims not chargeable against Indians by reason of treaty obligations; (2) claims in favor of Indians against Indians; (3) claims of Indians against white citizens; (4) all claims barred by statute, which have been filed since the passage of the act of March 3, 1885.

Under said act of March 3, 1885, as amended by act of May 15, 1886, the work of investigating these claims has been prosecuted during the year with such a force as the limited appropriation of \$20,000 would allow, and such progress has been made in their disposition as was possible under the conditions. Among the large number of cases pending only a very few have been prepared in compliance with Department rules, or even in such a manner as to admit of fair and intelligent action. Generally, the petitions present conclusions instead of facts and circumstances, whilst the affidavits in support thereof are *ex parte*, brief, and contain the mere opinions of the affiants, deduced from hearsay or otherwise, thus creating the necessity of calling the attention of claimants to these defects, and then of instructing and directing them how to make the necessary amendments.

But notwithstanding the many difficulties presented, 340 claims, involving about \$1,025,332, have been examined during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, by special agents, and have been investigated and acted on by this office. Eight hundred and fifty new applications have been filed by citizens, claiming indemnities in the aggregate sum of \$2,070,055, on account of alleged Indian depredations committed between the years 1853 and 1886.

The investigations that have been made by the office and reported to Congress since the passage of the act of May 15, 1886, will be found to contain full statements of all the facts and circumstances presented in the respective claims; such as the places of residence of claimants and witnesses; when, where, how, and by what tribes the depredations were committed; the amount and character of the property lost, and its market value; also a résumé of former action taken upon the several cases, and of the reports made thereon by Indian agents and special agents, together with such findings and recommendations as are believed by this office, upon a careful consideration of the testimony, to be just and fair.

Upon none of the claims investigated and reported to Congress has any action been taken, except that the House has referred them to a special committee which was organized during the last session and given exclusive jurisdiction of this class of claims.

A bill (H. R. 8990) passed the House during the last session, and is now pending in the Senate, providing for the establishment of a court

vested with equity powers to finally adjudicate upon the facts set forth in such claims.

Neither this nor any other action that has been taken by Congress on the subject during the last three years has made provision for the payment of these claims, but it has stimulated holders of claims to greater interest and activity in their prosecution, and has thus increased the correspondence and other work of the office in relation to such claims.

Within a reasonable time after these claims originated and were presented payments thereof might have been made out of treaty funds of the Indians without seriously embarrassing the financial condition of the respective tribes; but now, since the claims have assumed such large proportions, except in the case of the Five Civilized Tribes and of the Osages, the payment of these claims out of tribal funds would reduce the tribes to a condition of greater dependence upon the Government.

GENERAL REMARKS.

PURCHASE OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Remembering various unfavorable reports and intimations in reference to what is known as the contract system of purchasing supplies for the Indian Bureau, and having in mind certain annoying difficulties recently experienced by this office in the purchase of blankets, I shall briefly describe the method of purchasing supplies, and suggest what, in my opinion, would be improvements thereof.

The process by which goods, supplies, etc., are now obtained for the Indian service is as follows:

(1) Authority is obtained by the Commissioner from the Secretary to make due advertisement inviting proposals to furnish annuity goods, supplies, etc., the quantities thereof required having been previously determined upon estimates submitted to the Indian Office by the several Indian agents.

(2) Sealed proposals, accompanied by samples of the articles proposed to be furnished, are received.

(3) At the specified time the bids are opened in the presence of the Commissioner, a representative of the Secretary, and of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and are read in the presence of the bidders, and are then numbered, recorded, and abstracted. For the names of the bidders numbers are substituted on both abstracts and samples.

(4) With the abstract of bids, and with the samples of goods before them, the Commissioner, the Secretary's representative, and the Board of Indian Commissioners, assisted by the judgment of expert inspectors of the respective articles, award the contracts.

(5) Under these contracts deliveries are made, and the articles delivered are examined and compared with the samples by expert inspectors appointed by the Commissioner. Articles which are by the inspection determined to be equal to the sample are accepted, and those determined

to be not equal are rejected, and in lieu thereof the contractor is required to furnish proper articles within five days. If he fail in this requirement, the office is by said failure authorized to purchase proper articles at the expense of the contractor.

It will be seen that under this process of securing goods and supplies each bidder who offers to supply a certain article, as, for instance, clothing, hats, boots, shoes, blankets, dry goods, or harness, submits a sample of the article he wishes to supply, with the price thereof stated in his proposal. Thus it will be seen that a hundred or more dealers in clothing may each send in a sample overcoat, and a dozen or more dealers in blankets may each send in a sample blanket. Before any award can be made all the samples of an article thus submitted are examined by an expert judge of the goods offered, who determines their relative merits as to quality and price, and after such an examination the Commissioner, the Secretary's representative, and the purchasing committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners select the sample of the article—the overcoat or the blanket, for instance—that they think is best for the service. Thus they often take goods of higher price than some other goods of that sort which have been submitted, because the lower-priced goods have not the same relative value or will not, in their opinion, meet the requirements of the service. Thereupon lower bidders—for the blanket contract, for instance—charge that the inspector was incompetent or that their low-priced goods were passed over in the interest of some person who made a higher bid for goods of no better quality, and the suspicion of favoritism easily becomes intensified into a charge of fraud. When deliveries commence, as for instance of blankets, and the inspector, after examination, passes or refuses to pass the goods as up to the sample, it may follow that disappointed bidders, partisan maligners, scandal-mongers, and even fair-minded friends of the Indians will allow the suspicion of incompetency or of partiality or of prejudice on the part of the inspector to become a belief in his dishonesty. Thus, the contract system of the Indian service is made in certain quarters a by-word and a reproach, and reputable dealers hesitate to make proposals to supply the service with their goods. Moreover public officers charged with the duty of making the contracts and supervising deliveries thereunder, often require considerable moral courage to do justice to a contractor against whom the hue-and-cry of the party manager, the newspaper reporter, the disappointed bidder, or the personal enemy has been raised.

A better and in every way more satisfactory method of making purchases would be for the Indian Office to fix the standard of the goods it desires to purchase, and have standard samples of the articles required. For instance, specify the quality of the wool, the size, the color, the weight, the threads, the strength, and the finish of the blanket required and provide a standard sample thereof. This method of requesting bids would do away with the large number of samples submitted by bidders every year. In other words, if the Bureau were to

submit to bidders a standard sample of each article instead of having submitted to it a large variety of samples of each article the question of price would alone have to be considered in awarding contracts, and nothing more would be required of the Commissioner than the making of the award to the lowest bidder. This would do away with complaints concerning awards and would remove opportunity for contractors to accuse the Bureau of favoritism or of prejudice. Upon the delivery of goods the inspector could readily decide whether they were up to the standard and in accordance with the specifications.

Under such a system there would be uniformity in the quality and value of articles purchased for Indians, and they would not vary from year to year as is now the case when the article selected is to be the standard for one year only, and the fixing of that standard must depend upon the judgment of the officials acting at the time and the assortment of samples furnished by bidders, to say nothing of the temptation which exists to take the cheapest article offered instead of the one that is best suited to the needs of the service.

Moreover, under the present system when a contractor fails to deliver goods up to the sample submitted by him upon which contract was awarded, and it becomes necessary to supply the deficiency by purchasing goods at his expense in open market, it is often difficult to obtain in open market just such goods as those contracted for, or even their fair equivalent, because the goods contracted for were the peculiar manufacture of the contractor who offered them. Under the proposed system it is believed that in such cases goods of the standard quality desired could more readily be obtained.

To make the inspection of such goods as blankets, cloths, clothing, etc., infallible, accurately-adjusted machinery and other appliances for testing the strength of fabrics could and should be supplied.

This is the method of purchase and inspection of goods in the military and naval services, and that this office may be enabled also to adopt this system I recommend that an appropriation of \$1,500 be made, this sum to be used in the purchase of standard samples of articles required, and of testing machinery, etc.

AGENCY AND SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS.

The total number of agency and school positions filled by regular employés during the past fiscal year was as follows:

TABLE 17—Showing total number of positions filled by agency and school employés during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Service.	White.	Indian.	Total.
Agencies.....	437	394	831
Schools.....	757	137	894
Total.....	1,194	531	1,725

QUALIFICATIONS NEEDED.

To obtain suitable employés, particularly at remote places where attractive surroundings are wanting and discomforts abound, is the first, the greatest, and an abiding difficulty of the Indian service; and yet failure at this point is fundamental.

The clerk of an agency or of a school should be a man of strict business integrity, a rapid and accurate accountant, with good general clerical acquirements; and the clerk of an agency should have sufficient executive ability to enable him to perform, in the absence of the agent, the duties of that position also.

The physician of an agency or of a school should have a thorough medical education, and should bring to his work, to even a larger degree than usual, the skill and self-denial which characterize his profession. These qualifications are essential because of the ignorance and helplessness of those to whom he must minister, and the need that he should win them from the superstitious, barbarous, and destroying practices of the "medicine man" to faith in the scientific treatment of the white man.

The farmer and the additional farmer should have not only practical knowledge of husbandry in general, but they should also be familiar with the particular kind of farming that the locality of the reservation to which they are to be assigned requires; and in addition to a practical and particular knowledge, these employés should also have the ability to impart their knowledge to others, to induce the Indians to become interested in farm work, and to compel the indolent to share in the labors willingly undertaken by the industrious.

The blacksmith should have a good, practical knowledge of his special trade, with enough acquaintance with iron-working in general and with sufficient native ingenuity to enable him, when circumstances require, to do fair work in various allied lines of handicraft even without a complete outfit of tools.

The same holds true of the carpenter, the miller, the sawyer, and other mechanics. Work among Indians reverts to earlier types, and the "subdivision of labor" attained by modern civilization is not attempted upon an Indian reservation.

It is unnecessary to enumerate particularly the qualifications that are requisite in other positions filled by employés at agencies and schools. Enough has been said to show that embarrassment and frequent disappointment must beset any conscientious effort to obtain about twelve hundred employés (exclusive of Indians) possessing the ability and character which the Indian service demands, and for which it can offer no inducement except meager compensation and an opportunity to do good.

THE MERIT SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENTS SUGGESTED.

It is thus made to appear that there are inherent difficulties in the way of securing competent employés for the Indian service; and when

to these are added the demands of political partisans that agency and school positions shall be used as rewards of labor for a party or for a party leader, these difficulties become insuperable, and because of them merit is too frequently compelled to stand aside while demerit crowds into the small as well as into the more important places. And this is the system under which the Indian service has been for many years supplied with employés. Wherefore it has become apparent to all candid persons who take any interest in the administration of Indian affairs that all the places in the Indian branch of the civil service should be filled by persons selected not only with reference to their ability to discharge, and their adaptability to, the duties of such places, but absolutely without reference to their partisan affiliations or to the effect their employment would have upon the personal or partisan interests of any one.

This position was maintained by me while I was Superintendent of Indian Schools in 1885-'86. At the time of my entrance upon that office, in May, 1885, the practice was that Indian agents might, without assigned reason, appoint and, without reported cause, dismiss school and agency employés. In so far as this practice affected the schools it was abrogated by me; and after October, 1885, when agents submitted descriptive statements making changes in school employés they were instructed to state the reasons existing for any removal or resignation, and to give in detail information as to the qualifications, previous experience, recommendations, etc., of the persons nominated by them for appointment. But it was found that, in many cases, agents took action first and explained afterward, the explanation often coming too late for the Indian Office to exercise any practical control of the matter. Therefore, in January, 1886, a circular letter, from which the following is extracted, was prepared by me, and was issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to all Indian Agents:

Hereafter, whenever it is deemed advisable by the agent to make any changes in school employés, the proposed changes must be submitted to this office *in advance*, with a full statement of the causes which actuate the agent and the good expected to be accomplished.

In case of proposed discharges the reasons must be stated in full, and in case of proposed appointments full particulars must be given as to the character and qualifications of the persons to be nominated. This information must be sent to this office preceding the time when the proposed changes are to take effect, and no discharge or nomination will be approved unless such previous action has been taken and the approval of this office has been obtained.

Supplementing this order the following instructions were given by me:

No changes should be made on political grounds. Qualifications for the work to be done, and not affiliation with a political party, must govern in the employment of school employés.

The good results of this action soon became apparent in the carefulness of agents in reporting upon the selection and dismissal of school employés; but that these rules and instructions did not correct the

evils of the method of appointment and dismissal that then prevailed and yet exists in the Indian service is not a surprising fact. These evils can be corrected in no other way than by an abandonment of what has been called the "party spoils system;" for no matter how desirous the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Superintendent of Indian Schools may be to obtain good material for the service, and no matter how conscientiously both may endeavor to improve its condition, they will, so long as this system is endured, be obstructed in all such efforts by clamorous demands that the places on Indian reservations, and in the schools not on reservations, shall be dispensed as rewards for partisan activity. In short, the Commissioner and Superintendent, with 1,200 places (exclusive of Indians) at their disposal, can not give to the agency and the school competent employes until after they shall have secured protection from partisan pressure and personal solicitation; and such protection can be afforded to them only by the provisions of the civil-service act of 1883. As United States Civil Service Commissioner I gave to this subject much consideration, and I have no doubt that the provisions of that act could be applied to the Indian service, and, that by their application thereto, under wise rules promulgated by the President, the cause of Indian civilization would be advanced many years. This action should be taken, and I would advise that it be taken immediately, if I were not fearful that if taken now it would be robbed of much of its effectiveness by being attributed to partizan motives.

As a step, though a short one, in the direction of the action proposed, I have had prepared a blank form of application for appointment in the Indian service, and also a blank form of statement concerning applicant, modelled upon forms used by the United States Civil Service Commission. Information upon the points named in these blank forms must be furnished to this office by every applicant before he can receive appointment to any position under my jurisdiction in the Indian service. The questions asked in the form of application are as follows:

1. Your Christian name and surname? [in full.]
2. Are you a citizen of the United States?
 - If a naturalized citizen, when and where were you naturalized?
3. Of what State or Territory are you a legal resident?
 - How long have you been a legal resident thereof?
 - Of what town or city and county or parish are you a resident?
 - How long have you been a resident thereof?
 - Your present post-office address?
4. In what places have you resided and what has been your occupation during each year for the past five years? [Give name and address of your employer or employers, if any, the length of your stay with each, and the reason for leaving their employ.]
5. The day and year of your birth? Your age last birthday? Where were you born?
6. Your education? [Mention the kind of school at which you were educated; whether common school, high school, business college, academy, college, or professional school.] How old were you when you finally quitted school?
7. Are you married? Of how many members does your family consist, and what are the ages of your children respectively? What members of your family will be with you upon the reservation?
8. How many of your relatives are in the civil service?
9. Have you ever been indicted for, or convicted of, any crime?
10. Do you use intoxicating liquors as a beverage? Do you hereby pledge yourself not to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage while you are upon an Indian reservation?
11. Are you physically capable of a full discharge of the duties of the position to which you are seeking appointment? Have you any defect of sight? of hearing? of speech? of limb?

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12. Were you ever in the military service of the United States?
In what company and regiment did you serve?
Were you ever in the naval service of the United States?
On what vessel did you serve?
Were you honorably discharged, and when?
Were you honorably discharged on account of disability resulting from sickness or wounds received in the line of duty? [State particularly when, where, and how the disability was incurred.]
13. What experience have you had or what qualifications do you possess which specially fit you for fulfilling the duties of the position for which you hereby apply?

Each application for appointment must be accompanied by three "statements concerning applicant," made out and signed respectively by three persons who are personally acquainted with the applicant and with the facts to which they testify; they must be legal residents of the State or Territory in which the applicant claims legal residence, and one of the three must reside in the city, town, county, or parish in which the applicant claims residence. In the "statement concerning applicant," the following questions are asked:

1. Are you over 25 years of age?
2. What is your legal residence? [Give city or town, the county or parish, and state.]
3. How long have you lived at your present place of legal residence?
4. Are you well acquainted with the person named above?
5. How long have you known him?
6. Are you related to him or her?
What is the relationship?
Has applicant been in your employment?
How long was he or she employed by you?
When did applicant leave your employ and for what reason?
7. If applicant has been in business on his or her own account, state the nature of that business, and how long he or she has carried it on.
8. Of what State or Territory is applicant a legal resident?
How long has he or she resided therein?
Of what town or city and county or parish is applicant a legal resident?
How long has he or she resided therein?
9. What do you know of applicant's education and acquirements?
10. What has been the condition of applicant's health since you have known him or her?
11. Does applicant use intoxicating liquors?
12. Is applicant a person of good moral character?
13. Is applicant a person of good repute?
14. Are you aware of any circumstances tending to disqualify applicant for the position applied for?
15. Would you yourself trust applicant with employment requiring undoubted honesty, and would you recommend him for such to your personal friends?
16. What experience has applicant had or what qualifications does applicant possess which specially fit him or her for fulfilling the duties of the position for which application is made?

In this connection I respectfully ask attention to a recommendation made by me in a communication addressed to the Department on November 2 last, in regard to certain special agents engaged in the investigation of Indian depredation claims. In that communication I said:

I would submit that the efficiency of the service in the field would be greatly enhanced if each employé for such service, before entering upon duty, could have the benefit of at least a limited term of service in the office. But as the office force is within the provisions of the civil-service law, and the special agents are outside such provisions, they are ineligible to office work. For the good of the service, therefore, I would suggest that the classification of this Department be so extended as to include all employés now engaged, and such as may hereafter be employed, in the work of investigating Indian depredation claims in the field under the act of March 3, 1885.

As another step in the same direction, on November 5 last I made to the Department the following recommendation:

Your attention is respectfully invited to the provision of section 7 of the "act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," which reads as follows:

"That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act * * * no person shall be * * * promoted in either of the said classes now existing or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules [rules for carrying this act into effect], until he has passed an examination or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination in conformity herewith."

Your attention is also respectfully invited to Clause 6 of General Rule III, Revised Civil-Service Rules, approved February 2, 1888, and in effect March 1, 1888, which reads as follows:

"For the purpose of establishing in the classified civil service the principle of compulsory competitive examination for promotion, there shall be, so far as practicable and useful, compulsory competitive examinations of a suitable character to test fitness for promotion."

Upon consideration of the above-quoted provisions of the civil-service law and rules I consider it my duty to recommend that the Civil Service Commission be requested to apply to the Indian Bureau the regulations governing promotions in the departmental service which were applied to the War Department on the 17th of May, 1888.

I make this recommendation, believing that a faithful observance of the principles underlying the civil-service law and rules requires the application to this bureau of the regulations which provide for promotion by examination, and also because I believe that the application of those regulations will increase the efficiency of the bureau, promote the interest of the Indian service generally, and so exclude from promotion the elements of prejudice and undue influence as to give to merit a much better opportunity than it could otherwise have of receiving its just reward.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I beg leave to say that I have no doubt that under the favorable conditions of an Indian service in which the evils of what is known as the party-spoils system of appointment and dismissal would be minimized, and in which intelligent and zealous action might confidently anticipate the support of the Government; in which, too, devotion and efficiency might labor assured of the applause of the people, and honest administration do its perfect work promptly on all occasions without rebuke or fear of persecution; the Indian question, in all its most perplexing features, might be transmuted from a demoralizing political question into a not dangerous social question. Indeed, it may be declared, without the use of qualifying phrases, that, under the favorable conditions suggested, the Indian would receive our civilization, with all that it implies of social duty and of public obligation. This is said in full knowledge of the many futile efforts that have been made by zealous able men and women, by the churches, and by the Government, to lead the Indian out of barbarism. And to one of such efforts not unprofitable reference may now be made. During the last quarter of the last century an important estate was given to the college of William and Mary, Virginia, for the express purpose of maintaining Indians at that institution of learning, and Indians were maintained accordingly. "But," says Parton, in his Life of Jefferson,

"Indians can not receive our civilization. If the college had any success with an Indian youth, he was no sooner tamed than he sickened and died. The rest may have assumed the white man's habit while they remained at Williamsburgh, but the very day that they rejoined their tribe they threw off their college clothes, resumed their old costumes and weapons, and ran whooping into the forest, irreclaimable savages."

To this failure, and to other similar failures of more recent times, the disbelievers in the possibility of Indian redemption from barbarism are constantly calling the attention of those hopeful philanthropists and confident statesmen who refuse to believe that the future experiences of the Indian will be but a repetition of those of his past history. These disbelievers in the possibility of any good resulting from governmental, religious, or humanitarian effort to redeem the Indian from his deplorable condition, overlook the many successful attempts that have been made to lead him into civilization. They disparage into a molehill every mountain of success; they exaggerate into a mountain every molehill of failure.

Since the time when Indian educated youths either died of civilization at "William and Mary" or ran away from it into the forest and relapsed into savagery, the Five Tribes have been civilized and organized into nations; and of late years the children of nearly all the other tribes have been knocking at the door of the school-house, requesting admittance.

The Indian has indeed begun to change with the changing times. He is commencing to appreciate the fact that he must become civilized—must, as he expresses it, "learn the white man's way"—or perish from the face of the earth. He can not sweep back with a broom the flowing tide. The forests into which he ran whooping from the door of "William and Mary" have been felled. The game on which he lived has disappeared. The war-path has been obliterated. He is hemmed in on all sides by white population. The railroad refuses to be excluded from his reservation—that hot-bed of barbarism, in which many noxious social and political weeds grow rankly. The Christian missionary is persistently entreating him to abandon paganism. Gradually the paternal hand of the Government is being withdrawn from his support. His environments no longer compel him, or afford to him opportunities, to display the nobler traits of his character. On the war-path and in the chase he was heroic: all activity; patient of hunger; patient of fatigue; cool-headed—a creature of exalted fortitude. "But," says a writer, sketching his character, "when the chase was over, when the war was done, and the peace-pipes smoked out, he abandoned himself to debauchery and idleness. To sleep all day in a wigwam of painted skins, filthy and blackened with smoke, adorned with scalps, and hung with tomahawks and arrows, to dance in the shine of the new moon to music made from the skin of snakes, to tell stories of witches and evil spirits, to gamble, to sing, to jest, to boast of his

achievements in war, and to sit with a solemn gravity at the councils of his chiefs constituted his most serious employment. His squaw was his slave. With no more affection than a coyote feels for its mate, he brought her to his wigwam that she might gratify the basest of his passions and minister to his wants. It was Starlight or Cooing Dove that brought the wood for his fire and the water for his drink, that plowed the field and sowed the maize."

These were the conditions of the Indian's existence in the past; but, now, on the war-path and in the chase he can not exalt himself by bravery and endurance, and he should not be permitted to live any longer in idleness and debauchery. He should be brought under the operations of the law, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground." He should be educated to labor. He does not need the learning of "William and Mary," but he does need the virtue of industry and the ability of the skillful hand. He should, therefore, be taught how to work, and all the schools that are opened for his children should be schools in which they will be instructed in the use of agricultural implements, the carpenter's saw and plane, the stonemason's trowel, the tailor's needle, and the shoemaker's awl. And the Indian should be taught not only how to work, but also that it is his duty to work; for the degrading communism of the tribal-reservation system gives to the individual no incentive to labor, but puts a premium upon idleness and makes it fashionable. Under this system, the laziest man owns as much as the most industrious man, and neither can say of all the acres occupied by the tribe, "This is mine." The Indian must, therefore, be taught how to labor; and, that labor may be made necessary to his well-being, he must be taken out of the reservation through the door of the general allotment act. And he must be imbued with the exalting egotism of American civilization, so that he will say "I" instead of "We," and "This is mine," instead of "This is ours." But if he will not learn? If he shall continue to persist in saying, "I am content; let me alone!" Then the Guardian must act for the Ward, and do for him the good service he protests shall not be done—the good service that he denounces as a bad service. The Government must then, in duty to the public, compel the Indian to come out of his isolation into the civilized way that he does not desire to enter—into citizenship—into assimilation with the masses of the Republic—into the path of national duty; and in passing along that path he will find not only pleasure in personal independence and delight in individual effort in his own interest, but also the consummation of that patriotic enjoyment which is always to be found in the exercise of the high privilege of contributing to the general welfare.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. OBERLY,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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REPORTS OF AGENTS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,
Parker, Arizona, August 10, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report in accordance with circular letter dated July 1, 1888.

RESERVATION.

The Colorado River reservation contains 128,000 acres, situated principally on the left bank of the Colorado River, in the Territory of Arizona, and a small strip lying along the west bank of the river in the State of California. The land is composed of mountain, mesa, and bottom lands. The land lying along the river is covered with mesquit trees, and here and there a few groves of cotton-wood tend to relieve the monotony of what would otherwise be a barren waste. About 30 per cent. of the reservation could be made tillable by a good system of irrigation; the balance being of mountain, mesa, and sand, it would be impracticable to try to make it arable. The soil best adapted to farming purposes is known as adobe land and could be made to produce corn, wheat, barley, garden truck, and especially fruits of the character that are raised in California. It has been demonstrated along the river that all kinds of fruit can be produced from two to three weeks earlier than in California. In the present state of the reservation it would not be advisable to place the Indians on land in severalty.

INDIANS.

According to recent census there were located upon the reservation—

Mohave Indians	801
Males above eighteen years of age	282
Females above fourteen years of age	287
Children between the ages of six and sixteen years	94

There are quite a number of Mohaves located along the river north of the reservation, which I estimate between 700 and 800. Many years ago the tribe separated, the adherents of one chief locating near Fort Mohave, above The Needles, California. Considerable of contention has existed between two chiefs during the past winter at The Needles. One old man claimed to be the rightful chief, who delights to kick up a row whenever an opportunity is afforded, while his contestant is a sober, peaceable Indian by the name of General Jim, who is desirous of aiding the Government in maintaining peace and keeping the Indians sober. At one time war was imminent between the two chiefs and their followers, but through the advice of the agent General Jim desisted.

Nearly all the Indians dress partly in citizens dress, which consists, for the man, of an undershirt and a pair of overalls, but quite a number wear nothing whatever but breech-clouts. The women wear skirts, and tohones, or calico mantles. They appear to be a perfectly happy race; nothing whatever seems to mar their happy disposition. They never give a thought to the future. Generosity extends to every individual, and they will divide their last handful with any neighbor. These people know nothing of religion, nor do they care to know of the hereafter; all they are desirous of is something to eat when meal times come.

The Mohaves are not a lazy race; I find them very willing to work when work is to be had. They plant their small patches of ground, varying from one-half to 5 acres, and irrigate it with buckets, and do it cheerfully. Year after year they plant their ground with the expectation of an overflow from the river, but are invariably disappointed except about one year out of three. Few white men would show a more commendable spirit in contending with difficulties than these Indians. It is quite evident that the tribe will make but little more progress in the future than in the past, if some of this land is not made productive by a good system of irrigation. During the past winter an increase of 25 per cent. of flour and beef was allowed the Indians, who were gratified to receive it, and their condition will warrant another increase during the coming winter.

PRODUCTS.

As will be seen by statistical report herewith transmitted, 200 acres of land were cultivated on the reservation; estimated production 100 bushels wheat, 310 bushels corn, 50 bushels beans, 4,050 melons, 3,575 pumpkins—a very poor return from 200 acres of land, and it is not likely to be any better for years to come. They cut during the year 30 tons of hay and 1,000 cords of wood.

DEPREDACTIONS AND POLICE.

There have been but two depredations reported committed by Indians during the year. Notice was received under date of August 17, from Thomas Halleck, located near Aubrey, that some Mohave Indians had entered his premises while he was absent and carried off most of his personal property. The matter was placed in the hands of the police, who succeeded in recovering a part of the stolen goods; it being impossible to induce one Indian to testify against another, so the guilty parties were not apprehended. The chief warned the tribe to desist in committing further depredations, which I think will have a salutary effect.

A letter was received in May last without any indication as to where it came from, having neither date or address, signed by Walter Scott, stating that the Indians were killing his hogs. Not knowing where the killing was being done, or of the existence of any hogs in this section of the country, no action was taken.

On the 5th of March, in settling a gambling debt, a quarrel ensued in which an Indian was killed. An effort was made to find out the guilty parties without success. The police have been of good service to both agency and school.

Nothing has transpired to necessitate the convening of the board of Indian offenses.

AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

There were employed at the agency—

Occupation.	No.	Salary.
Clerk, white.....	1	\$1,000
Physician, white.....	1	1,000
Blacksmith, white.....	1	800
Apprentice, Indian.....	2	190
Additional farmer, Indian.....	1	300
Interpreter, Indian.....	1	300
Butcher, Indian.....	1	850

STOCK OWNED.

Description.	By Government.	By Indians.
Horses.....	4	105
Mules.....	4	5
Cattle.....	14	
Horses, increase of.....	2	25

The Indians keep their stock reduced by killing and eating their horses when a death occurs in the tribe. The agent is unable to suppress this wholesale slaughter of horses without military assistance. This country naturally is not adapted to stock-raising.

SANITARY.

This has been a very healthy year; no epidemics of any nature have visited the tribe. There were about 878 Indians received medical aid, besides numerous ailments not of sufficient importance to be recorded. Syphilis with other complications constitutes the physical weakness of these people. It is hard to induce them to take medicine internally. They invariably call for "met-te-che-va (medicine) to rub on"; rubbing and spitting upon the body consists in the treatment by the Mohave doctor. It does not appear that the influence of the native medicine man is fast disappearing. There were during the year including June 30, 26 births and 27 deaths. Care should be taken in selecting a physician in place of Dr. E. P. Poindexter, who has resigned and left the service, one who would take some interest in the Indians and explain the use of medicine and devote some time to teaching as well as administering to their wants.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Indians of the reservation would undoubtedly be self-supporting in a few years if a good system of irrigation was afforded them. I would recommend that some competent person who would do good, honest work be sent here to investigate and survey the land and report the feasibility of irrigating. This should be done at once, and give the Indians a chance to assert themselves. They will never become civilized until the land is made arable.

I would recommend that a good hospital be built at this agency. With the assistance of the Indians a good adobe building could be put up at a cost not exceeding \$300. This should be done in view of the fact that these poorly clad and housed people can not be successfully treated without.

The dormitory is inadequate to accommodate more than one-fourth of the children who could be induced to attend school. Four large dormitory rooms should be built and furnished at a cost of about \$2,000.

The Indians should be furnished 20,000 feet of lumber for use in the construction of adobe houses. Two houses were built for their use, which they take great pride in keeping clean and homelike.

EDUCATION.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, August 7, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report of this school.

The following-named persons did excellent work in their respective positions:

Names.	Occupation.	Salary.
George W. Nook.....	Superintendent.....	\$900
Mary E. Nook.....	Assistant teacher.....	720
Kate F. Baker.....	Matron.....	720
Esther J. Skehan.....	Seamstress.....	600
Lillie Burton.....	Cook.....	600
Hepah (Indian).....	Laundress.....	1-0

The number of pupils that entered the school during the year was 58; the largest number that was in school at one time was 48; the average attendance during the year was 45.16. During the month of December 6 half-breed children were transferred to the school at Yuma, on account of room and because they could see more of civilized life.

The following branches were taught: orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, United States history, narcotics, drawing, and singing. The boys were taught farm and garden work and to do chores about the house. The girls were taught laundry, cook, and dining-room work, sewing, and general housework. The pupils made rapid advancement in school-room work, particularly the small children and the large boys; the large girls advanced, but not so rapidly as the others. The younger they are when brought in school the sooner they leave off the vernacular and the habits formed at the camp.

We held Sabbath school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and the children were deeply interested in the exercises, particularly in reading the Bible and questions about it. They delight in singing. Many of the older Indians come into the school-room during Sabbath school. I am inclined to think missionaries are a great help in the civilization of Indians, but we have not had any to visit us during the scholastic year just closed.

The health of the school has been excellent; we have not had a death in school, and very few of the pupils have been sick during the school term, and there has not been any contagious disease among the children.

The task of weaning an Indian from his nomadic habits and instincts and inducing him to become domesticated is a slow process, as history proves; therefore great patience and perseverance are required in conducting an Indian school. I try to teach them that there is a life higher than that of their fathers, and that the white man is generous in trying to elevate him and make him his equal. In lecturing the pupils I tell them they are the prospective teachers of their race; that they will mold the character of the rising generation of their people, and that the Government is dealing

generously with them in preparing them for contact with the world outside of the reservation with which they will come in contact more and more each year.

One of the greatest troubles I find is to get them to speak English to each other outside of the school-room. I try by all means possible to encourage them to learn their books and be like white children, which they appear to appreciate. The morals of the school are excellent; many white schools can not boast of the same degree of morality.

The school is deficient in buildings, there being a need of another school-room, a room for hospital, and additional dormitory rooms. We have room for only forty pupils without crowding them; many more could be induced to attend school if we had room for them.

Yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE W. NOCK,
Superintendent.

In connection herewith I take pleasure in acknowledging the official courtesy of those in charge of the office of Indian Affairs, and have to express my appreciation of the kind treatment extended to me by all employes under my charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. BUSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA, *August, 1888.*

SIR: My services as agent for the Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Indians began May 23, 1888, therefore this report, which is made in compliance with your circular letter of July 1, 1888, can not be expected to contain that accurate statistical information which should be given in the annual reports of agents serving throughout the year.

Two of the three tribes under my charge speak the same language and were originally one tribe, that became amicably divided by reason of religious questions and locality of habitation. The Pimas living north, near the rivers, were called "River Indians," the Papagos south, on the desert, "Desert Indians."

The Papagos adopted the Catholic faith in their primitive way, under the influences of the San Xavier, Tucson, and Tubac missions, and have worn civilized clothing and cut their hair short for many years; while the Pimas have adopted no religious faith, and, up to a few years ago, had clung tenaciously to their primitive style of dress and savage custom of wearing long hair. The two tribes of Indians for centuries owned and inhabited a territory extending north from the Mexican line about 100 miles, running east and west from 150 to 200 miles, including a district embracing much of the fertile valleys of the Gila and Salt rivers, and many rich mines that have already yielded millions in gold, silver, and copper, to say nothing of the untold mineral wealth lying still undeveloped in the mountains of this district.

The Pima and Papago Indians, from the earliest knowledge of them, have been the friends of the white man. They acted as guides and protected the early pioneers against the Apaches and other hostile tribes. They are the deadly foe of the Apaches, and in the wars between them have always been victorious.

I was led to believe, before assuming charge of this agency, that the Indians were stupid, indolent, and lacking in courage. I find them, as a rule, to be courageous, honest, truthful, and their average intelligence, I should say, was fully up to the Indian standard, with some very intelligent men among them. They are not naturally an industrious people, but many of them work faithfully in their fields, and as is shown by the crop of small grain grown by them, can be fairly called an agricultural people.

This reservation is situated on the Gila River, which renders a large proportion of it susceptible of irrigation. It is occupied mainly by the Pimas, who, owing to this fact, are more prosperous than the Papagos, who live principally on desert land and work as day-laborers for the Pimas.

The Maricopas are a small tribe, who came originally from the Colorado River district to the Pima territory to escape their foes. The Pimas received them kindly and helped them to drive off their enemies; they in turn became allies of the Pimas when at war, and have lived peaceably with them ever since. They occupy a tract of land north of this reservation, near Tempe, Ariz.

SUPPORT AND CIVILIZATION.

Considering the vast surrender of natural wealth made by these Indians to the Government but little is done toward their support. No rations and no annuities are issued to them; wagons and harness, a few farming implements, such as shovels, hoes,

small tools, and seed, being the only disbursements made at this agency. Outside of education and protection to their land and water rights, they can be termed substantially a self-supporting people.

I am of the opinion that the best aid that can be given to the support of the Indians under this agency is the extension of their irrigation facilities. The judicious expenditure of a few thousand dollars in the construction of a large ditch would redeem hundreds of acres of land on their reservation and give support to many Indians who are willing and know how to derive a good living from the cultivation of the soil, but are not able to do so for the want of irrigation. This would be but little in return for all that has been given up by them, and it occurs to me would be in the line of judicious economy, rather than to allow them to drift gradually into pauperism and require the issuance of rations, which would cost each year the outlay now necessary for the construction of a good irrigating ditch, deriving its supply from a catchment-basin made by means of a dam across the river near the head of the reservation. Give these Indians land and water and they will gradually drift into civilization with but little trouble and expense to the Government. Their civilization will be accomplished rapidly or slowly, in proportion to the facilities given them to engage in industrial pursuits that will bring them in contact and competition with the whites. Farming, fruit-growing, and stock-raising must necessarily be the incentive to promulgate civilized ideas and overcome the savage tendencies of their nature.

There has been some good accomplished in this direction during the year. The supply of water has been better than usual, and a good crop of grain and prosperous cattle has been the result. Prosperity increases their ambition to live like white people, and about 30 two-room adobe houses have been built, citizens' clothes adopted by quite a number, and the long black hair, which they love to see flowing back as they gallop over the desert, has fallen a prey to the scissors in many instances.

EDUCATION.

The average attendance of the Pima boarding-school throughout the year was 100. I do not find that the pupils have progressed in speaking English as rapidly as the facilities of said school would warrant, but a foundation has been laid upon which good work should be done during the coming year.

Authority having been granted to erect a tank to be supplied with water by a steam-pump, I can safely predict good results in the industrial department of our school, which has been sadly neglected in the past for the want of a water-supply. Under said authority I will establish a system of water-works that will supply sufficient water for irrigating a good size garden, and for growing trees, grass, etc., which will not only give instruction in gardening to the pupils of the school, but will beautify an agency that has remained for years absolutely devoid of vegetation. I consider this proposed improvement one of the most beneficial that could be made for the Indian pupils of the school. They learn rapidly by observation, and in the work of constructing a garden, seeing it grow, and eating the product, much useful knowledge will be imbibed by them.

I have visited the industrial boarding school located at Tucson, Ariz., under the supervision of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, upon several occasions and feel justified in commending the work being done there in the highest terms. The new school building, which will be completed in time for the coming session, is a creditable structure, and is commodiously built, upon good sanitary principles. Fifty children can be comfortably boarded and furnished with every facility for a practical English and industrial education at the school. Under the excellent management of Charles E. Walker, even with the temporary arrangement of the school during the first scholastic year, much good work has been done. The lady teachers seem to be enthusiasts in their profession, and with the proper aid from the Government this school will become one of the best industrial Indian schools in the country. I think most of the pupils furnished to it should come from the Papago tribe, who derive but little benefit from the Pima boarding school, owing to its great distance from their homes.

AGRICULTURE.

Nothing but "mesquite," "sage brush," and cactus will grow on this or any of the reservations under my charge without irrigation. Therefore, when it is considered that all the grain raised is by the unaided efforts of the Indians, no commendation is necessary from me. All the ditches have been made by them without the aid of surveying instruments or engineering advice. They put in their crops and tread out the grain by the ancient method of driving horses over it. There is not a thrasher or grain-fan on any of the reservations.

The crops raised this year by the three tribes can be safely estimated as follows:

Wheat	bushels	90,000
Barley	do	30,000
Corn	number	3,000
Melons	do	25,000
Pumpkins	do	10,000
Hay	tons	100
Beans, squashes, etc	bushels	3,000

In addition to the crops raised there are at least 12,000 horses, mules, and cattle owned by the Indians.

POPULATION.

On account of my limited stay at this agency, the lack of appropriation, and scattered population, it has been impossible to take the census of the three tribes under the charge of this agency, nor can I estimate it closer than the count made last year by my predecessor, which is as follows:

Pima Indians:

On Gila River reservation	3,290
On Salt River reservation	588
South banks of Salt River, township 2 north, range 5 east	180

Maricopa Indians	110
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Papago Indians:

San Xavier reservation	137
Gila Bend reservation	25

Indians off the reservations (estimated):

Maricopas	200
Pimas	150
Papagos	2,000

Total	6,680
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HEALTH.

Although the thermometer during three months of the year attains height sufficient to Christianize a more wicked man than I am, I have been surprised to find the whites as well as Indians living in this locality as healthy as, if not more so than, any other portion of the country that I have seen. It seems that the eight months of perfect weather prepare the system to stand the heated term, and the lack of moisture in the atmosphere permits of sleeping in the open air at night, the enjoyment of which somewhat allays the oppression of the day. There are some splendid specimens of physical strength, both male and female, among these Indians, and all indications point to an increase rather than a decrease in their number.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Evil-doers are found in every race of people, including Indians, who from contact with other races are beginning to realize the necessity of protection to life and property by the infliction of punishment upon such of their people as transgress the laws. The court of Indian offenses at this agency has done faithful service during the year, considering many questions involving the right of property and punishment of offenders. I have been struck by the absolute submission with which all their decisions have been received and penalties performed by the sentenced Indians.

The Indian police work in harmony with the court, and altogether good order prevails throughout the reservations.

CONCLUSION.

The responsibilities of this agency are very great. Mainly upon the agent will depend the future welfare of these 6,000 people. The lands near their reservations, are being rapidly taken up, and constant encroachment upon their water rights will occur unless the agent is vigilant and energetic in the discharge of his duty.

The river runs through this reservation from end to end, a distance of forty-five miles, but if the water is all "corralled off" by the whites above, this fertile valley will remain a barren desert, peopled by paupers. There is enough tillable land on this (the Gila River) reservation to support all the Indians of the three tribes, and a system of irrigation can be constructed that will be beyond the reach of grasping settlers.

It is possible to redeem an area of one-half mile from each river bank, extending nearly the whole length of the reservation, without injury to the people above it. A substantial

dam, properly constructed, near the head of the reservation would form a "catchment basin" for the storage of sufficient water for use during the dry seasons, when it is most needed to make this area susceptible of growing finer fruits than I have ever yet seen in the Eastern markets, more grain to the acre than the soil of the famous "blue-grass region" of Kentucky, and would save a worthy people from becoming supplicants for the alms of the Government.

I beg leave to acknowledge the unqualified support of the Department and note the earnest co-operation of employées.

Respectfully submitted.

CLAUDE M. JOHNSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 24, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888.

I assumed charge of the agency and reservation June 1, 1888, relieving Capt. F. E. Pierce, acting Indian agent, and everything at the agency was found in a satisfactory condition.

The removal of the hostile Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians, the past greatest disturbing element on this reservation, has resulted very beneficially to the six remaining tribes, viz: The White Mountains, Cayoteras—a branch of the White Mountains—San Carlos, Tontos, Mojaves, and Yumas, as is evidenced by their progress and increased prosperity during the past fiscal year and more general devotion to industrial pursuits.

While most of these Indians seem desirous of improving their condition by farming, stock-raising, and the performance of any work they are capable of by which they can earn fair wages, there are still quite a number of them indisposed to hard work, and of a restless, roving, turbulent, and rebellious character. The Yumas and Mojaves are the most industrious and peaceably disposed, being less addicted to gambling, drunkenness, and fighting than those of the other four tribes, and adopting more readily the apparel and customs of the whites.

Among the White Mountain, San Carlos, Cayoteras, and Tonto Apaches, the use of "tiswin"—an intoxicating drink they make principally from corn—is almost as frequent as their opportunities to make it, and to the drunkenness consequent thereto is attributable most of the quarrels and disturbances among them and their sometimes defiance of police regulations. However, I am using the utmost vigilance and employing all means at my command to suppress the making and use of "tiswin," with good results so far, and as the majority of these Indians appreciate the benefits of their past labors in their improved condition and means of living, I am hopeful of reducing their use of this most detestable tribal drink to a minimum.

There are only eight families of Indians occupying dwelling-houses on the reservation. The remainder dwell in brush houses or wicky-ups. When an Indian dies in one of these it is immediately burned down, through a prevailing superstition that his spirit will forever afterward haunt it; hence their dislike to building substantial, permanent houses.

Nearly all the Indians wear some civilized garments, quite a number of them dressing in full modern apparel. Some of them speak English well enough to converse with, and read and write intelligently.

Some 300 acres of new land was broken during the past year, and 500 rods of additional barb-wire fence built. There are now 2,500 acres of land under fence, 1,060 acres of which is cultivated by Indians. They raised more than double the quantity of grain than during the previous year, as the following table of production shows:

	Barley.	Corn.	Wheat.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1886-'87	3,002	1,760	3,404
1887-'88	12,048	6,000	6,054
Increase	9,046	4,240	2,650

They also raised quite a number of melons, but are not much disposed to truck-gardening, as they have not yet learned to eat many vegetables, though their tastes may be

educated in that respect and proper instruction will be given them. Their cattle, sheep, and horses are fairly prosperous, but the latter are generally too small for heavy plowing and breaking up new ground.

Rations are now issued to 3,396 Indians, and constitute one-third of their livelihood.

The White Mountain Indians at Camp Apache draw no rations, being self-supporting. They are good workers, and live as well on the fruits of their labor as those who draw rations, and possess proportionately as many cattle and horses.

There are two grist-mills in successful operation, one near the agency, the other at Camp Apache. They make good flour, grinding the Indians's wheat promptly when brought to mill, and have been the means of stimulating them to an increased production of wheat.

Three hundred tons of hay and 1,500 cords of wood have also been cut and sold by ration-drawing Indians. This hay is made by pulling the grass up by the roots from the surrounding hills, then sun-drying, as usual.

There is one school (boarding) in operation, at which boys only are received. The average attendance is 40. When school first opened great reluctance was manifested on the part of both parents and boys in attending, but during the past year much progress has been made, both in overcoming these objections and in teaching the boys to write, read, spell, cipher, and sing sacred music. Those boys who have attended school seem much attached to their teachers, and the parents of most of them have been won over in favor of the school by reason of the great improvement in the appearance and manners of their children who have received instruction there. The scholars are well cared for by the faculty, kindly treated, and made to feel at home. Such is the good feeling existing between them that many of the boys have remained at school during vacation in preference to returning to their camps. In isolated cases parents still object through superstitious ignorance to sending their children to school, but these instances are growing less and can be overcome. Many of the scholars' parents during school time visit their children and observe them go through their different exercises with manifestations of pleasure. The school has made more progress and accomplished more substantial work during the past year than ever before, under the management of most of the present faculty. I regard it as one of if not the principal agent in the civilization and advancement of the Indians, and feel disposed to increase its capacity and thereby enlarge the field for the good work it is attempting to perform. There are 212 boys and 114 girls of school age here, with room and accommodations for but 50 boys at the school as it now is. Additional buildings will have to be erected before more can be accommodated. A garden is run in connection with the school, in which the boys are taught how to farm by the industrial teacher.

Six apprentices have been at work during the year, and have all made good progress, particularly the two in the saddler's and one in the blacksmith shop, all three taken from the school. Most boys apprenticed to trades here seem willing to work and desirous of learning, but after getting an inkling of the trade and able to do some work fairly well they usually become discouraged at the small pay received, compared with what scouts, butchers, teamsters, and other agency employes are paid, so quit before becoming proficient, not appreciating that they are acquiring useful knowledge which in future will prove both useful and profitable to them.

Most of the present force of employes have been among these Indians for some time, and are well acquainted with them. The utmost cordiality and good feeling exist among the employes themselves. The Indians are naturally distrustful of strange whites, and little can be done with them by new men until their confidence is gained through long acquaintanceship; hence frequent changes of men are very detrimental both to the advancement of the Indians and an efficient administration of the public service. An employe, in my opinion, should be retained as long as he proves competent and diligent in the discharge of his duties.

Though industriously disposed and desirous of making the best of their present situation, the Mojave, Yuma, and Tonto tribes of Indians are greatly dissatisfied with their location. From the date of their arrival, over fourteen years ago, they have never been contented, and have always been anxious to return to the Verde country, from which they were removed. The only places here suitable for agricultural purposes are the bottoms of the Gila and San Carlos Rivers. The three tribes desirous of being removed occupy small farms along the Gila River, from which wood is scarce and distant. The water is bad and the climate unhealthy, causing much sickness among them. The water in the San Carlos River is healthy, but all available lands therealong are occupied by the San Carlos and White Mountain Indians, native tribes. In my opinion the causes of their dissatisfaction are just, and an effort should be made to remove them from this section of the country to a more healthy locality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. BULLIS,

Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA, *September 20, 1888.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of the Hoopa Indians during the year 1887-'88:

The number of Indians now on the reservation is—

Males	222
Females	241
Total	463
Males over eighteen	134
Females over fourteen	156
Total	290
Boys, six to sixteen	44
Girls, six to sixteen	53
Total	97

Gain during the year, 3, being excess of births over deaths.

Total number of Indians who applied to the physician for medical treatment during the year, including Klamaths, 340.

During the year 9 new houses and 6 barns were erected on the reservation by and for Indians. Over a mile of fencing was made, and the cultivated area extended from 625 to 670 acres. About half of this was cultivated in common; the remainder was allotted to individuals anxious to engage in farming on their own account, in subdivisions of 10 to 20 acres each. These have all been successful, and some of them were able to sell a considerable part of their produce.

The crops this year are very good, and the people have abundance of such of the necessities of life as can be produced here. Contentment and good order prevail, and the anxiety of the people to improve their condition is very apparent.

The sale of intoxicating liquor to the Indians by dealers who live in the neighborhood of the reservation is the only source of trouble and annoyance.

All the labor of the reservation (except the skilled labor) is performed by the Indians.

The number of horses and mules owned by the Indians is 80; cows and calves, 12. Hon. Charles H. Yates, the agent at Round Valley, has generously offered 40 cows and 20 calves from the herd at that agency. The cattle will be sent for in a few weeks, and will be an important addition to the resources of these people.

I have been endeavoring for two years to have the valley surveyed into homestead lots, but although the survey has been authorized since last year the Land Department has not yet moved in the matter.

A new frame school-house, 50 by 24, was erected at the agency last spring, at a cost of \$585. The building is an excellent one, and has capacity for 60 scholars.

One day school is maintained on the reservation. The average attendance during the past year was 40. The *personnel* consists of Mrs. Mary E. Duigan (white), teacher, salary \$720, and James Marshall (Indian half-breed), industrial teacher, salary \$720. These teachers are capable and painstaking, and the school has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner. Connected with it is a small farm, on which the large boys are instructed in farming and gardening after school hours. The product of this farm is applied to the benefit of the employés, and to provide seeds for the people the following year. The teacher also instructs the girls in housekeeping, sewing, etc., and provides permanent occupation for the small orphan children who have no homes.

During the year one agency employé's dwelling was constructed; a water-tank was set up and 2,500 feet of inch pipe laid to conduct water to the school-house, stable, blacksmith's shop, and physician's quarters. Extensive clearing, fencing, etc., was done above and below the agency; a ferry-boat, 39 by 16, was built and put in place on the Trinity River, and general repairs were made on the grist and saw mills, now very old and dilapidated. All this work was performed by Indian labor directed and assisted by two white employés, beside much other necessary work on roads, bridges, dams, and flumes.

THE LOWER KLAMATHS.

The question of the prescriptive rights of the Lower Klamaths to the fisheries of the Klamath River is still in abeyance, and I do not think that any action has yet been taken on the instructions given by the honorable the Attorney-General, in October last, to institute proceedings in this case.

Meantime the Indians have made a co-operative partnership with Mr. John Bornhoff, of Crescent City, who has supplied them with boats, nets, etc., and the plant for a cannery, which is now in operation at the mouth of the Klamath. This enterprise gives occupation to all the Indians at that place, and for some distance up the river, and at present their earnings amount to over \$200 per day, in addition to which subsistence is furnished to all who are actually employed.

Mr. Hume's party from Oregon is again in the river fishing. The Indians complain, as before, of this intrusion, and are awaiting with some anxiety the decision that will determine whether the exclusive right claimed by them will be sustained or not.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,
Captain U. S. Army, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSION AGENCY.

MISSION CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Colton, Cal., August 20, 1888.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit and to submit my first annual report, which is for the part of the fiscal year 1888 commencing August 16, 1887, and ending June 30. I also herewith transmit the census.

The three agencies, consolidated and placed under my charge, and now known as the Mission Consolidated Agency, consist of (1) the Mission Indians proper, who are located on lands set apart for their use, from time to time, by Executive order, and on other lands to which they have recognized right by prior occupancy, by virtue of the laws of Mexico, and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848, which reservations and lands are located principally in the counties of San Diego and San Bernardino, California, the greater part in the former county, and scattered over a large territory, from a few to many miles apart; (2) the Tule River Indians, who are located on a reservation in the northeastern part of the county of Tulare, about 45 miles from the Southern Pacific Railroad; (3) the Yuma Indians, located on a reservation on the Colorado River, near and below old Fort Yuma.

The Mission Indians are divided into four grand tribal divisions, to wit: Surranos, Coahuilas, Diaguenos, and San Luis Rey. The subdivisions of this tribe are many, each taking the name of the place or of some distinguished personage, as the Cabazons, Temeculas, Guenos, Pechangas, Ypechchas, La Jollas, Ricon, Palas, Paumas, Mesa Grande, El Capitan Grande, San Josés, San Ysabel, San Phillippe, San Pasqual, Sequon, Portrero, La Buista, Porte Cruse, Janahas, Aqua Caliente, Los Coyotes, and some smaller communities.

The Tule River are generally known as the Tule and Tejon, the former predominating; but they are mixed with some each of the Kawai, Kings River, Monachi, and the Wechumni.

The Yumas retain their autonomy with a numerically indistinguishable sprinkle of the Diaguenos.

Mission, proper	3, 021
Tule River and Tejon, etc	145
Yumas, in California—	
Registered	838
Counted	138
Diaguenos, Lower California	150
	<hr/> 1, 126
Total	<hr/> 4, 292

The lands set apart, reserved, and occupied by the Mission Indian contain about 200,000 acres; the Tule River reservation, about 45,000 acres; the Yuma reservation about 45,500 acres. Total, 290,500 acres.

THE CONDITION, HABITS, AND DISPOSITION.

Treating of these three classes of Indians together, for the sake of brevity, I remark, generally, that the Yumas are readily distinguishable, on sight, from the others. Physically, they are greatly superior to either of the other tribes. They are well shapen and formed; athletic, lithe, and swift of foot; high cheek bones, coarse, well delineated features, not handsome, but graceful. They wear their hair long, and parted in the middle, and the long, black, massive tresses hang down on either side of their faces, covering all except the eyes, nose, mouth, and chin. Few wear hats or shoes, the hair serving as a protection from heat and cold. The male dress is a red flannel shirt, blue pants, and a red handkerchief, generally worn around the neck, sometimes over the head. The females wear a kind of loose mother-hubbard, with a light blue or red shawl. The children, when at large on their natural heath, wear long shirts, or anything else, or nothing. Intellectually they are the equals of, if not superior to, either of the others; but strictly this, for they are not so highly civilized. They are not vicious, but peaceable and docile, and seem easily disciplined. Their superstitions have a stronger grip upon them, and they continue, though to less extent, to practice the sacrificial ceremony of destroying the property of their dead, and some others, equally foolish. They live in adobe huts, brush *tépes*, booths, and subsist on fish from the river, mesquite beans, and such other articles of vegetables and cereal food as they produce on the lands, which varies in quantity as the overflows of the river. When this fails, they dig deep holes in the ground and plant, and thus make something to eat. This year they are in danger of actual suffering. The June overflow did not occur, and the result is great scarcity of food. I have applied for relief. They deserve a greater share in the distribution of governmental benevolence. If they had a few pumps to raise the water from the river to irrigate their lands, or a canal to conduct it upon the lands, and were furnished a few farming implements, such as spades, hoes, axes, and plows they would soon need nothing further of support from the Government. They are said to be lazy, but generally make good laborers.

The Mission and Tule River tribes are very strikingly alike in physical appearance, differing less from each other than some of the Mission tribes. The Tules are doubtless a part of the same Pueblo or Mission Indians handed down from Spain and Mexico. They are of a ginger-cake color, flat faces, medium height, heavily built, and have an indolent appearance. They wear citizen's dress, short hair, hats, and shoes when out; but rarely at home. The women cling to the red handkerchief and black Mexican shawl, which they wear drawn over their heads and down the sides of their faces. They depend upon their crops and fruits mainly for support, and many of the younger ones work out among the whites and obtain good wages. Such work is in great demand here at this time, and as the period between seed time and harvest is considerable this furnishes employment for many who would otherwise be idle and into mischief. In the spring time sheep shearing is a lucrative business with both the Mission and Tule Indians, and they seem to enjoy that kind of work. These jobs, together with their main agricultural and stock-raising industries, enable them to live fairly well. Some of the Indians own from fifty to a hundred head of cattle and ten and twenty horses. One of the La Jolla Indians has over 400 sheep, 10 head of horses, and some 20 cows.

Speaking of their habits, my observation is that, while they cling with a morbid tenacity to some of their customs and superstitions, they have, old and young, absorbed many of the characteristics of civilization. They have not been wholly inapt and unobedient, but from contact with the whites, and under the influence of instructions from agents and teachers and others, formed pretty correct notions of the leading features of civilization, such as to know right from wrong, the proprieties, amenities, and immunities of citizens, and their responsibility to law and order. As a people, they are strictly, artlessly honest, punctilious and exacting in the observance of promises; slow to confide, yet, once confiding, trust implicitly; but once deceived, never trusting again. They have not the knowledge of details, either of law or ethics; but with a remarkably quick perception, as if by intuition, compass their customary environments. They present the enigmatical combination of ignorance and prudence, of artlessness and sagacity. All this, notwithstanding their unreasonable and foolish rites and superstitions. But fortunately for them, superstition can no longer be regarded as an insurmountable obstacle to a respectable grade of civilization. * * * But since all superstition is error, and in a measure retards honest and impartial inquiry, it is to be deplored not less perhaps on account of the Indians than others. It will never be lifted from these adult Indians. Therefore the effort should be to command and enforce the discontinuance of such only as works destruction of property, involves cruelty to man or animal, or tends to turpitude and degradation, and to keep all kinds from children.

The condition of these Indians may be stated as fair. If they could be entirely free from the influence of the liquor traffic, the gamblers, and the trespassers they would be

greatly relieved. They are located in a healthful climate, with splendid water. Their land yields good crops of cereals, grasses, and fruits, and by proper guidance and a little aid from time to time there seems to be no reason why they might not become on a level with the average laboring agriculturist. But this feeling of insecurity, clearly the result of a knowledge of many wrongs in the past, seems to follow them and keep their spirit subdued and their hopes and energies weak, and on this account their feeling of dependence is profound. To the agent they look for everything. All their hopes are centered in him. An agent should be a good man and kind. They deserve and need kind treatment.

STATUS OF THE MISSION INDIANS, AND HEREIN OF TITLES AND TRESPASSERS.

The status of these Indians, both as to their persons and their property, is peculiar. They originally held, as a kind of hereditary right from their parent governments, Spain and Mexico, and later, under the treaty of 1848 between the United States and Mexico, all the land which they occupied, used, and enjoyed, either for habitation, cultivation, or pasture, and as they were recognized equally with the Mexican and other races then in Mexico as citizens, and peculiar objects of governmental protection—entitled to the same rights as other citizens, and so recognized by the United States in said treaty; choosing to remain within the State of California after it was acquired by the United States, as did many Mexicans and Spaniards who owned property at the time—it would seem, and it has been so held, that they are citizens, notwithstanding the fact that they held their lands as tenants in common. In support of this, the laws and authorities of both the United States and Mexico are absolutely conclusive. The lands thus held and owned by them at that epoch embraced enormous tracts along the coast and coast valleys of the very best land in the State. But, ignorant of their own rights, and yielding from time to time to the power of the aggressive, more intelligent and enterprising Caucasian immigrants, or shrewd "old-timer," who acted oftentimes without law, against law, and sometimes under color of law not understood, or if understood, not enforced, they moved and removed and were driven from place to place, until the protecting hand of the Government commanded a halt. And thus, at this late day, they are found, some, indeed, fortunately in the possession of ample fertile land, with wood and water; others, provided for by executive order, and still others, jammed up into rugged cañons on the sides and tops of mesas and mountains, or upon the burning sands of the great desert. It is strikingly, painfully obvious that they have been robbed by bad law, or by no law, and in the face of good law not declared. And, if they are citizens, what are now their rights, and what authority has the Government to legislate specially for or against them? Will the allotment act apply to them? Do not they hold their lands as tenants in common, and may not they have them partitioned by the courts, and thereafter hold and own them in fee? If citizens, their tribal relations may at any time be broken and dissolved, and their state of dependency upon the special care and bounty of the Government discarded and rejected. Should this be the case, the field for the missionary, mission society, and the charity of the nation will be inviting. Another field will be opened. The land-grabber, with his money and his bottle, will own 80 per cent. of what remains in five years. Left to themselves, however, they will be slow to change, or desire to change, their present relations with the Government. They are in too much dread to assume the attitude of independence.

TRESPASSERS.

When I assumed the duties of this office, August 16, 1887, amongst other things I found an order from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs directing my predecessor, Mr. J. S. Ward, to have removed after September 1, thereafter, thirty-eight persons as trespassers from the Portrero reservation, near Banning, Cal. The most of them had purchased the odd sections that were claimed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company from said company, and some had gone on and made considerable improvements. Others occupied even sections which were conceded to be the land of the Government; still others had squatted without any pretense or color of right, and three had occupied the land before it had been set apart for the use of the Indians, and in these cases the order contained admissions and recognitions of equity; but having orders to remove all I proceeded in September to execute that order. I learned beforehand that many of the claimants had vacated under notice, and that others had agents on them, and a majority of them only had built homes and settled. I learned, furthermore, that they were a clever, intelligent, law-abiding people, with one or two exceptions, and I therefore first sought an interview with them, called a meeting and obtained an audience, and submitted to them my instructions and stated, as diplomatically as I could, the case. Of those who had been notified to vacate, all agreed, after fully discussing the matter, that they would not take legal steps nor offer physical resistance, but would submit under

protest to removal. Two, however, fearing that they might waive their right to test the titles in the courts, and acting under advice of counsel and in no captious spirit, declined to vacate without a show of force. These I removed, with all their cattle and movable effects; they afterwards instituted suit, sounding in ejectment, against me for the recovery of said land. I had the case by proper procedure transferred to the United States court, and it is pending there and untried. It has been delayed for want of proper parties, they having failed to make the Indians parties. Since the decision of the case of *Byrne vs. Alis et al.*, which involves the questions in this case, or some of them, I doubt if they will press it to a hearing.

Finding it utterly impossible with the means at my command to remove the large quantities of grain and other property, and that to undertake it would result in irreparable damage and loss by wastage and wearage, some having still apples and other fruits on the trees, and potatoes in the ground, and raisin grapes, undried and uncured, and not being able to see any loss either to the Government or the Indians, I had all of them to admit possession in me in writing and gave each one written permission to remain to secure their crops. This action, however, applied to only a few, such as had made improvements and crops.

The removal of these trespassers opened up quite a large tract of land, being all of the tillable land surveyed, odd sections, and some few of the unsurveyed, in that reservation, between six and eight thousand acres in all, and about 4,000 acres of good land. The Indians of that place being unable to cultivate any considerable part of this land for want of stock and farming implements I consented for them to permit some of these whites who lived near by and whose stock had become idle to plow in some of the land, first having the Indians select such as they needed or could be induced to cultivate. In this way, besides what the Indians themselves have made, they will realize about 70 tons of barley, between 2,500 and 3,000 bushels, and about 100 tons of good hay. This, added to their own crops, will give them an ample supply to begin anew, and to push, with great advantage and encouragement, their farming industry, and, I hope, will become the means of inducing other small communities to locate thereon. I shall have the barley stored and issued to them after their own is exhausted, and only to those who are willing to work and who do work. Portrero Indians are much pleased at the sight of such an unusual quantity of barley and hay, and I think it has awakened in them a lively interest in agriculture. At any rate they promise me now that they will work faithfully and not soon ask for seed.

My actions in relation to these trespasses are reported in detail in a special communication to the Department. What these men will do under the circumstances I know not. They have been seeking relief through their representatives in Congress, but the result is not reported. The case of Gird and North vs. myself, now pending, has been regarded by them a test case, and I think they are awaiting the result of that case. Since the official declaration by the honorable Commissioner of the Land Office that these Mission and Pueblo Indians are and have been citizens, new features of defense of their supposed rights will doubtless appear. Upon these questions I have decided views, but it is not for me here, nor perhaps elsewhere, to discuss the subject.

In this same order the agent was directed to remove other persons from another reservation, situated in the county of San Diego, about 45 miles northeast of San Diego, and known as the Capitan Grand Reserve, on which the census just taken shows there are 92 Indians. The reservation contains 17,580 acres, and through it for about 13 miles the San Diego River flows. On both sides of this river are about 400 acres, constituting the only tillable land in the whole reservation. The mountains rise on either side more or less abruptly, and the land is wholly worthless except for pasture. Only eight of those named in the order were found by me remaining on the land, four of whom had married squaws and were living with them. The others were removed, except one, who was left in charge by me, with the approval of the Department, for sufficient reasons. I submitted to the honorable Commissioner the question of the right of the white men to remain on the reservation with their squaws, and I was afterwards instructed that they might remain so long, and no longer, as their presence did not affect injuriously the morals or rights of the Indians. I venture to remark that such men are rarely beneficial, and nearly always injurious to them. They, as a rule, marry the squaws for the advantages and the opportunities such a relation affords, and proceed to make the most of the situation. They manage to gobble up what the Indians make, and advise them to their hurt generally against the Government agencies, deal liquor to them and debase their morals, and all this in such a manner as to evade the eye of the agent. He sees not the acts, but only the consequences. This, however, is not always the case; there are a few exceptions.

While engaged in the discharge of this duty I discovered a large flume high up along the side of the mountain, apparently descending as I advanced along up the cañon, which I afterwards learned was being constructed for the purpose of conducting water to the

city of San Diego, distant 45 miles. It is certainly a gigantic enterprise, and will be of incalculable public benefit to the city and country. This flume had been well nigh completed through the reservation and along on the sides of the mountains, and hundreds of laborers and artisans were there encamped on the land. Upon investigating the matter I discovered that the flume had the effect to divert the water above the Indians' settlements from the original channel and to deprive the Indians below of the use of it for irrigation and for all purposes. Having no previous knowledge of this work, I naturally supposed that no such a stupendous undertaking would have been begun without previous and satisfactory arrangements with the Government touching the right of way through the reservation. I made inquiry, however, and learned from the president, Mr. George D. Copeland, and General Crittenden, who were interested, that they had not made any definite arrangement with the Government. Accordingly I reported the condition of things to the honorable Commissioner, who very promptly instructed me to cause the work on the flume upon the reservation to cease immediately, unless the company should make satisfactory arrangements by which the Indians would not be deprived of their water or otherwise injuriously affected by the operation of said flume. I proceeded with these instructions to San Diego, asked a meeting with the company, obtained it, and submitted my orders. They were among the best business men, and most respectable, prominent, and responsible in the city. Quickly perceiving their embarrassment, and having thus in jeopardy \$500,000, they readily agreed to submit to any arrangement that I might dictate. I wrote the contract or consent and requested them to call in their attorney, who happened to be the Hon. Olin Wellborn, ex-Member of Congress, late of Texas. To him I submitted the paper, and, without any material alterations, it was signed and forwarded to the Department for further action. It is but just to say of these gentlemen that they could not be justly regarded as reckless, willful trespassers. They acted under an act of Congress (1866) which they supposed authorized the work. But, having been notified by the honorable Commissioner that they were not authorized, any work done thereafter would seem to have been unlawful and without excuse.

The arrangement made gives the Indians a great advantage in the use of the water, as it provides that the company shall furnish to them for all purposes and in perpetuity an ample supply of water at any and all times when needed, and stipulates for a forfeiture in the event of a failure to comply. Concluding on this, let it suffice to say that this arrangement secures the Indians a much better and more desirable means of a water supply, and at the same time furnishes to the city of San Diego a much-needed volume of drinking water, pure and fresh, from the mountains. Inspector Colonel Gardner, happening along about the time, considered the arrangement a just and satisfactory one.

Other rights of way were asked for and contracts forwarded, notably the Palm Valley Land and Water Company, the Palmdale Railroad Company, the Garden of Eden Company—all operating in Palm Valley, wherein are situated the Aqua Caliente (No. 2) and Rincon (No. 2) Indians on a reservation. Other work of investigation of frauds, relating to land there, was also done, and on all of these matters I have made special reports, which are of file in the office at Washington. Others still are seeking rights of way for their purposes in this rapidly advancing country; but I have not acted upon them, nor can I do more than to refer to them. I will add, generally, that while all of them have elements of speculation in them, they are for the most part of public benefit and utility, and therefore whenever and wherever these easements can be granted without injury to the rights of the Indians I can see no good reason for refusing them. Certainly they should be allowed when they can be required to give the Indians the benefit of their enterprise. If Congress would pass a general law authorizing it in all cases when no injury to the Indians will accrue, and when benefits to them will follow, to be judged of by the agents or other officers of the Government and the approval of the Department, much vexation would be saved to Congress.

There are quite an additional number of matters affecting the rights and titles of the various settlements of Indians, a detailed statement without discussion of which would extend this report, already too long, beyond reasonable limits. The phenomenal development of this part of the country has brought with it the usual craze for land and water. Every foot of available land is bounced, and all the risks and chances of the unscrupulous trader and gambler are taken, and the lands of the Indian seems to be an object of special cupidity. Tracts of land are settled on and claimed, lines are changed by private surveys, known lines transgressed, and every art, trick, and device of the unscrupulous land pirate is resorted to to secure a lodgment. This of course increases the labor and responsibility of an agent, already onerously burdened with official work. But I have sought to impress all such that they can not grab this land with impunity, with what success the records and the future will show. Quite a number of cases are in the immediate future, and considerable litigation and departmental support therefor will be needed. Cases should be made at Santa Ysabel, San Ysidro, San Fillippi, San

Pasqual, Pauma, Pala, and at other places. The present hope is that in a few of them they will be advised to yield without litigation. The law as it has been for a long time seems, for the first time, to be settled. Through the industry and ability of the special attorney for the Mission Indians, Shirley C. Ward, esq., of Los Angeles, the courts have at last declared and adjudicated the law affecting this class of cases. But the failures and errors of these many years have wrought much irreparable injury to these Indians. Tortfeasors' wrongs have become legal rights. Innocent purchasers have now vested rights. Subdivisions have been made, lines changed, and all the difficulties and clouds which time has brought now environ the Indian chances for having their rights re-established and restitution made. It is, therefore, only in those cases where the evidence is at the command or within reach of the Government that I would recommend the institution of suits. And if the Indians are indeed citizens, and are declared to have been since the accession of the State, what the Government can hope to accomplish I am not able to see. There is now sufficient lands and more for all of them, if properly distributed. To hold this securely for them will alone insure them a support.

AGRICULTURE.

One year's experience is not sufficient to enable me to determine with accuracy the extent, if any, of improvement in this important branch of the service. The well-known scattered condition of the lands and farms renders it impossible for an agent to adopt any system of personal instruction. In the absence of a farmer to visit and to show them how to work, the most that I can do is to instruct and encourage them by all the means at my command, and while on my visits to their settlements, or when they visit the agency. It is said that this has been above the average crop year. More rain has fallen during the important months of January and February than usual, and the early grain crops were assured. I visited nearly all of the reservations in the month of June, and had an opportunity of making observations at a time when I could safely estimate. I was not only pleased, but was surprised to see the crops at most of the places, as well as to observe the condition of the Indians themselves, their home life, cattle, horses, and other stock. They are generally self-supporting, and look as if they had plenty to eat and were glad to have me inspect their farms and to see their condition.

They seem to have made good use of the advantages afforded them from time to time by the Government, and use intelligently the agricultural implements furnished them. I find such property in a fair condition and generally well cared for. They are not wanting in the appreciation of such donations, and gratitude is manifested in their expressions of interest. They seem to know something of the white man's methods and utilize his ideas. But patch-farming seems to be a favorite way with them. They have their vegetables and melons, their corn and pumpkins, in small patches; but they plant their wheat and barley generally in common, using the Government implements; and these farms they seem to expect to pass under the inspection of the agent, and many of them are really creditable to them. But there are many settlements, some having better lands and more favorably located than others, and again some work better than others, as the surroundings seem either to encourage or discourage accordingly. At this season no one can accurately estimate the aggregate yield of their farms, nor can their acreage be exactly estimated, though June is the best time to judge of this, and I have attempted to give below a statement which may be practically correct, or it may fall wide of the mark. It is my best judgment. The statistical statement herewith forwarded furnishes such further details as I have been able to obtain. This is an aggregate statement of the leading products. The estimate per acre is below the average.

Statement of leading farm products for 1888.

Estimated.	Bushels per acre.	Number of acres.	Number of bushels.	Number of tons.	Total pounds.
Wheat (not thrashed).....	10	400	4,000	120	240,000
Barley (not thrashed).....	15	1,000	15,000	510	620,000
Corn.....	30	200	4,000	112	224,000
Oats, wild (not thrashed).....	Wild.	Wild.	.....	20	40,000
Barley hay.....	10	50	.....	500	1,000,000
Alfalfa hay.....	10	40	.....	400	800,000
Potatoes (Irish).....	40	.....	2,000	60	120,000
Total.....	.....	1,600	25,000	1,522	3,044,000

Grain and hay produced by whites at Portrero.

Estimated.	Bushels per acre.	Number of bushels.	Number of acres.	Number of tons.	Total pounds.
Barley.....	15	3,000	200	72	144,000
Hay (barley).....				80	160,000
Total.....	15	3,000		152	304,000

Statement of stock owned by the Indians (1888).

	Hogs.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Total.
Mission (proper).....	100	725	750	475	200	2,250
Tule River.....	180	87	35	200		452
Yuma.....		110	25			135
Total.....	280	922	810	675	200	2,887

I have been notified of the employes allowed for the year. I asked for a farmer for the Mission Indians, to be located at Portrero. I regret that one could not be allowed. A good farmer would be of incalculable value to them. His presence among them and their personal contact with him would alone be a great means of their general advancement in civilization. One good man, faithful to duty, with proper interest in the cause, would accomplish more than a number of teachers, who are, themselves, justly regarded the most potent factors of civilization. There is no good reason why he might not in one year teach them the intelligent use of the tools and farming implements used by the whites; in a few years the time, manner, and means of preparing the land, sowing, harvesting, storing, estimating, and measuring.

Such a man as this we have at Tule River—Mr. Luther Anderson. Perfectly reliable, faithful, intelligent, and with the confidence of the Indians, he has impressed his character upon them, and his work is plainly to be seen. He is a mechanic and blacksmith as well as farmer. He repairs their wagons, shoes their horses, and keeps their farming tools in repair. The trouble is that there is not sufficient land to operate successfully. The Indians well understand this, and while they have yielded to his instruction, have improved much in a general way, they have no inducement to devote their time and energies exclusively to farming. In other respects they will, in all probability, remain about as they are now.

The farming interests of this agency, on account of the good crop year, is perhaps better than it has been for some years. I used my best efforts to have them take a new start with me; but I can not claim that I have been the means of their advanced condition.

I have stated, on the first pages of this report, what may be said of the Yumas. They have managed to live somehow, but agriculture cuts a poor figure with them, and until they have the means of irrigation their farming interests will not be worth considering.

POPULATION—CENSUS.

The regulations requiring the census to be made up in September, notice to have it in by the first day of that month was not anticipated, and, without appropriations for expenses, I have been compelled to use extraordinary efforts to accomplish what I have. By the assistance of the employes, and notably the superintendent of schools, Mr. Stephen I. Janus, and Dr. W. E. Ferree, agency physician, I have taken nearly all of the tribes. Those estimated are mainly scattered over the desert and all through Southern California, and appear in the tabulated statement below and the census proper, herewith transmitted. The census, though somewhat hastily taken, may be regarded as practically accurate. In some instances the names could not be ascertained, and at Yuma two camps declined, as I am informed, to give the names, and a reliable person was sent among them and counted them. The ages of the old ones are guessed at. Few of them know their ages.

The Indian and the English names of the Tules and the Yumas are given, but the Mission Indians have generally Spanish names and few have English.

EDUCATION, SCHOOLS, SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY.

Much has been said and written on the subject of Indian education. My views are not in demand, and will not here be given. I realize the importance of it as a means of civilization. General education of heart and brain together means education. Its fruits are seen in refined lives and practices and in all the invention of human activity. The policy of means and methods has matured, and is being acted on by the Government. To faithfully pursue with increased means, appropriations, and agencies is about as much as I could suggest.

We have had in operation for the whole of the last scholastic year four schools, to wit: At San Jacinto, teacher, Miss Mary L. Noble; La Jolla (La Joya), Miss Ora M. Salmons; Rincon, Miss Hattie E. Alexander; Agua Caliente, Miss Matilda A. Welty; and three taught only a part of the year, to wit, Portrero, teacher, Miss Sarah E. Morris; Coahuila, Mrs. N. J. Ticknor, now deceased, and at Tule River, teacher, M. A. McGee. Taken as a body, I doubt if there is in the service at day-schools a better and more successful set of teachers. There are one or two exceptions, and in these cases changes will be recommended. The difficulties, disadvantages, and exposures of pupils and teachers considered, their success has been all that a reasonable government could require. To the faithfulness and devotion and self-sacrifice of all of them I here bear most cheerful and just testimony. But in the three last-named schools misfortunes and embarrassments have happened.

At Coahuila Mrs. N. J. Ticknor, one of the very best and longest in the service, died, May 7, 1888, and it so affected the whole tribe, with whom she had labored for seven years, that it was not deemed advisable to re-open the school during the term. In her death the Government lost a most noble and faithful servant and the Indians a devoted and beloved friend and teacher. This is a large school, and her place will be difficult to fill.

At Portrero the school was re-established in March, and shortly afterwards the school building was burned, and thereafter it was taught in the dwelling of the captain, which, though not sufficient, served in a kind of way for the purpose. I have asked for means to rebuild.

The school at Tule River was opened by me upon the assurance that an average of twenty pupils would attend. The building for the purpose was good, but desks and other furniture were wanting. Such were improvised, and the school opened. But, much to my annoyance about that time, two causes seemed to destroy the interest in the subject—a rumor that the reservation would soon be sold and the Indians removed; secondly, the arrest by the United States marshal and imprisonment of four of the leading heads of families under the charge of murder. These causes made the success of the school impossible; but I kept the teacher engaged until the end of the term. But for these troubles there is no reason to doubt that the much needed and well deserved school would have proven a success.

The average attendance of the Mission schools for the year was 158. This was in some measure reduced by the sickness and death of Mrs. Ticknor, the sickness of the Indians at Agua Caliente, and other lesser causes. The number of children who can read and write is 154. The schools are generally well supported by the Indians.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There are in the Mission reservations, of houses built by the Government for school purposes, 7, 1 having been destroyed by fire. Two are now used, to wit, at Mesa Grande and Pechanga. Those in use were very dilapidated, and, with one exception, hardly fit for the purpose; but, with an allowance by the Department, I have availed myself of a two months' vacation to have them repaired, and the superintendent of schools, Prof. Stephen I. Janus, who gave special attention to the work, reports them in a comfortable condition.

If we can obtain the means to rebuild the house at Portrero, we will be in a better condition of comfort and convenience in that respect than has been for many years. Much might be said on this subject. To teach or learn while freezing or burning is impossible, and this covers the ground in the past. The school property and books are well preserved, except that destroyed by fire. Some of the furniture was destroyed, but most of the books, etc., saved.

We have recommended the establishment of schools at four other places, which I hope will be done. The Indians are so situated that, under the present rule required by the Department, it will be impossible for many children to receive the benefits of education. At many of the places, subdivisions hereinbefore named, there are from eight to twenty

children of school age who will never be educated under the present rule. I have submitted to the Department the subject of opening graded schools, the lowest being ten pupils. Young ladies, capable of doing much good, might be employed for less than the established salary of \$720, and in this way hundreds of these children might be reached, and in no other way without compulsory removal and concentration. The situation of the Mission Indians in this respect is most peculiar and unfortunate, and it would seem that special rules might be made to reach them.

CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

There are two contract schools under the purview of this agency. One at Yuma, taught by Miss Mary O'Niel, and the other at Old San Diego, by the Rev. Father A. D. Ubach. At my request I have reports from both, though not in shape for publication. I give below the substance of both:

Statistics of Fort Yuma Indian school.

	Tribe.			Total.
	Apache.	Chimehueva.	Yuma.	
Number of males.....	1	3	76	80
Number of females.....		3	48	51
Number of males between six and sixteen.....	1	3	71	75
Number of females between six and sixteen.....		3	46	49
Males between sixteen and eighteen.....			5	5
Females between six and sixteen.....			2	2
Males who can read and write.....		1	40	41
Females who can read and write.....		2	8	10
Died.....	0	0	0	0

Boarding school at Old San Diego.

This school is made up of Indian children taken from the different tribes of Mission Indians, as follows:

Tribe.	Children.	Tribe.	Children.
San Luis Rey.....	12	Pala.....	3
Dieguenos.....	6	Temecula.....	2
San Pasqual.....	8	Rincon and Portrero (little).....	14
Mesa Grande.....	5	San Jacinto.....	8
Coahuila.....	1	La Jolla.....	1
San Phillippe.....	1		
Capitan Grande.....	4	Total.....	65

Of these there are 32 males and 33 females. Fifty-nine are reported as being able to read and write. All are under eighteen and over six years, except one, who is eighteen. Number of deaths, 6; sent home on account or sickness, 5. I have not had the opportunity of so observing the operation of these schools as to give any opinion as to their utility.

I visited the school at San Diego in December last, and without entering here into details, I was much pleased with the school and the manner in which the dormitory was kept. The sisters, of whom I met two, passed the children through a brief examination, sufficient to give me an idea of the methods employed, their discipline, and the advancement of the children in their studies and music. The girls and boys are taught separately and in different rooms, and are assigned different departments for play, work, and for rest and sleep. Father Ubach kindly showed me all of the compartments, including store, dining, and cook rooms, and the hospital. The measles raged in the school during the year, and more than half were affected at the same time. They are through with them and the more dangerous consequences. I remark that the material for the support of this school, to some extent, affects the day schools. It would seem that there

is ample material at places among the mission tribes where there are no schools. If the operations of Father Uback could be confined to such places, and he, as to them, allowed, unrestricted, to take any grades within school age it would be well enough; for, from the present outlook, they must depend upon such schools for an education. Being generally Catholics in faith, the Indians more readily take to that form of simple and symbolical religion than to the more ideal and abstract religions of the Protestants. "The simplest minds to simpler forms of faith adhere." There are some Surranos who are not Catholics, who hate them, and will not consent for their children to be taught by them.

As will be seen, the school at Yuma has no pupils from the Missions. I find them almost unanimously opposed to sending their children to that place, being opposed to mixing them up with the long-haired tribe, although those children wear their hair short. The extreme heat is mainly the cause.

SANITARY.

The statement of our efficient agency physician will show the sanitary condition during the year. I will make two remarks which, with the knowledge of the situation, will appear so axiomatic as to forbid discussion:

First. The offices of physician and clerk are wholly incompatible. The one often-times necessarily preventing the discharge of the duties and requirements of the other.

Second. A suitable hospital for the sick who visit the agency to be treated from distant reservations, and are compelled to remain, variously, should be constructed at some place accessible to the physician, and an appropriation allowed for their comfort and feed; especially is this needed in the cold and rainy winter season. Many are absolutely injured by exposure in coming, going, and remaining without shelter more than they are benefited by the treatment. No money has ever been or will ever be more charitably applied for the benefit of these Indians. To see them here in winter is enough.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Bad liquor and bad morals are twins. They live and thrive together; pine, languish, and die together. Upon their decay, rich, pure, and robust men and morals spring up and live to bless the world. Candor compels me to say that this nefarious business continues. With all the means at my command I have brought them to the forum of justice. I have prosecuted twenty-one white men and one woman, and all, except four, were held to answer to the grand jury. They have not been tried; four, I believe, have plead guilty. I have taken occasion to speak to the United States judge about their punishment, and he promises, and has commended the application of, the extreme penalty of the law. This will do good. It would seem that to hold over so many, keeping separate places, would deter all others. But not entirely. The most of these prosecuted are in the San Bernardino Valley; in the cities and towns. In these places they have become more careful and clandestine. But they have begun to ply their vocation at other and more remote reservations, where detection is not so easy and so probable. Knowing that I have no regular detectives, depending upon my interpreter, who is deserving of all praise in his efforts to relieve his blood from this poison, they are ranging beyond the reach, and so, in nearly all the reservations, more or less liquor is sold. To prevent it a detective force to stand guard at every grocery is necessary. The subject is well understood; the evil fairly estimated. The application of the well-known agencies for its prevention is all that is necessary. The liquor drinking is confined to comparatively few of the Indians. But one drunken Indian is a bloody, obstreperous terror, and if that one is seen on the streets of a city the whole tribe, including the agent over them, is censured. "He is an Indian drunk, therefore all Indians are drunkards," is the usual sylogistic adjudication of society. Whereas, the truth is, that as a class there is less of it than among the Mexicans or Americans. If left free to drink, however, this could not be said. They know that it is a crime, and it would do no harm to provide a punishment for the Indian as well as the man who sells, and thus let him be restrained by fear of punishment as well as for his respect for the law. Give me a detective force and I will practically destroy the traffic.

MISSIONS, CHURCHES, AND RELIGIOUS WORK.

There are no missionaries or missionary churches except one or two small Catholic churches, one at San Ygnacio and Santa Ysabel; and there has been but little religious services among the Indians, so far as I know. They have their religion and worship under their own vine and fig tree. I confess my unfitness for this branch of the service, for if I myself have religion it must be in a mild form and not sufficient to render

me zealously active in the cause. Good, moral teachings, with the operating civilizing agencies, will, it is to be hoped, soon place them within the reach of the missionaries of the true and undefiled religion.

COURTS FOR THE CORRECTION OF INDIAN OFFENSES AND POLICE.

We have neither at this agency. The Indians are unwilling and unable to serve as judges without compensation. Application has been made by me for a police organization, and not allowed for want of funds. It is confidently to be hoped that some means will be found to pay for judges of the Indian courts and for police. If such an organization is needed anywhere, certainly this is the place.

CONCLUSION.

This consolidated agency, on account of its location and the development of the country and the peculiar environments of the Indians, and other causes, has become one requiring great activity, sound judgment, and practical experience, together with some knowledge of law. The agent has to deal with all kinds of men, and consider many questions of law and fact. The mere book-keeper or other person having no knowledge of law or experience with men and business would be a mere figure-head. I doubt if the same number and kind of difficulties are to be found in any other agency in the country. If so, I should be sorry for the agent. I claim not to have been during this my first year equal to the duties of the office.

My association with the various employes has been uniformly pleasant, and their faithful and efficient discharge of their several duties has relieved me greatly, and it is a pleasure for me to commend them as faithful officials and employes. Nothing has occurred seriously conflicting with my administration of the affairs of the office. The loss of our first superintendent of schools, Prof. Anthony H. Janus, was regarded a great loss to his department of the service. He was a noble man, devoted to his work, and eminently qualified for his duties. His son, Mr. Stephen I. Janus, now fills the place made vacant by his death, and promises to wear well the ermine of his departed sire. With his assistance and the esteemed and talented agency physician and clerk, Dr. W. E. Ferree, I have supports of great value to me.

I am embarrassed by the consciousness that this report is too long. If so, you may eliminate such parts as you may deem proper without offense. Much more might be said; less seems to be insufficient.

Thanking you for courtesies extended during the year, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH W. PRESTON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 14, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received in your circular letter of July 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

The Round Valley Reservation covers an area of a little over 102,000 acres of land, between three and four thousand of which are in the valley proper, and is excellent soil. One thousand and eighty acres of this valley land are held by white men who derive their title under the swamp act. Added to this the occupancy of almost the entire pasture land by trespassers, and but very little is left to keep between five and six hundred Indians on.

In compliance with instructions received in office letter of May 2, 1887, I issued notices and served them on all the men trespassing on reservation lands to remove therefrom on or before August 1, 1887, and that in the event of their failure to comply with said notice I was instructed to call on the commander of the nearest military post for aid in effecting their removal and also that of their stock. No attention being paid to the notice by the trespassers further than to consult their attorneys and prepare to hold out to the

last I called on General Howard for aid. In response to my requisition General Howard sent Battery I, First Artillery, under command of Captain Shaw, to the agency with instructions to aid me in effecting their removal. No sooner were we ready to begin operations than injunctions were served on Captain Shaw and myself, which were issued out of the State courts, to restrain us from further proceedings. I at once telegraphed the Indian Office and received orders to advise with the United States attorney. Acting under his advice, I answered their injunction and awaited further advice from your office. You know well the result. After every effort had been made by your office, and I had exhausted every means in my power to bring about the desired result, the troops were withdrawn and these Indians, the most peaceable and inoffensive on this coast, were left in a more deplorable condition than they were before.

The trespassers gathering new courage over their success have been in most cases more insolent than before, seeming to think that the reservation belongs to them, and the desperate efforts which these men put forth to resist the United States authorities, both civil and military, to prevent the recovery of these lands from fraudulent occupation call for the most severe action. Their continued occupation of almost the entire reservation is a disgrace to the United States Government, and should not be tolerated. The gross injustice done these defenseless Indians by these few men continuing to occupy almost their entire reservation, is a shameful return for the hundreds of thousands of acres of land now owned by white men, and over which forty years ago they held undisputed control. Now, they are herded up like so many sheep on less than one-thirtieth of their land, while their enemies, the trespassers, combining under the leadership of one or two men capable of taking all possible advantage of the leniency of our Government, which is always reluctant to resort to means that might be considered harsh or unnecessarily severe, are hoarding up their ill-gotten gains and keeping constantly prepared to use any means in their power to hold on to the lands so fraudulently occupied by them. Many times since assuming charge of this agency the Indians have asked me whether or not they could expect any relief from the Government. It has been a hard question to answer satisfactorily to them.

The trespassers have been allowed to accumulate wealth in the easiest possible manner by grazing large herds of sheep, cattle, horses, and hogs on reservation lands without any cost scarcely to them for the last fifteen years, and this wealth is judiciously employed for the hiring of shrewd lawyers who seem to have been successful every time in impressing the courts with the conviction that no matter how enormously large losses were inflicted on the Government or its wards, the Indians on the reservation, from year to year by the trespassers, they must be allowed to stay until such time as it suited their convenience to go, and such time will never come. I trust that such vigorous action will be taken by the present Congress that not a single loop-hole will be left for these men to crawl out of, and these patient and much-abused tribes of Indians may have their just rights.

INDIANS.

The following taken from the annual census gives the number of Indians of all ages on the reservation:

Number of males above eighteen years of age	197
Number of females above eighteen years of age	197
Number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen	76
Number of children under six years	65
Total	535

SAW-MILL.

The absolute necessity of a saw-mill with which to manufacture lumber to keep in repair the agency fences, houses, barns, and Indian houses, at this agency is apparent at a glance to the most casual observer. It is not only discouraging to the agent and farmer to try to raise a crop and harvest it, but the Indians who are willing and anxious to raise for themselves the necessaries of life are at a loss how to do so successfully with the old rotten fences so easily broken down and nothing with which to repair them. From daylight until after dark the farmers and many of the Indians are kept constantly busy keeping outside stock out of the reservation fields. In one or two instances the entire crops of individual Indians have been destroyed by the stock of two of the trespassers who have unfenced land inside of the reservation fields, and this after they have labored hard for months to produce it. Under the circumstances I have been powerless to prevent it for the reason that I have had nothing at my command with which to build fences and no means of manufacturing it. I hope soon to be able to start the saw-mill,

as I have taken up and repaired the engine and boiler expended by Agent Willsey as ruined at the burning of the flour-mill in 1885, and have them in condition to run. I have also received the belting and other extras from San Francisco, where I purchased them in open market, and hope, before another crop is ready to harvest, to be able to protect it with good fences.

AGRICULTURE.

We have under good cultivation about 1,309 acres of land. About 600 acres of this land is used as an agency farm for the production of hay, grain, and hops.

The balance, or about 700 acres, is cultivated by individual Indians, from which they raise hay, grain, corn, and vegetables of almost every description in large quantities.

The Indians keep their gardens in a good state of cultivation, and through the summer months get almost their entire living from them.

PRODUCTS.

The estimated productions for the year are as follows: On reservation farm 500 bushels barley, 3,500 bushels wheat, 400 tons of hay, and 20,000 pounds of hops, dry. The individual Indians will raise about 6,500 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of barley, 200 bushels of onions, 700 bushels of beans, 30,000 melons, 5,000 pumpkins and squashes, 2,000 bushels of corn, 2,500 bushels of potatoes, besides many varieties of smaller vegetables in considerable quantities. They will also have from 150 to 200 tons of hay.

STOCK.

We have at the beginning of the present fiscal year 636 head of cattle, old and young, 8 oxen, 52 head of horses, 17 work mules, 44 horse and mule colts, and 136 hogs. We are breaking about half of the horse and mule colts, and they will be taken up as horses and mules and dropped as colts next quarter.

APPRENTICES.

During the year four Indians have worked at the carpenter's trade, but for want of lumber they have been confined principally to the repairing of old houses and barns. Two Indians have worked at the blacksmith's trade, two at the harness shop, and fifteen with the herder.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force consists of six privates, and in most cases they have given fair satisfaction. The great difficulty with Indian police is to get them to arrest one of their own tribe for an offense; but all of them do very well when the member of another tribe is the offender.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

There should by all means be built here for the accommodation of the old and infirm Indians a hospital. As they are now situated it is impossible to give them the care and attention they require, scattered as they are over the entire valley portion of the agency. A hospital steward should then be employed who is thoroughly competent to attend to all their wants and carry out the instructions of the agency physician in nursing them.

There has been no prevailing epidemics among the Indians during the past year, and notwithstanding the healthfulness of the location, the general health of the Indians is not good. Their houses are small and ill-ventilated, and they are compelled to live huddled in them, and as there are no hospital accommodations at the agency there are very few of the helpless that can properly be taken care of, and consequently the amount of wretchedness among this class is far worse than it should be.

EDUCATION.

I have had in operation during the year two day schools, with an average attendance of 65 scholars.

There are 76 children of school age on the reserve who, with but few exceptions, have been regular in their attendance, and have made very satisfactory progress. A library of select reading matter for each of the schools would be valuable in cultivating a desire for books.

We can not overestimate the importance of Indian education, as it brings genuine civilization, and the teachers intrusted with the forming of the developing minds of these children should be possessed of rare intelligence and patience, with sufficient courage to grapple with the many disagreeable features of the work.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I will state that I think excellent progress has been made by the Indians in learning the art of farming and stock-raising. This has been due principally to the untiring efforts of the employes with all the time I could spare from my other duties assisting them. To the head farmer, Mr. Purcell, and the assistant farmer, Mr. Collin, too much credit can not be given. At all times and under all circumstances they have taken hold with their own hands, showing by their own example what it is necessary for the Indians to do to become good farmers and be able to earn a livelihood for themselves after they receive their lands in severalty.

Concluding, I would extend my thanks to your office for the support given me and the many courtesies shown during the past year.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

C. H. YATES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO,
September 15, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as United States Indian agent for the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado and the Jicarilla Apache Indians in New Mexico. Having but recently taken charge of these Indians, my report may not be as complete and satisfactory as desired.

THE SOUTHERN UTES

Are located on a narrow strip of land in the southwest corner of Colorado. Their reservation contains over 1,000,000 acres of land; 300,000 acres are so-called arable lands, the balance grazing lands. If irrigating canals are provided, all the arable land can be made very productive, as the soil is rich and the climate favorable.

I found about 700 acres of land in cultivation by the Indians. These lands are located along irrigating ditches provided for the Indians by my predecessor the last and the previous year. About 500,000 pounds of grain, such as oats, wheat, and some barley, were raised in the year 1887 with Government aid, and this season the Indians will have the same amount of grain, besides vegetables. This season the Indians have received no aid from the Government in the way of seed, etc., the only assistance from the Department being the services of the farmer. They seem to take an interest in farming, and no doubt have felt the benefit therefrom. To further encourage them and get others to settle down, it is absolutely necessary that more and larger irrigating canals be provided, as without irrigation no use can be made of the very rich soil for agricultural purposes.

The general deportment of the Utes has been good; they are peaceable and show a disposition to respect the property of the neighboring whites. During the past year this office has received no complaints of depredations committed by them. They seem to be happy and contented.

Stock.—The stock cattle and agency beef cattle that are roaming on the range for subsistence are not in good condition, owing to the scarcity of feed. The grass is eaten out, and I can not see how these cattle can live if a snow-fall of ordinary magnitude should take place and cover up what little feed is on the hills. No rain having fallen during the summer, the grass has not grown to its usual size, and that which grew in the early spring dried up and was blown away by the winds.

School.—The school has been in session but a few months during the year, from March to June 30, 1888. Early in the fall the measles broke out, and the school had to be suspended. This epidemic lasted all winter and a number of Indians died. The Utes

did not take kindly to going or sending their children to school, as the small average attendance of ten proves. The school children had the best of care and were in excellent health, not one being sick during the time school was in session. They made good progress in their studies; their deportment was good, and they were contented and happy; but to make the school a success and have a better attendance, some pressure must be used, as persuasion seems to be without effect.

Supplies.—The supplies furnished these Indians during last year have been sufficient in quantity and of good quality.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good. With exception of the measles epidemic during the fall and winter, but few have been sick.

THE JICARILLA APACHE INDIANS.

These Indians are located on a reserve in the northern part of New Mexico, close to the border of the southeast corner of the Ute reservation, which is in its character a summer grazing country; rough, wooded hills and mesas (table lands); small, narrow valleys between, and now and then a spring. The land adapted for agricultural purposes is of small extent. The best and largest part, about 3,000 acres, is in possession of the so-called bona fide settlers, who have been permitted to remain on their lands when this reservation was set apart for the Apaches.

Farming.—Farming on this reservation has proved but a partial success. The want of water for irrigating purposes caused the wheat to dry up, and consequently none was raised. Some oats and potatoes planted in damp places succeeded, and a crop of these will be raised by the Indians. They have cut about 100 tons of hay for their own use.

The Jicarilla Apache is an industrious Indian, willing to work, but on the reservation he now occupies he will never be able to make that progress in agricultural pursuits he would if he had good land and water for irrigation. They have so far been well behaved and live in peace with the settlers and among themselves.

They manufacture their own whisky and get jolly drunk on occasional celebrations. This evil I will endeavor to suppress.

There being no agency buildings as yet provided, the accommodations for the employes are very primitive and entirely unsatisfactory. The reason why no buildings have been erected is attributable to the fact of the agency site having been selected by a special agent on the land of a bona fide settler, so officially recognized; and as it is forbidden by the Department to interfere with or molest such settlers, my predecessor refused to build. An agency site on which buildings can be lawfully built should be speedily located. The settlers on the reserve should be bought out or their rights and duties strictly defined. Among the settlers and Indians it seems a difficult matter to establish a *status vivendi*.

Saw-mill.—A saw-mill has been put up in a good location in the midst of any amount of fine timber, but little has been done with it. During the winter the saw could not be run successfully, owing to the deep snow and very cold weather, when everything was frozen up. In the spring the Indians refused to go to work because of the delayed payment of their wages earned in the fall of 1887 and winter. With a sufficient corps of competent employes and prompt payment of Indian labor a large amount of lumber could be sawed and the Indians kept at work. The lumber could be sold and stock cattle purchased for the Indians from the proceeds. The Jicarillas express a desire to send all their children to school if a boarding school could be provided for them on the reservation. They have now about twenty children at school in Santa Fé, who are making good progress, but the parents dislike to send them away from home.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition is very good, no hereditary disease existing among them.

Supplies.—The supplies furnished these Indians have been sufficient in quantity and of good quality.

Inclosed statistics from both agencies.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS MCCUNNIFF,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN DAKOTA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA.

August 25, 1888.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions of the Department, I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency, viz:

The agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 10 miles south of the mouth of the Cheyenne River, and about 35 miles north of Pierre, Dak., the present terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, from which place a stage, carrying the mail and passengers, runs to a point opposite the agency six times a week. Fort Sully, Dakota, 7 miles distant, and on the east side of the Missouri River, is the nearest telegraph station.

The Indians at this agency are the Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle bands of Sioux. In consequence of the intermarriages that have taken place the bands are not as distinctly separated as formerly, and it is becoming more difficult each year to take a census by bands. In accordance with the orders of the Department, the annual census of these Indians has been taken as accurately as possible with the force available for the work, and with the following result:

	Blackfeet.	Sans Arc.	Minneconjou.	Two Kettle.	Total.
Males.....	107	324	592	344	1,367
Females.....	109	360	676	413	1,558
Total.....	216	684	1,268	757	2,925
Males, above 18 years.....	60	206	329	160	755
Females, above 14 years of age.....	69	295	418	233	1,015
Between 6 and 16 years:					
Males.....	27	71	140	76	314
Females.....	27	96	172	91	386

The figures as above given vary slightly from those of last year, which is accounted for by births and deaths and transfers to and from the agency. I do not think the census varies more than thirty from the true number of Indians on the reserve.

The amount of land under cultivation by these Indians during the past year was about the same as the previous year—1,900 acres. No special effort was made to increase the acreage, but the efforts of the farmers have been directed toward a higher cultivation of the land seeded, and in this respect considerable success has been obtained. The land has been seeded to wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, pumpkin and squash, melons, and the small vegetables generally. As I informed the Department last year, farming will not be successfully prosecuted on this reserve for many years to come. The crops the present season have averaged about the same as previous years. Lack of rain at the right time, prevalence of hot winds during the dry season, and absence of trees all conduce to the meager results obtained.

More attention has been paid to the care of stock than ever before, and it is in this work that the farmers find their best field, and one that is encouraged by every means in our power. The Indians are now providing much better shelter, and store more hay for their horses and cattle than they have done heretofore. The brood-mares issued to these Indians last year have been well cared for, and several fine colts are now seen among them.

No allotments of land have been made to these Indians, although many of them have taken separate places and made considerable improvements thereon, and the number so doing is increasing each year. It is highly desirable that surveys should be made for those desiring to take allotments, of which there are now quite a large number.

During the year past these Indians have transported all their annuity goods, school supplies, and a large part of their subsistence stores from Fort Pierre, Dak., to the agency, a distance of over 40 miles. They have handled the freight promptly and carefully, and delivered all of it at the agency in as good condition as it came into their hands.

Attention is invited to the fact that there is no law whereby a white man off the reserve can be punished for purchasing from an Indian any article of clothing, etc., issued by the Government. Some of these Indians succeed in evading the vigilance of the police, crossing the river to the towns bordering on the reserve, and disposing of such articles as they have no immediate use for, receiving only a small proportion of the actual value of the articles sold. The Indian seems to have no trouble in disposing of such articles as he has for sale, finding ready purchasers among the settlers and storekeepers. Of course whenever the Indian is detected in disposing of anything issued to him he is punished either by the agent or court of Indian offenses; but it would materially aid in the suppression of this traffic if a law existed whereby the white man who purchased articles issued to Indians could also be punished.

Dr. Brooks, the agency physician, reports—

The number of cases treated as 1,918; number of births, 96; number of deaths, 54, most of whom died with consumption and scrofula, which are the prevailing diseases. Many chronic cases of scrofula have been greatly improved by medical treatment. I am pleased to report that the Indians of this agency are remarkably free from venereal diseases. I respectfully call attention to the necessity for a hospital at this agency, which would aid materially in the proper care and treatment of the sick.

The attention of the Department has been for several years past called to the matter of a hospital at this agency, and it seems to me that the time has arrived for the Department to take some action in this respect. A properly constructed, equipped, and managed hospital at this agency would be of great benefit.

SCHOOLS.

The schools on this reserve (2 boarding and 8 day) have been in successful operation during the year, and the interest manifested in them by the Indians has been greater than ever before, and the attendance larger and much more regular than in past years.

The boys' boarding-school is located 1 mile north of the agency, and has been filled to its utmost capacity during the entire year. Up to December 7, 1887, M. T. D. Johnson was superintendent and principal teacher of this school. Since that date the school has been under the direct supervision of Dr. G. W. Wroten. Both superintendents have rendered good service, and the school has been brought to a higher state of efficiency than ever before attained. The school has been in session 304 days during the year, with an average attendance of 61. The money value of all supplies issued during the year has been \$5,975.14, and \$250 has been expended upon the building in repairs. The employes and the salaries paid on account of this school are as follows:

Name.	Occupation.	Time of service.	Amount.
J. D. Johnson.....	Superintendent and teacher.....	July 1, 1887, to December 7, 1887.....	\$313.04
G. W. Wroten.....	do.....	December 8, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	406.96
Fannie M. Johnson.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1887, to December 7, 1887.....	260.87
Minnie C. Wroten.....	do.....	December 8, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	339.13
Louise Cavalier.....	do.....	July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	600.00
Charlotte Brown.....	Matron.....	do.....	500.00
Mary Brown.....	Seamstress.....	do.....	480.00
Mary Traversie.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1887, to October 23, 1887.....	97.83
Mary Knight.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1887, to September 30, 1887.....	90.00
C. Potenhauer.....	do.....	October 1, 1887, to October 13, 1887.....	13.70
Rose Sweet.....	do.....	October 15, 1887, to March 31, 1888.....	163.30
Clare Brownlee.....	do.....	April 1, 1888, to June 30, 1888.....	90.00
Agnes J. Lockhart.....	Laundress.....	November 10, 1887, to May 9, 1888.....	149.54
Marion O. Smith.....	do.....	June 1, 1888, to June 30, 1888.....	24.73

St. John's boarding-school for girls.—This school is conducted by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kinney, jr., under the supervision of the Right Rev. W. H. Hare, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for South Dakota. The school is situated about 3 miles north of this agency. During the year the school has been in session 280 days, it having closed earlier than usual that work might be commenced on a new school building, and which is now in process of erection on the site of the old one. When the new building is completed it will give increased facilities for convenience and comfort of teachers and scholars in conducting the work of the school. The average attendance during the year has been 41, a much larger number than the old building could conveniently accommodate. The value of subsistence and annuity supplies issued to the school is \$1,335.52. This amount represents a little more than the money value of the supplies

the children would have received had they been in camp. No other expense has been incurred by the Government on account of this school. This school maintains its high standard of excellence, and the work done at this school has been fully as successful as that performed at any Indian school in the land.

No. 1 day school.—This school is located near the mouth of the Moreau River, 69 miles northeast from the agency at the Blackfoot camp; the school was opened the last week of September, 1887, and has been in session 199 days, with an average attendance of 25; the value of supplies has been \$289.52. The salaries paid teachers are: William Holmes, teacher, September 22, 1887, to June 30, 1888, \$464.67; Rebecca Holmes, assistant teacher, January 1, 1888, to June 30, 1888, \$180.

Mr. Holmes is an intelligent, educated half-breed, and has rendered good service; his teaching is impressive and thorough, and the camp manifest great interest in the school, children attending from a distance of 6 or 7 miles.

No. 2 day school is located about 25 miles west of the agency, on the Cheyenne River; it has been in session 215 days, with an average attendance of 19; the value of supplies issued to it has been \$142.73. Charles Oakes, teacher, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888; salary received by him, \$600. The attendance has been regular, except when occasionally interrupted by the state of the Cheyenne River, the scholars living on each side of it. Mr. Oakes has attended to his duties successfully, and been faithful.

No. 3 day school is located at Charger's camp, on the Missouri, 50 miles northeast of agency, and has been in session 216 days, with an average attendance of 13; this number represents all the children of school age in the camp. Value of supplies issued to it, \$95.81. Alfred Smith, teacher, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888; amount of salary received by him, \$600.

No. 4 day school is located on the Missouri River in Swift Bird's camp, about 55 miles northeast of agency; it has been in session 211 days during the year, with an average attendance of 13; value of supplies issued to it, \$115.32. The amount paid teachers is as follows: Corabelle Fellows, July 1, 1887, to May 2, 1888, \$502.75; Walter Swift Bird, May 3, 1888, to May 9, 1888, \$11.54; Agnes J. Lockhart, May 10, 1888, to June 30, 1888, \$85.71.

No. 5 day school is located on the Moreau River at On-the-Tree's camp, 60 miles north of agency. It has been in session 210 days. The value of supplies issued to it is \$165.37. Oscar D. Hodgkiss, a well-educated half-breed, has been teacher of this school from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888. He has received a salary of \$600. He has rendered good service, and is a successful teacher. Never before has the attendance at this school been so large or so regular. Average attendance, 21.

No. 6 day school is on the Missouri River, 60 miles northeast of agency, at Four Bear's camp. It has been in session 215 days, with an average attendance of 16. The value of supplies issued to it is \$100.15. Annie Brown teacher from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888; salary paid is \$600. Miss Brown has had a very successful school year; the average attendance has been somewhat decreased by sickness of some of the children during the spring months.

No. 7 day school is located at White Horse camp, upon the Moreau River, about 70 miles north of the agency. The school was opened the latter part of October, 1887, by the appointment of Miss Rachel D. Carlock as teacher, and has been in session 178 days, with an average attendance of 19, which represents all the children of school age in the camp. Supplies have been issued during the year to the value of \$173.87. Miss Carlock is a very efficient teacher; she has done good work; she has been paid from October 19, 1887, to June 30, 1888, \$420.65.

No. 8 day school is located on Plum Creek, 60 miles west of the agency, near the largest camps on the reserve, in which reside the least progressive of my Indians. Two years ago I had to discontinue this school, because parents could not be induced to send their children, but it has now attained a proportion I scarcely thought possible in such a short time. The average attendance during the 216 days it has been in session during the year is 33. Value of all supplies issued is \$302.52. Great credit is due the teachers for the successful conduct of the school during the entire year. The amount paid for salaries is as follows: Helen A. Williams, teacher, July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, \$600; Virginia Traversie, assistant teacher, September 2, 1887, to February 17, 1888, \$166.82; Mary Traversie, assistant teacher, February 23, 1888, to June 30, 1888, \$127.57.

English is the language taught in all of these schools, and in the judgment of the writer it is the only language that should be permitted to be taught.

POLICE.

The police force of the agency consists of 2 officers and 25 privates. The force has been energetic and efficient in the discharge of the varied duties intrusted to it during the

year. To properly guard a reserve the size of this one would require a police force more than double the present one. The compensation allowed this class of employes is not adequate to the service rendered; the police should receive at least twice the amount now paid.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The religious work among the Indians is conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Congregational Church, with an occasional visit of a Roman Catholic missionary; Rev. Mr. Handford having been in immediate charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church until a very recent date, when a sad accident cut short his sphere of usefulness. The Rev. Mr. Riggs is in immediate charge of the work of the Congregational Church. These churches employ a number of native teachers and workers and are accomplishing a considerable amount of good work. Their influence is increasing every year; yet there is still a large field here unoccupied, and more faithful workers could be well employed, as most of the Indians on the Cheyenne River, Cherry Creek, and the Moreau and Bad Rivers have not yet been brought under church influence.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

At the commencement of the fiscal year the court was composed of the three highest officers of the police force. A change of judges was deemed advisable for many reasons, and in September, 1887, the court was reorganized by the appointment of three prominent Indians as judges, who have ever since held their offices, and have sat in judgment on a large number of cases referred to the court by myself. I am pleased to say that the judges have rendered very efficient service, that their decisions have in nearly all cases been fair and impartial, so that in reviewing the work of the court but little more has been required than to approve and carry into effect the orders of the court. Of the practical value of such a court there can be no question; the agent is relieved of a vast amount of work that can in the greater majority of cases be well intrusted to a court composed of Indians.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employé force of the agency proper consists of 1 clerk, a physician, 1 issue clerk and storekeeper, 1 head farmer, 1 farmer, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 1 butcher, and 2 laborers, all white; 1 stableman, 3 laborers, 3 assistant farmers, 2 assistant blacksmiths, 2 assistant carpenters, 1 physician apprentice, all Indians; and when required from 7 to 15 Indian herders. The employé force has been very faithful and efficient during the year.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

A fire in November last destroyed both barns and interpreter's house, with a large quantity of hay and agricultural implements therein stored awaiting issue to the Indians. This was a serious loss to the agency and Indians. One of the barns has been replaced, but the horses that were greatly needed have not been replaced for want of funds.

During the year we have built six sets of quarters for Indian employes, quarters for the police, court-room, and prison, and have made some of the needed repairs to the other buildings at the agency; others need work upon them, which has been asked for.

GENERAL CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF THE INDIANS.

I am convinced that the general tendency is one of advancement, and for the following reasons: The desire of many of the Indians expressed for increased facilities for the education of the children, especially in the English language; that the married relation is being looked upon as more sacred, also that the polygamist practices that have been so long in vogue should be broken up; the expressed wishes of large numbers of Indians for brood-mares and cows for stock raising and farm work; the large increase of the number of Indians that put up hay for the winter's feed of stock; the building of new houses and rebuilding old ones, and asking for floors to same instead of living on the ground; some have shown a better knowledge of farming, others discouraged by the want of rain in the season for it have not done much, but have not retrograded, but are seeking localities where moisture is more abundant; the number of them that have discarded the clothing of their ancient custom and now wear that of the white man.

For these and other evidences, slight in themselves, encourage me to believe that there is, on the whole, a steady, stable advancement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ
CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 25, 1888.

SIR: The following annual report of the affairs of this agency, together with statistical information, is most respectfully submitted.

Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agencies are 25 miles apart, on opposite sides of the Missouri River. The Indians at the two agencies are Sioux, though speaking a different dialect of that language, and the general remarks that follow apply to both agencies, after which is given an account of affairs properly concerning each.

MANAGEMENT.

Indians require firm but kind treatment, and an agent to be successful in managing them should possess unlimited patience.

RATION SYSTEM A CURSE.

These Indians are at that stage when they could and should be pushed ahead. The ration system is a curse to them and a stumbling block in the path of their progress. As a sanitary measure beef should be issued to them for a few years longer, but the money used to purchase other rations should be diverted to procuring articles of more lasting and greater usefulness. This can not be done, however, without providing

A HOME FOR THE HELPLESS.

Every civilized community provides some place for the old and infirm; humanity demands it; but here we have no such place. As an economic measure, suitable buildings should be erected for the purpose, with hospital attachment, and I would engage to cut down the rations of the strong and able-bodied sufficiently to cover all expenses of such an institution, thereby serving a double purpose.

LAND IN SEVERALTY AND HOMES.

The advantage of placing Indians on individual allotments can not be overestimated. Once gaining a proprietary right in a piece of land, the owner is immediately elevated above the common level, feels his importance, and takes to himself a commendable degree of pride. The "tipe mitawa" becomes the "home, sweet home," and a longing is stirred within the Indian breast for more of the sweets of civilization. No Indian who is entitled should ask for an allotment of land in vain, nor should the owner of such claim be debarred the comfort of a house guaranteed by agreement of 1876.

Lumber on this reservation is scarce. It should be supplied in abundance, following close on the heels of surveying parties. The Indians are prepared for both, and it would be economy to furnish both as soon as practicable.

FARMING.

The Indians this year have put forth the best effort of their lives towards farming. The season has been favorable, such as never known here before, and an abundant harvest of small grain is the result, with fair prospect for corn and root crops, wherever the

Indians had implements wherewith to work them, there being many cases where, owing to the few on hand, they could not be furnished. The Indians are encouraged proportionately, and the cry is for a sufficient supply of suitable agricultural implements and teams with which to enlarge farms for those already started and assist others anxious to begin. It would be unwise and cruel for the Government to throw these people on their own resources without furnishing agricultural implements and teams wherewith to make a living.

ADDITIONAL FARMERS.

Much of the success attending the Indians in their farming operations this year is to be credited to the additional farmers here. Mr. Collins, at Crow Creek, and Mr. White, at Lower Brulé, have displayed great energy in that capacity and carried an amount of zeal into their work that is highly commendable.

EMPLOYÉS.

There is an excellent set of employés at this agency, and each and every one I believe has done his or her part conscientiously in promoting the work in hand and the general harmony that has prevailed throughout the year.

The honorable Secretary of the Interior, by a late ruling to the effect that an agent is allowed to make his own appointments, has given new life to the service. To hold an agent responsible for the inefficiency of employés appointed by the Indian Office was obviously unfair, especially when, owing to their strong political backing, it was difficult if not impossible to procure their removal, though entirely unfit for their respective positions.

MEDICINE MEN.

The Indian medicine men, I am persuaded, are losing caste among their people before the science and skill of the two accomplished young physicians, Drs. Treon, of Crow Creek, and Graham, of Lower Brulé. With proper hospital facilities I believe the Indian doctor could be eliminated. The prosperity of the Indian must depend largely on his health and stamina. The birth and death rate have lately been about *pari passu*, but with a growing knowledge of the laws of hygiene I see no reason why the Indians should not increase.

CRIMES.

This agency has been exceptionally free from crimes the past year. There have naturally been some disputes arising from barter and exchange and ordinary business transactions, as well as from trespass of cattle, etc. There was one Indian charged with rape. I appointed three of the most discreet men of the tribe to inquire into it. After hearing the evidence, they, as most other persons present, were pretty well convinced that it was more of a blackmailing scheme than anything else.

MARRIAGES.

There is a great change in the married relations of these people since I have given them to understand by practical illustrations that bigamy is sure to be followed by speedy punishment, such as confinement in the guard-house, withholding of rations, etc. Young people now who wish to live together as man and wife either go to the church or come to me to perform the ceremony. Of course some jealousies and disputes arise now that these people are undergoing a change from polygamy to monogamy. One woman went so far as to kill a former lover's horse because he wooed and wed another. Most of the troubles between husbands and wives, I observe, have been instigated by the wife's relatives, and consequently in performing the marriage ceremony I make the woman promise that her relatives shall not interfere with her married life. The Indians need to be subject to same laws as whites with regard to marriage and divorce, and it would seem within the province of Congress to provide some general laws to regulate such matters both for whites and Indians.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

There has never been established a regular court of Indian offenses at this agency. I have endeavored to organize one, but the Indians refuse to serve as judges regularly un-

less compensated for such services, in which course I think them perfectly justifiable. I have gotten good men to serve on several cases of importance, and their decisions were highly gratifying. The appointment of judges of a court of Indian offenses may, and doubtless will, assist an agent in the settlement of minor disputes and cases. It is certainly worth a trial. I believe, however, that the proper policy is to bring the Indians under the same laws, general and local, that control the actions of the whites, as soon as may be, or, in other words, make them citizens in the full sense of the word.

INDIAN POLICE.

These poorly paid but highly important factors in the advancement of civilization never get more praise, but very much less money, than they should for the very excellent service they perform. When well chosen and disciplined they are ubiquitous, vigilant, and indispensable.

EDUCATION.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of schools. Education should, however, be compulsory among Indians until they are an English-speaking people. I have issued strict orders to prevent the use of the native language in the schools, and it is remarkable how rapidly the children acquire an English vocabulary with which to convey their ideas. All schools can do much good, but the industrial boarding-school is pre-eminently the best for these people. The Eastern and Western industrial training-schools off the reservation have contributed their quota to the advancement of these Indians, and the most deserving scholars should have the benefit of their instruction; but the bulk of the children must necessarily be educated at home, and industrial boarding-schools should be built and enlarged to meet the requirements. A hundred or two dollars judiciously expended among the school children as reward of merit would much encourage them.

At this stage of their civilization all Indian school children should be taught industrial work. The industrial boarding-school at the agency is by far the best school for them. The day school is a good supplement, and the Eastern schools afford good opportunities for the ambitious and deserving—those wishing to fit themselves for teachers, etc.—but the children generally should have a few terms at the agency boarding-school. Here there is an indelible stamp put on them; they can be singled out from the camp children after an absence of months from the school.

SIoux COMMISSION.

If these Indians were required to pay taxes on the vast amount of land they now own called the Great Sioux reservation they would be land poor. They have a great deal more land than they can ever reasonably use, and a part of it should be disposed of by the Government for a fair compensation and the proceeds expended in an equitable manner for the advancement of these people to a more civilized state; such a step would be advantageous to the Indian and creditable to the Government. The commission to gain the assent of the Indians to the disposal of a portion of said land is now on the grounds, and whether it is successful or not Congress should see to it that this uninhabited territory does not stand in the way of American progress and that the Indian is brought more in contact with the whites, with whom he must ultimately affiliate and thereby the sooner form a part of the homogeneous mass of American citizens.

SUMMARY OF NEEDS.

What these Indians need to make them self-sustaining citizens is: (1) Complete surveys and allotments of land with comfortable houses built on same. (2) Sufficient agricultural implements with which to cultivate their crops. (3) Facilities for accommodating the children of school age. (4) A home for the aged, infirm, and helpless with hospital attachment. (5) Then cut off supply of rations furnished by the Government.

FREIGHTING.

The freighting of supplies for agency has been performed by Indians, who have done it faithfully and have been glad of the opportunity to earn money.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The schools and agencies are very much in need of water supplies for fire protection, culinary purposes, etc.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

This agency is located on the east bank of the Missouri River, about 25 miles north of Chamberlain, Dak., the terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The reservation contains about 670,000 acres of farming, timber, and grass lands. Many of the Indians hold individual allotments, and the balance would like to have claims if properly surveyed out to them.

Census.—According to census of June 30 last there are 1,099 Indians and mixed bloods, of whom about 100 are Santees, Lower Brulés, Yanktons, and half-breeds. The balance are Lower Yanktonai Sioux. Divided according to ages the population is as follows:

Males above eighteen years of age	282
Females above fourteen years of age	362
Children between six and sixteen years of age	260
Young children, etc.	195
Total	1,099

New mill.—Last fall another civilizer in the shape of a grist-mill was erected here. All the wheat raised by the Indians was purchased and made into flour. This was very encouraging, and stimulated them to greater efforts.

Machinery purchased by Indians.—With the limited number of reapers and mowers furnished by the Government it would have been impossible for the Indians to save their grain and hay this season had they not purchased machinery for themselves. They bought four improved Deering self-binders, about ten clubbing together in the purchase of each machine. They also purchased six mowers of the most approved patent. After getting machines they had difficulty in harvesting with their small ponies to draw them. Such an effort as these people have put forth certainly deserves encouragement, and they should have issued them before another cropping season some good American horses that would be appreciated and well cared for.

Schools and missions.—I do not think the most severely critical could find fault with the work done by the Crow Creek Industrial Boarding School last year. It has accommodated more than its legitimate capacity. Having an eye to the health of the children, I have crowded it as much as possible. There has been an average daily attendance of 83.

The school farm of about 50 acres and worked entirely by the boys approaches very near a model. They have raised an abundance of corn and oats for the school stock, and will have more than an abundance of potatoes, cabbage, onions, turnips, parsnips, etc., to supply the school next year. There were about an equal number of boys and girls at the school, and the girls deserve their full share of praise for their excellent house-keeping and sewing.

The names, positions, and salaries of employés at this school for last year are as follows:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.
		<i>Per annum.</i>
William R. Davison.....	Superintendent and principal teacher.....	\$900
Mollie V. Galtner	Principal teacher	650
R. B. Peter	Teacher.....	600
Cecelia McCarthy.....	.....do	400
Joseph Sutton	Industrial teacher	500
M. E. Blanchard.....	Matron.....	480
N. E. Davison.....	Seamstress.....	360
Hannah Lonergan.....	Cook.....	300
Julia Jacobs	Laundress	300
Amy Wizi (Indian).....	Assistant seamstress	*20

* Per month.

The Immaculate Conception Industrial Boarding School, established last year under the auspices of the Catholic Church, has fulfilled its promise for doing good work. It is a contract school, and has had an average daily attendance of scholars from other agencies of 54, while its average daily attendance of children from this agency has been 22.

The missionary work is carried on mostly by the agents of the Episcopal Church. Rev. H. Burt resides at the agency, where is the main church. There are two branch chapels, with a native deacon and catechist, respectively, in charge. Number of church members, 341.

Miss Grace Howard's home, established for the benefit of Indian girls returned from Eastern schools and others on the reservation who choose to avail themselves of it, has done much to elevate those who have taken advantage of the opportunity afforded. Miss Howard, for her many charitable acts, has well earned the name of "Good-hearted Woman" given her by the Indians.

The Presbyterian Church has a native minister in the field, who is a good man and is gathering a few followers around him.

White settlers.—There are 400 whites, who came on the Crow Creek Reservation under Executive order of President Arthur, and have been allowed to remain on that portion which by their chiefs and headmen the Indians gave their consent in 1882 to have opened, when visited by the commission composed of Messrs. Edmunds, Shannon, and Teller, and which is proposed to be opened, under an act approved April 30, 1888, entitled "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder," providing the commission now at work for that purpose procures the signatures of three-fourths of male adult Indians. There were some whites who came under the same order on the reservation in what is known as the "Big Bend" country, a portion of reserve not contemplated being opened for settlement. My predecessor was ordered to remove them, which he failed to do. On my accession to office the same order was issued to me, and I effected their removal without trouble or hardship to them, as detailed in my last annual report, but Mr. Herbert Welsh says, in the fifth annual report of the Indian Rights Association, under heading of "Mr. Welsh's Journey to the Great Sioux Reservation," that I did not remove any of these settlers. Mr. Welsh says:

Major Gasmann, the former agent in charge of this reservation, was removed, according to the statement of Department, because he had failed to visit all of the settlers who had taken up claims on the reservation under the terms of an Executive order issued by President Arthur, which threw open a part of these lands to settlement. This order, which was issued in violation of treaty provisions, was rescinded at the instance of the Indian Rights Association by President Cleveland. Agent Gasmann, acting under orders from the Department in Washington, removed many of the settlers during the summer of 1884. Others, who were extremely poor and helpless, he hesitated to remove on the eve of winter, while at the same time he informed the Department of the situation of affairs. Under his successor, Major Anderson, more than a year and a half had elapsed at the time of Mr. Welsh's visit, and the settlers still remained on the reservation, etc.

That these are misstatements every one familiar with the history of the Crow Creek reservation knows.

The records of this office show considerable correspondence on the part of Major Gasmann representing to you that serious trouble would likely result unless settlers, especially those in what is known as the "Big Bend" country, were removed, and asking that troops be sent for the purpose. This correspondence was carried on in the summer after President Arthur's executive order opening a part of the Crow Creek reservation had been issued and President Cleveland's proclamation closing the same and ordering the settlers to leave. In your letter of August 31, 1885, you directed Agent Gasmann to remove these settlers without delay, and furnished him with authority to call on troops if necessary to effect such removal. He was further ordered to confine his operations, first, to that portion of the reservation known as the Big Bend, and report results. Did Major Gasmann then carry out your orders, the issuing of which he so earnestly requested in his letter of August 17, 1885? No, sir! After delaying matters he wrote you under date of September 25, 1885, that he was a preacher, that the removal of these settlers was repugnant to him, and asked for a special agent to do his work. In other words, declined to carry out your orders, and those settlers in the Big Bend who chose to obey Mr. Cleveland's order left the reservation, while those who defied the order remained until I removed them with the aid of the military about two months prior to Mr. Welsh's visit to this agency.

Mr. Welsh's visit here lasted only a few days, and he could not in that time have informed himself correctly in regard to the details of the agency which he recites. The above is only one of the misstatements made by Mr. Welsh in regard to the two agencies under my charge. I invite at any time a fair criticism of the state of affairs at this agency; but when a report based on ignorance is launched on the public, I feel called on to correct same.

White wood thieves.—There has been considerable annoyance to the agent and much irritation on the part of the Indians, caused by whites stealing wood from this reservation. I apprehended some of them last fall with my police force, and managed to have them held under bond by the United States commissioner, at Chamberlain, to wait action of grand jury, assembled at fall term of United States district court at Yankton. The evidence was certainly clear enough to convict, but the grand jury failed even to find an indictment, such is the prejudice in favor of the white man over the Indian. These wood thieves, finding they got off so easily, brought action against the police and myself for false arrest, etc. The legal department of the Government should prosecute such cases of trespass with more vigor, or the agents are powerless to protect the Indians against thieves, whisky sellers, and border ruffians.

Agency farm.—There has been considerable trouble in procuring good hay for use of agency stock, and I am getting the agency farm set in grass. There is a good stand on half of it. The other half (about 25 acres) I put in corn, to get rid of weeds, with a view of putting it down in grass also. If the corn produces as well as it now promises, I shall not estimate for any next year. The Government teams, when not busy doing the great amount of hauling necessary for agency, are loaned to deserving Indians who have no means, and who wish to make a start at farming, as well as assist with harvesting, thrashing, etc.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

This agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River about 5 miles below Chamberlain, Dak.

Indians and their work.—The Lower Brulé Indians who draw rations at this agency occupy an undivided portion of the Great Sioux reservation. Considered a few years back some of the most intractable of the Sioux, they have now mostly come to be industrious and acquisitive husbandmen. The increased acreage of land and their redoubled energy make a promising prospect for their future advancement.

Census.—The census of June 30 last shows 1,145 Indians all told, a decrease of 92 since the census of 1887, caused by transfers to other agencies, etc. There are about 75 half-breeds, Yanktons and Lower Yanktonai Sioux. Divided according to ages, the population is as follows:

Males above 18 years of age.....	306
Females above 14 years of age.....	382
Children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	267
Young children, etc.....	190
Total population.....	1,145

Whisky to Indians.—Some of the Indians at Lower Brulé it seems have been in the habit for years of procuring whisky from the whites at Chamberlain. I addressed myself earnestly to the matter and detected the ringleader, one Jay Wellmon, of Chamberlain, who proved to be a church member and an avowed prohibitionist. The grand jury at the spring session of the United States court at Yankton found an indictment against him, and his trial will be at the fall term of same court. If he does not escape by non-conviction or a suspension of sentence, as has been general in such cases heretofore, I hope a stop, at least for the present, will be put to this nefarious practice.

Reservation and surveys.—Many of these Indians seeing their more prosperous neighbors at Crow Creek holding land in severalty have been very desirous of following their example. Those portions of the reserve where the Indians are farming were partly surveyed last season and are being completed now. Some of the worst element endeavored last fall to stop the surveys and turned back surveyors, but I soon brought them to their senses by putting five of the ringleaders in the guard-house and giving them hard labor for a while. With few exceptions the tribe was much pleased with my decided action in this matter, and so expressed themselves. Many of them are now awaiting anxiously to be located on individual allotments, and I trust a special commission with sufficient surveyors may be sent here for the purpose.

Schools and missionary work.—The industrial boarding school has not only kept up its reputation of last year, but has perceptibly advanced. The average attendance has been 50. Here, as at Crow Creek, I have filled the school beyond its capacity. Instead of 50 children at this school there should be 150. Miss King, the superintendent, is an ambitious young lady, and has labored under great disadvantages, owing to want of proper accommodations.

A severe hailstorm during this month destroyed much of the school garden, but there will probably be enough potatoes, onions, parsnips, and beets to supply the school for the year, all raised by the school boys.

The names, positions, and salaries of employes of this school for last year are as follows:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.
Nellie A. King.....	Superintendent and principal teacher.....	\$720
Lizzie S. Grodin.....	Teacher.....	400
E. Tillery.....	Industrial teacher.....	500
Helena B. Johnson.....	Matron.....	480
Millie Findley.....	Seamstress.....	360
Bessie Olson.....	Cook.....	300
Carrie Huntsman.....	Laundress.....	300

Believing that no Indian school is a success without industrial work, I have endeavored with fair success to have the two day schools—the one at the mouth of White River, about 6 miles south from agency, and the other at Driving Hawk's camp, about 40 miles west—approach as near the industrial boarding-school as possible. Each of these day schools has been taught by an accomplished white lady, with a full-blood Indian assistant, educated at Hampton school, Virginia, as industrial teacher. Both schools have done good work. The White River school has had an average daily attendance of 20, and would have had more, but many of the families in that camp have scattered out and taken up individual claims. The school at Driving Hawk's camp has had an average daily attendance of 10. The civilizing influence of having the school in this camp and the amount of instruction given the grown persons recommend its usefulness very highly. The names of employes and salaries at these day schools are as follows:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.
Mouth of White River School:		
Elaine Goodale.....	Teacher.....	\$600
Leon De Shenequette.....	Assistant teacher.....	300
Driving Hawk's Camp:		
Jennie M. Billop.....	Teacher.....	600
Ben Brave.....	Assistant teacher.....	300

The missionary work at this agency, like that at Crow Creek, is mostly under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Mr. Walker, a full-blood Indian, has one church at the agency and another about 10 miles up the river in one of the outlying camps; number of church members, 394. Miss Tileston has been stationed at the White River school, where she has worked in sympathy with the Government teacher and done much good.

The Presbyterian Church has had a native minister on the reservation a portion of the year.

IN CONCLUSION,

I wish to thank publicly the employes for their hearty co-operation in our work. Herewith is a report from Mr. P. L. Tippet, clerk in charge at Lower Brulé Agency, and reports of the resident physicians of both agencies; also a report of White River day school from Miss Elaine Goodale, teacher, all containing valuable information. I invite your attention to the earnest appeal of Dr. J. B. Graham, of Lower Brulé, for a hospital.

Very respectfully,

W. W. ANDERSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF DAY SCHOOL AT MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA,

August 7, 1888.

TO UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT:

The feature of this school during the past year has been, as was at first intended, a variety of industrial training not hitherto attempted in day schools. I believe that in this respect the White River school compares with most agency boarding-schools. The girls have added to their sewing and cooking classes, laundry and general housework. The boys, under the industrial teacher, who is a full-blood Indian man educated for five years at Hampton Institute, have improved upon their garden, done a little elementary carpenter work, and assisted in cutting wood and drawing water. The boys and girls together have this year done all the janitor work at the school, keeping both rooms in excellent order, and scrubbing floors and washing windows at short intervals. Every girl over eight years old has made during the school year, in the sewing class taught by Miss Tileston, the lady missionary, a dress, three articles of underclothing, and a patchwork quilt. The older girls have taken lessons in mending and in cutting out. I may mention, in order to show that these girls know how to utilize what they have learned, that they sold over \$14 worth of bread and cake, made by themselves, and dressed twelve dolls, neatly and completely, for their Easter offering to the church. The boys' garden has fourteen different sorts of vegetables, and in fine condition and in quantity sufficient to supply constantly two or three families. At the present writing we have lettuce, radishes, green peas, string beans, beets, and onions on the table. What has been done here can readily be done with two teachers at every day school, and would greatly add to their efficiency.

The attendance has been fuller this year than the last. The average for the whole year is 20, and would be considerably larger but for the fact that about a third of the children went out with their parents upon distant "chairs" at planting time, and greatly reduced the average for the spring term. Every child over six years old in the neighborhood has attended the school, and the children have sent written excuses for absence. Their neat appearance has been kept up by regular daily inspection. Their conduct, especially that of the boys, has not always been exemplary. The severest punishment ever inflicted was suspension from school for four weeks.

The children have made good progress in their studies. The A class have finished the first reader and understand addition and subtraction, with the elements of geography and a good knowledge of the English language for children who have been but fifteen months in any school. (Several of the highest scholars were promoted to the agency boarding-school at the beginning of the year). They can all write well, sing a little, draw a little, and understand a good deal. The smallest children have used some of the kindergarten occupations for busy work, with much interest and success. A Christmas tree, a New Year's party, with occasional magic lanterns and other entertainments, have diversified the school year. We should be glad to see every other Indian day school conducted on a similar plan with this, and, as might easily be, with even greater success.

ELAINE GOODALE,
Teacher.

REPORT OF DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA,

August 27, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with office instructions, I have the honor to submit my seventh annual report of affairs at this agency.

The reservation lies south of Devil's Lake, in Benson and Ramsey Counties, in North-east Dakota. The reservation did contain 230,400 acres, but owing to a mistake in running the western boundary line these Indians sustained a loss of 64,000 acres of land, which reduces the amount now contained in the reservation to 166,400 acres. The language of the treaty of 1862, defining the boundaries of this reservation, is as follows:

Beginning at the most easterly point of Devil's Lake; thence along the waters of said lake to the most westerly point of the same; thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Sheyenne River; thence down said river to a point opposite the lowest end of Aspen Island, and thence on a direct line to the place of beginning.

In 1875 the boundaries of the reservation were established by a Government survey. In 1883 I discovered by a survey that the western boundary line had not been run to the nearest point on the Sheyenne River, and reported the facts to the Indian Office. The result was that the Department employed C. H. Bates, at present residing in Yankton, Dak., to resurvey the western boundary; he did so, and found the facts as reported by me were correct, and that the Indians had sustained a loss of 64,000 acres by the line having been run to a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther than the nearest point on the river in a direct line. This matter was referred to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, who, in a letter dated September 18, 1883, to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says:

Whether or not the Sheyenne River has been brought nearer to the westerly point of the Devil's Lake at another point by changes of its bed, which often occurs in these Western rivers, is not shown in this report.

The boundary lines of the reservation have already been surveyed and established, and since that was done a large number of settlers have in good faith gone upon the lands lying west of the

reservation line, as established in 1875, believing them to be a part of the public domain, and have acquired rights thereon. In view of these facts no change will be made in the western reservation line already established.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has been so instructed.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

In my report for 1887 I referred to this matter, not with a view of having the lands restored to the Indians, but in order that the Indians might receive some compensation for the loss they sustained through an error made by a duly authorized surveyor. The honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report for 1887, also referred to this matter, and promised to make it the subject of a special report to Congress. Whether this special report was made or not I do not know, but I do know that no appropriation was made to compensate the Indians for the loss of their lands.

I would, therefore, respectfully invite the particular attention of the honorable Commissioner to this matter in order that the Indians, who are now trying to cultivate farms with borrowed teams and implements, may be supplied with teams and implements of their own; and in this connection will repeat my estimate of last year by enumerating what these Indians need to insure their advancement, ultimate prosperity, and independence:

40 span mares, American (half Norman), at \$400	\$16,000
40 sets harness, double, at \$20	800
50 yoke steers, 3 years old, with yoke and chain, at \$100	5,000
50 wagons, lumber, at \$35	1,750
50 plows, cross, at \$10	500
50 plows, breaking, at \$13	650
200 heifers, graded, 2 years old, at \$20	4,000
20 bulls, graded, two years old, at \$25	500
400 hogs, at \$5	2,000
4 thrashing-machines, at 600	2,400
Assorted lumber and shingles	24,000
Nails, windows, doors, locks, hinges, etc	2,400
Labor to construct buildings, carpenters, etc	4,000
Total	64,000

To purchase the above Congress should appropriate the necessary amount, \$64,000, as the land lost to the Indians, as heretofore explained, was the best part of the reservation and has about all been taken up and paid for by actual settlers, so that in asking for this amount of money the Indians will only receive a part of the Treasury surplus, which has accumulated under like circumstances by the Government neglecting to meet its just obligations, "by being just before being generous."

NUMBER OF INDIANS, ETC.

Males above eighteen years of age	251
Females above fourteen years of age	344
School children between six and sixteen years	229
Total of all ages	979
Number of deaths	42
Number of births	46

The Sioux of Devil's Lake are principally the offspring of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-head Sioux, who located here in 1867, and are located on separate tracts of land all over the reservation, like their white neighbors, cultivating farms in severalty with very good success, when we consider the many disadvantages and drawbacks under which they labor.

This year will not vary much from last, except in the yield, as the acreage is about the same. The yield would have been good, but for the frost on the night of August 8 and 15, which destroyed many fields that gave good promise of an abundant yield. Some of the corn was also damaged and will be a total failure on low ground. There is

about 4,000 acres under crops of all kind—wheat, oats, barley, corn, and a variety of vegetables. We are in the beginning of our harvest, and every one about the place is on the go all over the reservation instructing and assisting the Indians how to run their binders, as many new ones—fifteen in number—have been purchased this year by the Indians, as heretofore two or three having an interest in a machine.

Some of the machines, in fact, most of them, are run with oxen, and as was the case last year, much grain will be wasted by over-ripening before all is cut with such slow animals to work the machines. I have, in former reports, written considerable to show the necessity for more horse-teams, in order to properly harvest and thrash our grain, especially in this latitude, where farming operations must be done quickly, the seasons are so short. I would, therefore, respectfully refer to my reports for 1886-'87 on this subject.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

As stated in my last report, we are pretty well supplied in this respect, except for our Indian help. We should have three or four cottages built for their accommodation.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

I am now finishing an addition to our industrial school for boys and girls. It is 40 by 80, two stories and an attic, a kitchen 20 by 30, with an extension of 10 feet for pantry and tank-room in the second story. A tank of 100 barrels capacity will be placed in this room, which will supply the kitchen with water conducted in pipes to a sink, where it can be drawn from a faucet as required. The water is forced by a wind-mill through pipes under ground and up through the cellar and kitchen into the tank from a well about 200 feet distant, where I fortunately struck a flow of excellent water at a depth of about 25 feet.

It is proposed to heat this new and the old building by steam, and when completed it will be second to none of its size in the Indian service.

The industrial school for boys has had some repairs and is in very fair condition, but altogether too small. However, plans and estimates are in the Indian Office for additions necessary to accommodate 100 boys.

A barn previously used by the school, which was destroyed by fire, was moved and fixed up, which supplies a great need in this respect.

The industrial boarding-school for boys and girls is conducted under contract by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. The school is directly under the charge of the Grey Nuns of Montreal and has been since 1874. The following is the report of the mother superior, Rev. Sister Page:

MISSION SCHOOL, FORT TOTTEN, August 29, 1888.

SIR: We have had an average attendance of about eighty-nine pupils during the past year, fifty-two girls and thirty-seven boys; the girls' ages ranging from five years to eighteen, the boys' from five to thirteen years.

In the school-room the object is to give each class a daily drill in reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and recitations in prose and poetry for those who have sufficient knowledge of English, in order to give the Indian pupils new ideas and enable them to express their ideas properly. The studies chosen for this exercise are reading, geography, United States history, and natural history. Particular attention is paid to composition and letter-writing by senior pupils, and for the most part the writing is neatly done, and the spelling, with few exceptions, very good. The junior pupils are taught to form short sentences and write out abstracts from reading lessons.

The advancement made by the Indian pupils in the understanding and use of the English language is satisfactory and encouraging. The great difficulty formerly experienced in inducing the Indian children to speak English has been measurably overcome by means of rewards. Two beautiful silver medals were donated during the past year by devoted friends; the one for the girls is the gift of Mrs. J. W. Cramsie; the boys' was given by Mrs. Friesse, of Milwaukee. The medals are drawn for every two weeks by those pupils who have most applied themselves to English conversation, and at the end of the scholastic year premiums will be given to pupils who have deserved to wear or draw for medal. These premiums are also furnished by the ladies above mentioned.

The Indian pupils are fond of reading, and have at their disposition a very nice library, the gift of another kind friend of the Indians, Mrs. Elliott Smith, of New York. They take so much delight in their books that, if allowed, the daily out-door sports and rambles through the woods would be given up for their favorite story books.

Another great source of enjoyment to the Indian pupils is music, vocal and instrumental; some of the children play and sing very nicely; the church choir is composed almost entirely of Indian pupils.

They show also great willingness to learn the various details of domestic economy. Girls are sent in turn to assist in sweeping, dusting, and cleaning chapel, dormitories, halls, assembly-rooms, school-rooms, and dining-room, washing dishes, and waiting on table. They are taught cooking, baking, laundry-work, ironing, etc., and cheerfully perform the various tasks assigned them.

Sewing and the use of the sewing-machine are taught them, also cutting, fitting, mending, darning, and knitting. A pair of stockings made by one of the Indian girls was sent to the North Dakota Territorial Fair, held at Grand Forks last September, and won for the child the first premium. All the clothing worn by the girls, and occasional suits for the boys, are made by the Indian pupils, and during the past year 913 garments were made, besides 100 pillow slips, 20 sheets, and various articles made by the children for their parents and friends.

The cultivation of 3 acres of land was done principally by the younger boys, the older ones being employed cutting wood and hauling water to supply the house, and taking care of stock.

Very respectfully,

SISTER PAGE,
Superioress Industrial Boarding School.

Maj. J. W. CRAMSEIE,
U. S. Indian Agent, Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

The following is the report of the principal of this school, Rev. Jerome Hunt:

Boys' INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota, August 8, 1888.

SIR: In obedience to your request I present to you the following annual report of Boys' Industrial Boarding School of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1888.

The past year has been a successful one, especially in the matter of attendance. We have been able to keep in school more pupils than we could accommodate conveniently. Our comfortable capacity will only accommodate about 25 pupils, whereas our average attendance was about 30.

Whole number of pupils in school during the year..... 36
Average attendance during school month (about)..... 30

The health of the pupils has been very good. The pupils have been taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, penmanship, some United States history, and letter writing. They can all read and write with the exception of about three, who have attended the school for a very short time. While the majority can work in the four rules of arithmetic, they all can repeat the multiplication tables. I consider them good students. They faithfully perform every task assigned to them, whether it is to memorize a number of lines, to write them, or to work a number of examples in arithmetic.

Besides the morning and afternoon sessions we had an evening school lasting for an hour, some of this time being devoted to teaching, singing, and the balance to the preparation of lessons for the following day. The instructions in the different branches are invariably given in English. Even the religious instructions are given in English. The pupils are divided into three classes, each according to his talents and ability. Their conduct in the class-room is satisfactory in every respect.

A number of the boys have passed some time in the Sisters' school, some 7 miles from here. They are well trained, polite, and respectful, and a credit to their former teachers. After they have left the Sisters' school they are placed at the school here, but their former instructors do not forget them, as they make it a point to inquire into the advancement and conduct of their former pupils, and thus by the interest shown stimulate their former pupils to renewed efforts.

The manual labor of the pupils is confined to gardening, farming, care of stock, and general housework. They work willingly. As you are aware, the land which in the years past had always been used for the school farm belonged to an Indian, who claimed his right thereto. The land set apart for Boys' Industrial Boarding School is partly swampy and partly wood land. The part which is tillable has been broken this spring and summer, and we expect to have about 40 acres under cultivation by next year. We were obliged to obtain permission from an Indian to sow oats on his land in order to provide for our school team in winter. The hay produced on the school farm is not sufficient to provide for our horses and cattle during the winter: for this reason the industrial teacher has paid from his own money an Indian for the permission to cut the necessary hay on his (the Indian's) farm.

The following is the estimated crop of this harvest:

Products.	Quantity.	Value.*	Aggregate.
Barley.....bushels	200	\$0.50	\$100.00
Cabbage.....head	200	.08	16.00
Carrots.....bushels	25	.30	7.50
Hay.....tons	30	4.00	120.00
Onions.....bushels	50	.80	40.00
Oats.....do	400	.30	120.00
Potatoes.....do	450	.35	157.50
Turnips.....do	25	.20	5.00
Total.....			566.00

* Estimated.

Besides the above the pupils have had green pease, string beans, radishes, lettuce, beets, and sweet corn in abundance. The seed producing the garden vegetables was purchased by myself. During the winter season the pupils saw and split the wood to be used in the school-buildings.

The effect of the pupils upon the older Indians is very beneficial. The pupils have no use for the Indian dance or the medicine feast. Should any scholar forget himself so far as to assist at these performances, to take part in them, the fact is immediately reported to the teacher, and the offender is looked upon by the others as deserving of contempt. Whatever may be said derogatory to the Indian character, I find these pupils an exception. I have found them in my relations and dealings with them honest, truthful, and moral in every sense of the word. It has been the endeavor of all the employees to promote the great object the Department has in view in the establishment of schools, viz, to civilize these Indians, to make them true and faithful Christians and good citizens.

The industrial teacher is to be highly commended for the energy and self-sacrifice with which he performs the duties of his position, and the great interest he takes in the welfare, happiness, and contentment of the pupils.

Very respectfully,

JEROME HUNT,
Principal.

JOHN W. CRAMSTIE,
U. S. Indian Agent, Devil's Lake Indian Agency.

ST. MARIE'S BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Chippewa reservation at Turtle Mountain, about 80 mile northwest from this agency, and is conducted under contract by the Sisters of Mercy, who are paid \$27 per capita per quarter for board, clothing, and teaching the children.

The average attendance during the year was 107 pupils. A new frame building 24 by 60 was erected by the Misses Drexil, of Philadelphia, as an addition to this school. These good ladies also furnished the school with clothing, bedding, furniture, and provisions in amount to over \$9,000, without which it would have been hardly possible to have clothed and subsisted all the children who attended this school during the year, as the compensation is too small at such remote places, where the price of most everything used is so increased by transportation; but as before stated, with the assistance of the Misses Drexil the school has been creditably conducted, and is doing excellent work.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN DAY SCHOOL.

Four day schools were conducted at Turtle Mountain, three on the reservation taught by teachers employed at a salary of \$720 per annum each, and one day school taught by Rev. J. F. Malo, at St. John, under contract. The average attendance at these schools was not very large, owing partly to the scattered population and the poverty of the people, who were not able to properly clothe their children to attend school in cold weather.

I submit the report of the farmer in charge at Turtle Mountain reservation.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, DAK.,
August 11, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit the annual statistical report, accompanied by a list of the residents of the reservation.

The reservation is located in Rolette County, Dakota, in township 162 north, range 70 west, and in township 162 north, range 71 west, and contains 46,080 acres, divided into farming, grazing, and timber lands.

The census finds 105 families, full blood of the Chippewa tribe, numbering 346 individuals, and 217 families of mixed bloods, numbering 1,020; total, 1,366. The number of children of school age is 392.

There are three day schools supported by the Government; also a girls' boarding-school, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, under contract. The sisters have also completed a large building intended for a boys' boarding-school, which is ready to go into operation with the beginning of the term, September 14. Bishop Walker, of the Episcopal Church, has also erected a building for church and school, a competent teacher is employed, and the attendance is fair. The number of scholars in the day schools is very irregular, being especially interrupted in the winter time by bad weather and the inability of the parents to furnish proper clothing. All connected with the schools do their utmost to do all the good they can.

The statistical statement shows the following increase since the report of 1887: 203 mixed bloods; 37 full bloods, 486½ acres cultivated land, 489½ new breaking, and a corresponding increase in expected crop. This spring I was able to give them sufficient seed to fill their prepared land, which encouraged them to break up more, and besides I had provisions that I could issue to them to keep them at home and at work, and made it conditional to do so in order to get them.

This increase in plowed land and disposition shown to improve their opportunities is very gratifying, but under the circumstances opens up a future danger—the reservation is so overcrowded that whenever it is surveyed and the land allotted the greater part of these people must lose their improvements and go somewhere else and begin again. There is no time to lose in adjusting and defining these people's rights and claims. There is frequent trouble among them regarding the limits of their claims, especially for hay land, and the difficulty will increase with every new-comer.

The people, as a whole, keep very quiet and patient, not wishing to do anything to endanger the friendship of the Government while the adjustment of their affairs is pend-

ing. A great danger is from the mixed bloods living away from the reserve. Many are entitled by blood to the same treatment as those residing here, and in many cases have even better claims than many of them. To feed them all from the limited amount furnished would starve them all. As it is, by confining the issue of rations to where we can control the people we have accomplished some good. During the winter I issued about 2,000 rations to these outsiders.

The full bloods spend a great deal of their time on their dances, and this summer held one of their sun dances in spite of all that lay in our power to prevent it. There have been several instances of lawlessness by outside mixed bloods, who, while the warehouse was open for the regular issue of rations, helped themselves to Government property against my protest; the facts were reported to you at the time.

The needs of these people have been mentioned by me in previous reports. It is not so much that we need more supplies, but a better understanding as to who is entitled to get them; everything has to be spread out so thin that only those who would perhaps get along without any help at all derive any material benefit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. BRENNER,
Farmer in charge.

Maj. JOHN W. CREAMSIE.
United States Indian Agent, Fort Totten, Dak.

POLICE AND INDIAN JUDGES.

Indian police and judges are very good for the government of Indians for a time, and when the Indians are to a certain extent isolated from the whites, and the offense or trouble is between Indians. But as the Indians advance in civilization and are in daily intercourse and dealing with whites, Indian police and judges are a failure, simply because they are ignorant and have no conception of law or equity, and lack the necessary moral courage to properly investigate and pass upon the cases brought before them. Nevertheless they are of much assistance to an agent, and both should receive a salary of at least \$20 per month.

SURVEY AND ALLOTMENTS.

Five townships have been surveyed into 40-acre tracts, but no allotments have been made by authority of law, as provided for in a recent act of Congress. I hope the matter may soon be considered with a view of allotting the lands, as the Indians are desirous of having a paper to secure them in their possession, and at the same time define the boundaries of each man's ground or claim. I would respectfully request that allotments be made on this reservation as soon as practicable, which would save me and all concerned a great deal of trouble and annoyance.

PAYMENT FOR RIGHT OF WAY OF JAMESTOWN NORTHERN THROUGH RESERVATION.

I hope the agreement made by these Indians with the railroad company may be ratified by Congress in order that the money due these Indians for the lands ceded to the railroad may be expended for work animals, of which we stand so much in need.

SANITARY CONDITION.

submit the report of the agency physician:

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, August 24, 1888.

SIR: The following is a summary of the medical work of the year ending June 30, 1888:

There have been under treatment 428 cases. The deaths number 42; the death of those under treatment being due to the following diseases: Consumption, dysentery, paralysis, broncho-pneumonia, chronic diarrhea, acute bronchitis, and scrofula. There was also one sudden death. The reservation has been free of epidemic diseases, none having prevailed during the year. No new cases of venereal disease have come under my treatment.

The children at the Boys' Industrial Boarding School have been remarkably healthy; no cases of importance amongst them. At the Industrial Boarding School there were four cases of pneumonia amongst the girls, and one case of a boy, all of whom recovered. There was one case of death of a boy from broncho-pneumonia, and that of a girl from scrofula.

There have been vaccinated here and at Turtle Mountain 194 children, of which number 159 successfully.

There have been 46 births on the reservation.

There is no regular medicine-man—that is, none who practices as formerly, but there are men amongst them who have medicine made from various herbs, which they give to the sick; still, some of these men come at times to be treated by me. I have frequent calls to visit the sick, who are not able to come to the agency, and a great many come to the dispensary when they are suffering from slight ailment.

Respectfully, yours,

Maj. JOHN W. CRAMSE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

T. A. COSKERY,
Agency Physician.

I have often been asked if it is possible to civilize and make the Indians self-supporting. I answer that it is possible to make the Indians self-supporting, and to a certain extent civilized; but it never will be done until the Indian Department is removed from politics and political influence, and run on business principles in the interest of the Indians. * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

JOHN W. CRAMSE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 8, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in circular letter from the Indian Office, dated July 1, 1888, I have the honor to present the following as a concise view of the affairs at this agency, together with a brief summary of the condition of our Indians for the past year and as my annual report.

This reservation, with perhaps a few exceptions, is the best in the Territory for general farming and stock-raising purposes, containing, as it does, many thousand acres of desirable river-bottom land noted for its great producing qualities and its general fertility, the reservation being almost equally divided and watered by the Missouri River. So, also, I might say that the physical geography of the entire western portion of the reservation is such as to make it peculiarly adapted to the industry of cattle and horse raising. These two items together render this reservation one of the most desirable in the service.

The Indians occupying this reservation by an Executive order are the remnants of the three once powerful tribes occupying this great northwestern territory—the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, numbering as follows: Arickarees, 501; Gros Ventres, 502; Mandans, 286; total, 1,289. Of this number 170 Gros Ventres, although living on the reservation, seceded from agency control about eighteen years ago, in consequence of trouble arising in regard to the ruling powers of the chiefs, and who still refuse as a body to return to the authority of the agent and to share in the benefits bestowed upon the other Indians, because I have exacted that they must take allotments of land and surrender their children to the school. From the census-roll, revised June 30, 1888, I am enabled to give the following as a correct count and tribal classification of the Indians within this domain:

Tribes.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total, all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 10 years.	Total, school age.	Total males.	Total females.
Arickaree.....	136	140	216	86	58	500	52	46	98	226	274
Gros Ventre.....	106	105	142	72	56	376	41	36	77	177	196
Mandans.....	69	74	97	42	40	253	21	19	40	116	137
Knife River Gros Ventre.....	32	40	61	44	20	163	27	15	42	84	81
Total.....	343	359	516	244	174	1,293	141	116	257	603	690

AGRICULTURE.

Since the complete abandonment of the Indian village at this agency, which has been in the course of abandonment for the past four years, every family has settled upon an

allotment of land and has commenced a life leading to complete independence, and all are engaged more or less, as they are able, in farming, adding continually each year to their improvements, all of which has had a tendency to destroy their former nomadic habits and to make them more contented and satisfied with their new mode of life; no trouble is now experienced by complaints from white settlers of roving bands of Indians, as was formerly frequently the case. The progress from year to year made by the Indians can not be denied by those who knew them in their idleness and degradation of a few years ago, and who are now able to see them successfully at work improving and cultivating the lands about their homes and living a comparatively happy life.

The amount of land under cultivation, which is from time to time being increased, has now reached very nearly 2,000 acres. Their crops of grain last year were poor, owing to the continued drought during the early season, yet the rains came in time to save their oats, which yielded them between 3,000 and 4,000 bushels. The amount of seeding done by the Indians would have, with an average yield, brought them at least 16,000 to 18,000 bushels of wheat, while in reality only 800 bushels were realized. Their potatoes, however, brought them an average yield, and their caches contained at least 8,000 bushels, with from 5,000 to 8,000 bushels of corn. There seems to be a prevailing idea among these Indians that they are making their cultivated patches too large and that they will not be able to properly care for the maturing crop, an idea originating from the inexperience of the Indian as to his own abilities and qualifications, and it is only by actual demonstration that he is convinced of his real ability.

Looking to success among the Indians as practical farmers, I am convinced that they must be taught to look more to diversified farming and stock-raising. The droughts, which are so liable to prevail and destroy the grain before reaching maturity, should be met by the Indians by more attention to raising small herds of cattle, sheep, and swine, which, in the event of the total failure of crops, will profit them something, as they can be made to thrive to success with but little trouble or expense.

EDUCATION.

All the children of school age belonging to this agency have been transferred to the school at Fort Stevenson, 17 miles distant, save a few who are at the mission school at the agency and a few at other schools, which are enumerated below:

Names of schools.	Aricka- rees.	Gros Ventres.	Man- dans.	Total.
Fort Stevenson.....	62	34	10	106
Santee Training.....	3		1	4
Genoa, Nebr.....	4			4
Mission Home.....	12	5	13	30
Montana Industrial.....		1		1
Total.....	81	40	24	145

The Mission Home school conducted by the American Missionary Association at this agency has, according to the quarterly reports, had an average attendance of thirty pupils. The following is a list of names of the teachers employed at this school, together with the salaries paid each:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.
C. L. Hall.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,000
Miss F. M. Linnell.....	Teacher.....	400
Miss H. E. Briggs.....	Matron.....	350
L. E. Townsend.....	Industrial teacher.....	480

The Fort Stevenson school being a separate and independent institution and beyond my control, I would make reference to the report of the superintendent of that school for the advancement of the children of this agency in education.

CIVILIZATION.

A visit to these Indians and to compare their present condition with that of a few years ago will go far toward demonstrating that they are truly well on the right road to civilization. The civilizing influences surrounding an agricultural home have been the

means of this great change, and I am confident that no power or pressure could be brought to bear to induce these Indians to return again to the village life of idleness, superstition, and degradation. They have, so far as they are able to, substituted civilized wearing apparel for the breech cloth and blanket, and have assumed many other ways of the whites.

The completion of the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway through this reservation has been and will continue to be of great assistance to the Indians in their efforts toward civilization, besides affording them a market for their produce. They have already taken advantage of this fact and have made several trips to Minot, a town on this railway, distant about 50 miles, where they have sold to good advantage their produce of last year, this being the first time that they have sold in market to any extent their farm productions. I regret to say, however, that I have found it always necessary that some one should accompany them on trips of this character in order that they may receive a just equivalent for their produce. The dealers are only too anxious to take advantage in every possible way of the ignorance and inexperience of the Indians in the way of trade. I am quite confident, however, that after they have been schooled in this manner for a few times they will soon be equal to the emergency and be fully able to protect their own rights.

The delay attending the confirming and ratifying the agreement made December 14, 1886, between the commissioners and our Indians, by which they cede to the Government two-thirds of their reservation, has and is continuing to have a very unsavory effect upon the Indians. They are not able to understand the slow process and workings of Congress, neither am I; consequently a satisfactory explanation can not be given them. This agreement reached Congress by a message from the President January 17, 1887. No action being taken by the Forty-ninth Congress, I called the attention of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the injustice of this delay and to the importance to the Indians of a speedy ratification of this agreement, December 12, 1887. On January 21, 1888, the honorable Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to Congress a letter from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, together with the accompanying papers, stating the importance of the speedy ratification of this agreement, among which was a letter from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from which I take the liberty to quote the following as giving clearly the situation:

The agreement referred to was transmitted to Congress by the President January 17, 1887, and forms the subject matter of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 30, Forty-ninth Congress, second session. Presumably through lack of time no final action was taken thereon by the last Congress.

Agent Gifford states that the Indians are looking for the ratification of the agreement with great anxiety and no little impatience, and that he finds it difficult to satisfy them with an explanation as to the cause of the delay. He says they are ready to take their lands in severalty as provided in the agreement, and that it would be an act of great injustice to them to compel them to wait the slower process of the general allotment act to obtain the much-needed means to establish themselves in individual homes through the sale of their surplus lands.

The acceptance of the provisions of the agreement was, he observes, the unanimous act of the three tribes, and "it seems to them (he continues) the dawnings of a new era, when they would shake off the yoke of pauperism which they as creatures of circumstances have been compelled to wear for so long a time, and become a civilized and useful people. To accomplish this greatly desired end they were willing to relinquish fully two-thirds of their lands, which they, their fathers, and their fathers' fathers have occupied so long, and for what? Not that they might receive and enjoy personally the coveted money, but that they might enjoy together the provisions of the agreement, all tending to lift them from the depths of their present degradation to a higher sphere of life."

And again he says:

"If it is expected that the reformation which has taken place among these Indians during the past three years is to continue to succeed, and that the labor already spent in their behalf is to be a lasting one, then I am sure no greater drawback could present itself than to have Congress adjourn its present session without ratifying this agreement."

I concur in the opinion of Agent Gifford that the agreement ought to be ratified with as little delay as possible. In keeping with the policy of the Government it provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians, in quantity and with a similar restriction regarding alienation, as is provided in the severalty act, except that it does not authorize the President to extend non-allotment period beyond the twenty-five years specified. In all human probability it will be several years (two or three at least) before the Indians would derive any financial aid from the sale of their surplus lands if the general allotment act were applied in their case, but under the terms of the late agreement the money consideration would be forthcoming at once and could be expended in assisting them in beginning life on their individual allotments. This is a very important consideration, especially as the Indians are ripe for the application of the allotment plan, and are impatient to select their land in accordance with the agreement and go to work. Furthermore by the terms of this agreement a tract of land estimated to contain 1,600,000 acres is made available to white settlement. This also is an important consideration.

As I remarked in my letter of January 8, 1887, forwarding the agreement for transmittal to Congress, I regard the agreement as exceedingly favorable alike to the Government and the Indians, as, if faithfully carried out, it will enable the Indians to become self-supporting and to be entirely independent of the Government at the expiration of the ten years for which the annual installments are to run.

In order to insure action during the present session of Congress I have the honor to recommend that a clause be inserted in the Indian appropriation bill, as was done in the case of the Moses agreement (23 Statutes, page 79), ratifying and confirming the agreement now under consideration, and making necessary provision for carrying the same into effect.

As the provisions of the severalty act are being extended to other tribes and bands throughout the country, none of whom can be said to be better prepared or more anxious to accept the new order of things, it would be manifestly unjust to delay action upon the pending agreement with

the Fort Berthold Indians, for until the agreement is disposed of one way or another no steps can be taken to give them the benefit of the severalty act. * * *

As there is no provision in the agreement for subdividing the diminished reservation for allotment, the cost of the surveys will have to be borne by the Government; but this is a very small matter, considering the mutual benefits to be derived from the vast cession of lands made to the Government. The item to be inserted in the bill makes provision for the required surveys. * *

I have the honor to recommend that copies of this report and accompanying papers be transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives, with request that the item ratifying and confirming said agreement and making the needed appropriation of money be substituted for my estimate of funds required for the subsistence and civilization of the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889."

It can not be denied that this agreement is in the main wise and satisfactory both to the Government and to the Indians, yet it may, judging from the great delay in its ratification, contain some objectionable clause to the fastidious committee to whom this matter has been referred. If so, why not reject or accept it rather than continue to practice this great injustice to the Indians, checking their desire to acquire the civilized pursuits which they might enjoy and obtain from the provisions of this agreement. Should it be necessary from any cause to again submit this matter to the consideration of the Indians, I fear their faith in commissions will be so shaken that they will, like their neighbors, the Sioux, refuse to consent to any change or modification, but will struggle along, arriving as near as possible at their aim of civilization as their very limited means will admit.

While in Bismarck recently I learned that one of our Indians was confined in the penitentiary, convicted of a crime of which there was some question as to his guilt. Upon reviewing the case I discovered no evidence which to my mind warranted such a conviction. With the case I appeared before the governor and argued an application for a pardon. The governor, not like the jury that convicted the Indian, who believed that because he was an Indian that he was much better off in the penitentiary, manifested an interest in the case, and after a careful review of the case saw the injustice and pardoned the Indian, who has again returned to the reservation. It is a lamentable fact that it is almost impossible for an Indian to obtain justice from a jury living so near him. They seem a class of men who see the Indians in the depths of their degradation and misfortune and judge them according to whites in the same condition, forgetting entirely why they are so unfortunate, and that they know nothing of the beauties of a civilized life, and believing that they have no rights which a white man is bound to respect.

SANITARY.

Since my assuming charge of this agency in May, 1884, I can see that the Indians are now enjoying better health, which undoubtedly is owing to the entire change in their mode of life. Living as they were, huddled together, the entire three tribes within a space of less than half a mile square and not observing any sanitary laws, was the means of breeding disease; but since they have deserted this place and now live separately from each other on farms of their own selection all diseases except those of an hereditary character have almost entirely disappeared.

The importance and perhaps the absolute necessity of establishing and maintaining a hospital at this agency can not be disputed, and is a noticeable fact to all who visit this agency in the interest of the welfare and uplifting of these Indians. Were one established here I am sure many lives would be saved which are now lost from want of proper care and nursing, while the aged and infirm could at least spend their remaining days in comfortable surroundings.

The convincing argument in favor of the establishment of such an institution here is simply to visit the houses of the sick and to notice the suffering and neglect of the aged and infirm. Upon the ground floor, lying on a blanket, will be seen an Indian stricken with a disease which by chance and by the aid of the science of the practice of medicine of to-day he might rally and soon be as well as ever. Whether in winter or summer a roaring fire is kept burning in the stove, which, in the ill-ventilated shack, produces a deadly atmosphere. The evil effects are unknown to the Indian. The agency physician, who is generously supplied with medicines, visits the patient and finds him and his relatives anxious that every effort should be made to restore the sick one to health. After some difficulty and patience, without the aid of an interpreter, the physician is able to trace the character of the disease from the symptoms, and prescribes accordingly, which, under the most favorable circumstances, would require careful watching and the regular administering of the medicines for perhaps several days. Those about the patient administer the medicines as directed perhaps for a day, after which, because the physician's treatment does not show magic and the patient does not immediately get up and walk a well man, they are discouraged and the medicines are thrown away, and the mockery practiced by the Indian medicine man is resumed and death to the patient is the ultimate result. There are also cases where the friends of the patient have still

more faith in the agency physician and who will by encouragement from him from day to day administer the medicines regularly for a much longer time. In such cases, particularly when the patient begins to rally, proper nursing and diet is necessary to restore the patient to health, but these ignorant creatures know nothing of the art of nursing, neither do they know of preparing proper diet and perhaps delicacies so necessary with the sick, even among these savages, who are withal human, and the result is relapse and death to the patient from want of proper care and nourishment. The remedy for this glaring evil is the establishment of an hospital where the sick and infirm could be moved and where the agency physician could perform in a satisfactory manner the mission which he is called to fill. Here the medicines could be regularly administered and in a proper manner, and by the aid of a professional nurse proper and necessary articles of diet could be prepared and administered. With such an institution at this agency much suffering would be alleviated and many lives saved.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work at this agency progresses with zeal, as it has in the past, and I trust with beneficial and lasting results. It has often occurred to me an almost hopeless task to endeavor to instill into the minds of this savage, superstitious, and incapable people the glories of the coming of Christ or the beauties of a firm religious belief which surely baffles the minds of our most learned people.

CONCLUSION.

My commission as agent for these Indians expired April 16, 1888, and as I had arranged somewhat my future plans I have experienced much annoyance and disappointment in not being relieved, notwithstanding the appointment of my successor. I do not, however, relinquish the responsibilities of my trust without acknowledging my great interest in the welfare and ultimate success of these Indians, to whom I have become attached after a full knowledge of their character, circumstances, and misfortunes. If I have been able to give them a start in the right direction, leading to the lights of civilization, or have in any way been the means of lifting them to a knowledge of a higher and more useful sphere of life, I feel rewarded, and can forget the many trials and self-denials the past four years of my life have given me; and it is my earnest hope that my successor will be imbued with the same feelings of interest which have actuated and marked every official act of mine, and that his whole and only desire may be the uplifting and advancing to a higher civilized life these degraded and unfortunate people.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ABRAHAM J. GIFFORD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 27, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency.

We have carried upon our rolls for the past year 5,189 Indians. Of these 4,197 were Ogalalla Sioux, 528 Northern Cheyennes, and 462 mixed bloods. The following is the census taken June 30, 1888:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males and females between 16 and 18 years.
Ogalalla Sioux.....	1,145	1,073	1,044	1,557	875	4,549	1,030
Mixed bloods.....	114	126	105	98	174	503	72
Northern Cheyennes.....	157	131	141	183	100	557	112
Total.....	1,416	1,330	1,290	1,840	1,149	5,609	1,214

THE SIOUX.

Whatever these Indians may have been in the past, it is pleasing to note they now give evidence of an appreciation of their present situation, appear to realize the importance and necessity of learning such things as will enable them to become self-supporting. It is possibly just dawning upon their minds that the present order of things can not continue indefinitely, that the time must come when they will be required to subsist upon the fruits of their own labor, and that the present offers a golden opportunity to prepare for this undesired change. This awakening to the necessities of the hour is manifested in their eagerness to secure such farming implements as we can furnish them, a greater desire to be instructed in agriculture, less aversion to work than was formerly exhibited, and in various other ways giving evidence of a change for the better. While the Indian had more rations issued to him than he could eat, while a great country teeming with game surrounded him in every direction, it is not a matter of surprise that he should have evinced a decided disinclination to cultivate the land, send his children to school, or do any other of the many things now required of him.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

A year ago last spring I succeeded in getting these people to leave the vicinity of the agency, where they had been camped for four years, or since their removal here from Tongue River, and take up farms along White River. They promised me that if provided with agricultural implements and all things needful for farming they would settle there and make an effort to improve their condition. I was elated at the prospect of having them finally settled, with a good prospect of making a creditable showing of improvement within a reasonable length of time. To accomplish this end I provided them with wagons (something they had never owned) and all the necessary implements required for use in cultivating the land, giving them a larger share of everything furnished me for distribution among the Indians than they were entitled to. To all their complaints a patient hearing was given, and in no case was anything like injustice permitted to be done them. Knowing the earnest desire of the Government that these people should remain here I was determined that nothing possible should remain undone on my part that would contribute to their happiness and improvement, hoping by this means to attach them to their new locations and cause them to forget their old home.

When the occasion was opportune, I explained to them their joint ownership with the Sioux in the Great Sioux reservation, having here all the land they could ever possibly use for their farms, with enough over to supply good grazing for all the stock they might own. I compared this with the condition of their brethren at Tongue River agency, who are occupying a small tract of unproductive land, not large enough to make farms for the Indians now at that agency, and consequently having no lands for those who might go from here. A number of them seem to understand the advantage of remaining here, and have given me very little trouble; but the greater number of them are still dissatisfied with this place, and declare their intention to return to Tongue River. These malcontents argue that the Cheyennes should be united; that so long as they are separated they will do nothing but travel back and forth between the agencies, visiting each other; that this occupies all their time and keeps them poor, preventing them from raising anything. Specious argument, indeed; but it serves as pretext for wanting to move.

When Wild Hog's band of two hundred were brought back from Tongue River to this agency last summer by the troops from Fort Custer, they held a big council at the agency before departing for the Cheyenne camp on White River. In this council several of their head men spoke. All said in substance the same thing, viz: That they had been informed at Tongue River that their rations and annuities had been shipped to this agency. If they did not come here, no clothing or rations could be furnished them, therefore they had come down here to remain until their annuities were drawn and the rations belonging to them here were eaten up. When this was accomplished, they proposed to return at once to Tongue River to remain there. They furthermore directed that their rations and annuities be shipped to Tongue River in the future, as they disliked to be compelled to travel 450 miles for the purpose of obtaining them. This band of Cheyennes are determined to return, and it is only a question of time when they will decamp. Prompt and rigid measures must necessarily be taken with those who leave in defiance of authority. I would advise their immediate return by the troops and the stationing of a sufficient force of cavalry near enough their camp to prevent their leaving without due authority. If it were possible to locate such of the Cheyennes of this agency as desire to remove to Tongue River agency at that place, it certainly would improve their condition materially, as they seem determined to provide no permanent habitation for themselves here, displaying no ambition to be other than what they are, with apparently very little concern as to their future.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force at Pine Ridge is probably the best-equipped and most effective of any in the service. The credit of this is largely due to the superior intelligence and soldierly qualities of the commander of the force, Capt. George Sword, assisted by his able lieutenants, Standing Soldier and Fast Horse. Captain Sword has been in charge of the force, which now consists of three officers, ten sergeants, and thirty men, since its organization. In personal appearance he is a model of neatness, conspicuous for his good manners and soldierly bearing, zealous in the cause of his people's advancement, and altogether a valuable aid to the agent in the discharge of his duties.

Four police with a sergeant remain on duty at the agency for one week, when they are relieved by an equal number. Their headquarters is at the guard-house. Their duties require the guarding of prisoners, conveying messages from the office to distant camps, and, commencing at 8 p. m., the office and boarding-school must be visited hourly and the bell tapped at each place, this followed by a visit to the principal buildings of the agency and continued at intervals of an hour until daylight. The remainder of the force is scattered through the four farming districts of the agency, where their duty requires them to compel attendance of children at school, to inspect dwelling-houses and adjacent grounds where there is a suspicion of uncleanness prevailing, and a general supervision of the part of the district intrusted to their care.

While aware that an increase of pay for Indian police has been frequently recommended without resulting in an addition to their compensation, I would feel derelict in my duty did I not add my appeal to the many that have been made for a greater measure of justice to be shown these trusted guardians of the order and safety of an agency. These police are selected on account of peculiar fitness for the duties required of them. Where they take proper pride in their positions, considerable care must be given to their personal appearance. Numerous little purchases are made of such things as are necessary to preserve neatness and cleanliness. These all cost money, and generally leave the purchaser at the end of the quarter with little or nothing to take to his family as a return for the neglect they must necessarily suffer by his absence.

INDIAN COURT.

As stated in my last annual report, the Indian court or council in existence at this agency when I assumed charge was for good and sufficient reasons dissolved. The past year has been singularly free from crime among so many Indians. The number of misdemeanors requiring investigation was probably not one-fourth of what would have ordinarily occurred among the same number of whites. Having taken the reins of justice in my own hands, without unnecessary delay all cases requiring attention were given a careful and impartial hearing, and where the defendant was found guilty, if he was young and stout, his punishment was fixed at a certain number of days at hard work, with confinement in the guard-house while not so employed. I find this disposition of offenders has a most salutary effect, far better than the old system of imposing fines, as they would pay the latter cheerfully, although often compelled to make great sacrifices to meet the demands of the court. To be forced to work publicly in charge of a guard is very humiliating to the Indian inasmuch as work under the most favorable conditions is not particularly sought after by him. The total number of commitments for the year was 35, with an average penalty of 15 days. The prisoners were generally made to work the roads leading to the agency, and by this means we have been enabled to keep up our roads and bridges during the year without the aid of the regular employes of the agency.

MARRIAGES.

The practice of buying and stealing wives continues to a considerable extent, although every effort has been made to introduce a more civilized mode of obtaining a helpmate. Where wives are taken in this manner the husband regards his wife simply as a part of his chattel property, to be kept as long as it is his pleasure to do so, and when tired of her to be turned adrift, in some cases with numerous offspring, to care for herself as best she can. The perfect indifference with which this is done in many cases shows an utter want of feeling, a heartlessness so cruel as to be unexcusable, even in a savage. To remedy this evil as far as possible I have instructed the police to bring to the office without delay all persons assuming the marriage relation where the wife was obtained by purchase or stealing. When brought to the office, if no impediment to their union exists, I explain to them fully the nature of their new relation, the obligations it imposes upon each of them, giving them to understand that they are to be legally married and held to a strict accountability for faithfulness to their marriage vows. After this I perform the marriage ceremony in as impressive a manner as possible and dismiss them

with some words of instruction and advice. I find the number of applicants to be married in due form is rapidly increasing, and can plainly see the good resulting from a more strict regard to the obligations of the marriage state.

DESTROYING PROPERTY.

No custom in vogue among the Indians at the present day is more pernicious in its effects or more difficult to break up than that of giving away and destruction of property at the death of a member of the family. I have experienced considerable difficulty in checking the practice for the reason that it evidently had been permitted without restriction of any kind or any effort made to correct it prior to my coming here. Finding that the order forbidding the giving away and destruction of property at deaths was being rigidly enforced, they sought in several cases to evade the order by anticipating death by a few hours, and in the presence of the dying person going through all the ceremonies usually performed after the spirit had taken flight, such as putting on mourning, lacerating the body, giving away and destroying property, etc. It rather surprised me to find that in combating this evil I found myself opposed by every Indian upon the reservation. Their respect for the custom is so great that every possible means was brought into requisition to induce at least a modification of the order. I have steadfastly refused to countenance the practice in any form whatever, and shall continue to make war upon it, although by so doing I may incur the displeasure of the most mighty chiefs of the Sioux nation.

CITIZENS GRAZING STOCK UPON THE RESERVE.

I was informed upon coming here that large herds of cattle were held by stockmen on land contiguous to the reservation in the direction of the Cheyenne River; that some of the cattle would drift during the winter storms on to the reserve in spite of every precaution that might be taken to prevent it; that it had been customary to permit the cattle to so drift without protest of any kind for the reason that the owners of this stock would reciprocate by checking any of our cattle that might attempt to stray off in their direction and in their round-up would take care to have all our cattle found returned to the herd upon White River. Having satisfied myself that this practice had been in vogue for several years with what was reported to me the most satisfactory results, I gave the matter no further concern until this spring, when complaints commenced to be made by the Indians that an unusually large number of stockmen's cattle were grazing upon the reserve in the region of the Cheyenne River. Investigation proved these reports to be correct, and that, considering the winter had not been unusually severe, the number of cattle that had drifted to our side of the river was remarkable indeed. A little further investigation showed me that these cattle had been placed upon the reserve by their owners for the purpose of securing free grazing, and possibly, as has been alleged, to avoid payment of taxes on their herds. However, upon learning the facts in the case, I at once addressed a letter to each proprietor having cattle upon the reserve ordering their removal therefrom before the 1st day of July, 1888. I believe the order has been generally complied with, but understand a few of the smaller holders have made little, if any, effort to remove their stock.

FARMERS.

Whatever improvement is shown in the Indian as an agriculturist must necessarily be in a very large measure due to the teaching and aid received from his farmer. The importance of the farmer's position can not be overestimated, and the person who regards such a position as a sinecure is totally ignorant of its duties and responsibilities. Where these men are willing and capable (fortunately all of ours are such) they prove invaluable aids to the agent, who, without their assistance, would feel that effort on his part to accomplish anything of importance in the way of advancement or reform among those under his charge must of necessity result in almost total failure. When it is remembered that the Indian is but taking his initial lesson in the cultivation of the soil, the importance of giving proper direction to his efforts will be readily understood. That he may be instructed, his farm must be visited and considerable time devoted to showing and explaining the correct method of performing the work he has in hand. To so visit and instruct fifteen hundred would-be farmers scattered over a vast territory is rather more than four farmers (let their zeal be ever so great) can accomplish in a satisfactory manner. It would therefore seem to me that the employment of at least four farmers in addition to those at present engaged would be more profitable to the Indian than would be double the amount expended in any other manner. If anything can be

made of the Indian as a self-supporting being, it can be done at the present as well as at any future time. But he must be taught and directed. That direction must come from the farmer who is with him for that purpose, and the employment of a sufficient number of these men to do the work thoroughly would in a short time place the Indian in a position where he would no longer require an instructor, thereby saving to the Government in the future large sums that otherwise must of necessity be expended for the very purpose in question.

TELEGRAPH LINE.

The old telegraph line formerly in use between this agency and Camp Sheridan, in the neighborhood of what is now the City of Chadron, Nebr., had fallen into disuse several years since, leaving us without any communication with the outside world other than the tri-weekly mail or by special courier to the railroad, 25 miles distant from the agency. The great difficulty experienced in keeping up telegraph communication arose from the frequent occurrence of prairie fires along the line, which destroyed the poles and necessitated the keeping of a corps of linemen continually on the road at some seasons of the year. It is even asserted that these fires were in some instances purposely started by our red brethren, who took this means of obtaining a supply of poles for fuel rather than subsist on uncooked rations. At any rate the line was abandoned, being considered a too expensive luxury.

Later, it having been demonstrated that gas-piping for poles could be used to advantage in the construction of telegraph lines, where protection against fire was an important consideration, authority was asked by my predecessor for the purchase of sufficient 2-inch piping to construct a line 25 miles in length between the agency and Rushville, Nebr., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, at which point our depot of supplies is located. The requisite authority having been obtained, the material was purchased, and arrived here last winter, too late in the season, however, to permit any work to be done at that time. It was not until last fall we found time to engage in its construction, when, with the Indian employes under the able direction of Mr. Koort O. Pugh, master of transportation, the work was soon accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, and now promises to be as enduring as the hills over which it passes.

LAND ALLOTMENTS.

The Indians at this agency were beginning to manifest considerable interest in the allotment of land in severalty, quite a number having signed an agreement to have their lands thus set apart, when, the Sioux Reservation act having passed, put a stop to further effort to obtain signatures to the agreement. It would be idle to conjecture what the result of the work of the commission appointed to present this measure to the Indians will be, as it will soon be made known.

STOCK.

We made a complete round-up of all stock on the reserve this spring, and found the following stock owned by the Indians: Horses, 7,771; cattle, 8,889. This is commendable increase over last year, when the horses numbered 6,553, and cattle 6,278.

The 150 American mares issued to these Indians last year are looking well, nearly all having colts this spring. I do not permit them to work these animals, as they were intended for increase only. A few years will, I am sure, make great improvement in their stock.

FREIGHTING.

During the past year our Indians hauled 2,007,813 pounds of freight, for which they were paid \$10,038.28. The Indians make good freighters. They like the business and apparently never tire of it. The money received for hauling freight is now generally expended in the purchase of some articles for wear or use, and not, as formerly, for trinkets of little or no value to them. The Indians frequently put their earnings together and buy a mowing-machine or other farming implements in partnership. Some ten or twelve private machines at this agency are owned in that way.

CROPS.

The present season has been exceptionally favorable for farming, rains having fallen regularly throughout the summer. Some little difficulty was experienced in getting garden seeds owing to delay in transportation, so that the planting was made very late for some of the seed.

The following is a comparison of the product of the Indian farms for the past two years:

	1887.	1888.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat.....	315	1,282
Corn.....	10,300	21,424
Oats.....	887	1,886
Potatoes.....	3,803	6,001
Turnips.....	725	1,071
Onions.....	383	395
Beans.....	222	242

Number of tons of hay cut by Indians this year, 4,482, an increase of 1,000 tons over last year. The early part of the haying season was very rainy, showers falling almost every day. A large quantity of hay cut during this time was entirely spoiled, compelling the work to be done over.

The thrashing machine was put in operation a few weeks ago, and will be taken around to the different districts where any thrashing is to be done. It is quite a novelty for the Indians to see this work being done, as it was the first thrashing that was ever done at this agency. The Indians have been much encouraged in their farming by the favorable season, and as a result I expect to see additional interest in their farm work next year.

BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The Government boarding-school located at the agency was taxed to its utmost capacity during the entire school session. A number of children were turned away by reason of the school being full. The average attendance was 233.

The employes of this school for the past year were as follows, namely:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Term.	Salary.
				<i>Months.</i>	
W. T. Manning.....	Male.....	White.....	Superintendent and teacher..	12	\$1,000
Clara McAdam.....	Female.....	White.....	Teacher.....	12	500
Mollie Kessing.....	Female.....	White.....	do.....	12	500
Minnie Sickles.....	Female.....	White.....	do.....	12	450
Mendell Keith.....	Male.....	White.....	do.....	12	600
Carrie Imboden.....	Female.....	White.....	Industrial teacher.....	12	600
Millie Curry.....	Female.....	Half-breed.....	Assistant matron.....	12	300
E. F. King.....	Female.....	White.....	Seamstress.....	12	400
I. M. Minkler.....	Female.....	White.....	Cook.....	12	450
Margaret Rogers.....	Female.....	White.....	Laundress.....	12	400

A large farm is cultivated in connection with this school, the larger boys doing all the work under the direction of the industrial teacher. The delay in receiving the garden seeds this spring will prevent as creditable showing being made this year as would otherwise have been. Six cows were purchased for the school this year and are a valuable acquisition, having been badly needed for years. The Indian girls soon become very fair butter makers.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Our eight day schools are located at the most advantageous points in the different districts of the reserve. The teachers at these schools are all whites and are engaged for twelve months at a uniform salary of \$600. These schools have all been fairly well attended during the past year. The constant shifting of population from one district to another causes a wide variation in average attendance at each school during the fiscal year.

Many of our Indians have pushed out as far as Corn Creek, 60 miles distant from the agency, and nearly 20 miles distant from the nearest school-house. Others have moved out along the White River, quite remote from any school. These people are asking to have school-houses built at points convenient to the new settlements. If, upon investigation, I find a sufficient number located at the points named to justify the building of schools for them, I shall at once present the matter for consideration of your office.

THE HOLY ROSARY MISSION SCHOOL.

I mentioned in my last annual report that the Catholics had selected a site for the building of a mission school. This building is now completed, and will be prepared to receive scholars commencing the first Monday in September. The building is delightfully located, in fact occupying the garden spot of the reserve. It is a brick veneer, two stories high, is square, being four wings, inclosing a court. The whole work was done under the direction of Rev. John Jutz, S. J., who will have charge of the Holy Rosary Mission. The school will be in charge of the Franciscan Sisters of Buffalo, N. Y., and without doubt will do a wonderful work towards the education of these people.

The missionary field is fast filling up at this agency. The Indian can not very well complain that his spiritual wants are overlooked, although he undoubtedly would be willing to exchange spiritual pabulum two parts for one of something that would suit his appetite better. The mission work performed at the agency during the past year can be best understood from a perusal of the reports of the missionaries engaged in this field which accompany this report.

Very respectfully,

H. D. GALLAGHER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAK., 1888.

SIR: Owing to pressing and manifold duties (both secular and religious) I have been, much to my regret, long delayed in submitting to you a brief report of the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the Pine Ridge Reserve. Herewith I have the honor to submit a synopsis of our work and the condition of affairs of the same.

Precisely three years ago the last day of the present month, soon after my ordination to the office of a deacon, I arrived at this agency to assist in his ever-increasing labors the veteran and patient missionary to the Oglalas, the Rev. John Robinson. Long before the locating of this agency where it now is, while the people were wanderers upon the face of the earth, between the despised Muddy River and their loved Black Hills, Mr. Robinson (not heeding personal hardships and dangers) followed the "Budonins" of these western plains with his primer, prayer-book, Bible, medicine-chest, and kind, sympathetic heart, holding services for them and conducting a day school, now in a log cabin and now in a tent.

Soon after "Pine Ridge" had assumed an air of permanency the present church edifice of The Holy Cross was erected at a cost of about \$2,000, the money being given by the late Mrs. John Jacob Astor, of New York. Then the old Mission House was put up, costing some \$1,500 or thereabouts. Three or four years after the church had been built, it, owing to the rapid increase of the congregation, had to be enlarged. In the meanwhile the mission work had greatly spread and followed the people to the district camps, whither they had gone in compliance with the wishes and instructions of their then agent, Dr. McGillycuddy. Three years ago St. Barnabas' church was built out on the Medicine Root Creek, costing some \$1,800, the money again being furnished by Mrs. Astor. Last summer I had the privilege of laying the corner-stone of St. Philip's church, Wounded Knee. The church cost about \$1,500, the amount having been given by Mrs. Astor. Mr. William M. Robertson (for three years a teacher at one of the camp schools on this agency) is the efficient catechist at this point. A neat, comfortable, and cosy frame dwelling house has just been put up by the mission, at an outlay of \$700, near the church, for Mr. Robertson.

The 10th of August last again I was permitted to lay the corner-stone of another church on the Porcupine Tail Creek. We have named the chapel St. Julia's, in loving memory of a friend now in Paradise. It is, in fact, a memorial chapel, the money for its erection, its handsome Meneceley bell, its stained-glass chancel window, its walnut altar, in short, its complete and entire furniture being donated by a band of ladies in Chicago. The completed chapel will cost over \$2,000. So soon as the above chapel is finished (which will be in about three weeks), I shall lay the corner-stone of St. Peter's church, down the White Clay some 10 miles. This chapel, with its furniture, will cost some \$1,600 or \$1,700, given by Mrs. Astor. The past year, also, has witnessed the erection of two other frame rectories; the one at the Medicine Root Creek, costing about \$600, and the one at the agency some \$1,600.

Besides the services of the above five churches, we also maintain regular services with a resident helper at each of seven other camps. At the Coon Creek Christian Colony a rustic chapel is to be put up this autumn by the Indians themselves. They are asking us for churches at three other camps. We may soon be able to help one or two of them.

We are a tradition-loving church. The mission work of the agency proper, instituted in the midst of dangers and much opposition, was begun in faith, with daily evening prayer. That has become a feature of the Holy Cross church at the agency. It is now an expected thing. It has become dear to the hearts of many. It is also believed that such an unrelenting chain of daily services throughout the year, aside from its religious consistency, influence, and benefit, acts as an entering wedge upon heathen indifference, heathenish rites and practices, and furthermore serves as a wholesome corrective of youthful truancy from all law, decency, and order. The daily service acts as a night school, with all that that term implies. There may be dangers in connection with it, yet the comers within it are constantly leaving a little something, therefore the tendency of it must be for the good. In short, observation has shown that such a chain of religious meetings is far more wholesome to the community than the attendance upon Omaha dances and "half-breed balls."

The average daily attendance at the agency church throughout the year is about 75. The Sunday average for this period of time is over 200. The Sunday average at the other churches and mission stations is between 75 and 100

The Indians are generous givers when the alma-basin is being passed around. The collective offerings of our twelve places of worship during the past year, for various objects, have amounted to almost \$400, the women alone raising about \$275.

STATISTICAL RECAPITULATION.

Expenditures.....	\$11,528
Money raised, about	500
Sunday-school members	300
Baptized this year.....	163
Burials.....	25
Marriages.....	25
Total membership, over	2,000

After an impartial survey of our field of labors, we venture to say that God is working with us, making us (such as we are) instruments to help on the philanthropic enterprise of bettering the condition of these people—towards their civilization, Christianization, and ultimate salvation.

The above is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. SMITH COOK, M. A..

Priest in charge of the Pine Ridge Mission of the Episcopal Church.

Col. H. A. GALLAGHER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

THE HOLY ROSARY MISSION,
Pine Ridge, Dakota, August 25, 1888.

One year ago Catholic missionaries made a permanent home at Pine Ridge agency. To the never-resting zeal for souls of Right Rev. Bishop Marty, to the magnanimous endeavors of the director of Catholic Indian missions, Rev. J. A. Stephan, and to the help and support of pious and noble hearts and extraordinary benefactors of the poor Indians, the Holy Rosary Mission owes its existence. The charge of the mission was given to the Jesuits of the German province. On July 25, 1887, one father and one brother was sent to Pine Ridge to start the mission, and three more brothers followed soon after. By permission of the agent, a most suitable place for the mission school was found about 4½ miles north of the agency, on White Clay Creek, and on the 20th of August, 1887, the work was commenced.

Now, after one year, a magnificent building is completed, and on the 1st of September the Holy Rosary Mission school will be opened for the Indian children.

The school is intended to be an industrial school. The boys will be instructed in every useful branch of knowledge, but especially they shall be animated and encouraged to work to become practical farmers, for that is considered the most necessary thing to make them self-supporting men. The girls will be placed under the patient, self-sacrificing, and kind management of the Franciscan sisters from Buffalo, N. Y., and they shall learn, besides writing, reading, and arithmetic, etc., all the duties of house-keeping, cooking, washing, knitting, needle-work, spinning, and weaving, so as to enable them to make their own dresses, from preparing the thread up to the finished dress.

Great attention was paid at once to start a garden and farm for the school. A piece of land, about 14 acres, was broken and prepared for planting corn and potatoes of the best varieties on the place. Where one year ago was nothing but brush and an impenetrable thicket will now be found corn and potatoes and all the vegetables to be found in a well-regulated garden, and all the work of clearing this land was the hard work of the brothers sent as pioneers to this field. Whether the success of this mission will meet the expectation of its magnanimous benefactors and friends the future alone will show. It is certain, however, an earnest corps of workers are now engaged in this work, and will endeavor to make the best of the opportunity offered them.

The expenditures at the Holy Rosary Mission for the past year were as follows:

School building and furnishing same.....	\$40,000
Other expenses.....	1,500
	41,500

Very respectfully,

Rev. JOHN JUTZ, S. J.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

The Presbyterian Mission at Pine Ridge was established October, 1886, by the settlement here of Rev. Charles G. Sterling and wife. During the past year Mr. and Mrs. Sterling have had as helpers Mr. John S. Flute and wife (native Sioux) and Misses Jennie Deekson and Charlotte McCreight, who arrived in April last. The work this year has consisted almost entirely of preaching and song services. These have been held at the agency village and at the several camps. At the former place a log chapel is used, and at the camps Government school-houses or private houses. The services have been fairly well attended; at some of the camps very well attended. A good church building 24 by 40 is now in process of erection at Porcupine Creek, and steps have been taken for the erection of a similar one at the agency village.

The number of communicants in this church is 8, all adults. Six children have been baptised. The amount of money contributed during the year by the local congregation for all purposes is \$8.68. The amount spent upon this field by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was \$3,900.

C. G. STERLING.

REPORT OF ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA, *August 27, 1888.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report as agent for the Indians of Rosebud Agency, Dakota, and am enabled to report a steady advance over former efforts in the direction of civilized pursuits, though the past few months have been fruitful of events affecting the weal or woe of this people, and a desire to hear all that might be said touching the disposition of their land has induced many to neglect their crops, and dance attendance upon numerous councils to participate in the—to them—important question under consideration.

CIVILIZATION.

It is gratifying to observe a growing desire manifested among the Indians to live by themselves. Accustomed as they have been to the idea that labor is degrading, this isolation is in some instances to avoid ridicule from the unprogressive element. However, no matter what the motive may be, a better condition of the Indian who lives alone or in the immediate vicinity of only his own kindred is sure to follow. It is noticeable that the non-progressives are being relegated to the rear, while the real leaders are those who make an honest endeavor to contribute to their own support. This fact was forcibly illustrated recently in the selection of those to represent them before the commission soon to arrive, when for the first time in their history progressive Indians have been selected to "talk."

Another evidence of the march of these people is a shedding of blankets, which are more used for bedding, and the substitution in lieu thereof of a civilized garb.

EDUCATION.

The average attendance upon the schools of this reservation has steadily increased during the past year, notwithstanding two were closed by reason of non-attendance, incident upon Indians moving to more fertile sections where something could be secured in return for time and labor expended in agricultural pursuits. The advantages of education are realized by many, though, with not a few, the attendance of the children at the schools is but a means to secure small favors from agent or teachers. There are 13 day schools, 1 contract (Roman Catholic), 1 mission boarding (Episcopal), and 2 small mission day schools (Presbyterian), and giving a total attendance of 427 Indian children at the schools of this agency.

The day as well as boarding and contract schools have each their industrial departments, and however insignificant they may appear, yet all of the girls' clothing, and a part of the boys' also, is cut and made in these schools, and it is proper to add that in nearly each are found children who can manage a sewing-machine measurably well.

The position of camp teacher carries with it many trials and perplexities unknown to the average educator of primitive ideas in civilized communities, yet they toil on, each succeeding quarter showing that the seed has not fallen on stony ground. With few exceptions the teachers have cheerfully co-operated with the agent. The advent of a school superintendent with experience in the work and zeal for the cause is an encouraging indication for the fiscal year of 1889.

INDIAN FREIGHTERS,

And they comprise all who have teams and wagons, are ready at all times to haul freight, prior to the period when winter comes upon them. Their ponies are too light for such service, and it is difficult to secure transportation, hence the importance of having freight delivered before the rigors of a northern winter are experienced. The Indians of this agency have hauled from Valentine during the last fiscal year 2,399,204 pounds of freight, for which they received \$11,996.02.

One of the many things difficult of explanation to Indians is that they do not get their annuities "when the leaves fall," as was promised them by the gentlemen who made the treaty of 1868. Unfortunately for the agent, they believe that he can order them to be delivered at any time to suit his convenience. The fact that said annuities are not delivered until about Christmas is calculated to create distrust of the agent, for in the mind of the average Sioux he alone is responsible. This delay in the arrival of annuities is a matter of no small importance when one considers that the winter is half over before the distribution can be made, and that there are Indians of this agency who reside 150 miles from the agency proper, who are obliged to come for them, clad in garments better adapted for the dog-days. The case of Swift Bear, on his return home

last winter, will illustrate many. On the return trip home he lost four horses, and in a recent "talk" informed me that his loss in stock quadrupled the value of the annuities received, and that it would be better for him to abandon his farm and camp near the agency. Such sentiments, coming from the most progressive and intelligent Indian of this reservation, are not calculated to excite enthusiasm for farming operations remote from the agency.

ARBOR DAY

Has been inaugurated, and this year with a reasonable degree of success, as the season has been favorable for transplanting. It is difficult to imbue a Sioux with the idea that a little water will improve the chances of living. He comes back at you with the statement that the Great Spirit has furnished all the water necessary heretofore, and can not understand why He should not continue to do so. The idea of lacerated roots and consequent weakened condition of the tree is Greek to him.

INDIAN POLICE

Continue their efficient service at the insignificant compensation allowed for duties involving the use of two horses in addition to their personal services.

A school has been inaugurated for police when on duty at the agency, and as the detail is changed each ten days the plan affords all an opportunity to learn to speak English. This school is under the immediate direction of the school superintendent, and the curriculum only to teach them to express themselves in English. They learn readily, and remember what is taught them. Words containing f, v, and x they find difficult of pronunciation, as those letters are not contained in the Sioux language. However, they wrestle manfully with these unknown sounds, and are making good progress.

AGRICULTURE.

What with hailstorms, Dakota winds, and councils resulting from visiting Indians who came here to probe public sentiment upon the land bill, the pensive agricultural Sioux has been lost in meditation over his future. Opening the season with good intentions, he plowed and planted, but in the absence of an agency farmer to direct operations, when such direction was important, many of his efforts were of little avail compared to what they otherwise would have been. Being the largest agency, delegations from all the others of the Great Sioux Reservation have thought it incumbent to council here; and no sooner was one large council scattered by the police than two smaller were convened; and as a result where cereals and roots were planted weeds are the dominant feature in many instances.

SANITARY.

The name of the native medical practitioners is legion. They abound everywhere, and some of them possess no little skill in the reduction of fractures, while many of their simple remedies are sensible. However, the medicine-man will not visit his patient except the fee is paid in advance; hence the old and indigent are likely to be left to whatever recuperative energies nature may have in store for them.

In contrast with his predecessor, the present agency physician has won the confidence of the Indians, and is doing much to destroy the practice of the old-time system. Great patience and tact are required in winning them from their traditions, and both these qualities he possesses. The early traders among these people left their mark in many forms of constitutional troubles. Syphilis was common, and as a result the congenital diseases of the present generation are difficult to treat successfully, requiring, as they do, that the agency physician lay siege to each particular case of the character referred to, conditions the average Indian rarely submits to long enough to effect a permanent cure.

There have been 97 births and 147 deaths reported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

WHISKY

Is the bane of the red man here as elsewhere, and with the presence of unprincipled white men on the border who procure it for or sell it direct to them detection is impossible. It is usually sold to them in the form of diluted alcohol. The system of delivery is perfect, a total stranger to the Indian making the delivery of the "goods" and receiving the pay for it.

MISSIONARY WORK

Of this agency has been seriously interfered with by reason of the absence of other than a native worker during most of the year. Rev. Joseph Taylor (Indian) holds service at the agency church occasionally, though nearly all his time is occupied at his mission at Corn Creek. He is a conscientious worker and highly respected.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

No regular court of Indian offenses has been constituted, for the reason that Indians competent to act in such capacity are not willing to serve without compensation. However, the police have been organized into a court on one occasion, and their decision was approved by the agent. Recent legislation at Washington will, I think, induce suitable Indians to act as judges in cases submitted to them.

CENSUS.

There are at present 7,404 Indians drawing rations at this agency, a less number by 389 than at the date of my last report, and are classed as follows:

Brulé No. 1	2, 112
Brulé No. 2	1, 166
Loafer	1, 277
Waziahziah	1, 724
Two Kettle	318
Mixed	474
Northern	333

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. SPENCER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA, *August 20, 1888.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I respectfully submit this my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

THE RESERVATION.

This reservation, having been set apart in 1867 for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Indians (Sioux), is among the most desirable to be found. The land is of good quality and well watered by springs which flow from the western side of the reserve from what is known as the Coteauxs, and creeks are formed which extend eastward through the valley and furnish small streams, affording water for stock and other purposes. The grass on the reservation is abundant, and when cut and cured properly makes excellent hay. I have been surprised to see in what fine condition stock keep during the cold weather with no other feed.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

There has been about 175,000 acres of land allotted to the Indians of this reservation, which taken from the original amount of land (918,780 acres) leaves about 745,000 acres. We had but very little trouble or opposition in making the allotments. The only thing the Indians disliked about it was the quantity of land to minors. There is nearly a unanimous feeling that all, without regard to age, should have been allowed 160 acres each. They are now very anxious that they may receive their patents soon, and often inquire of me when they will get them.

They are now without laws or any government of their own, having failed to elect any officers last year.

The work done by the schools and missionary labors for a few years past has accom-

plished much towards the civilization and ultimate independence of this people, and the allotment of the lands in severalty I regard as the crowning effort in that direction.

WOOD.

The Indians have sold about 1,000 cords of wood during the last year to the Government, missions, and employes, and some considerable to people outside of the reserve. This gives quite a sum of money, and has been of great service to them, as their crops for the year previous were injured from drought; in fact, it would have been very difficult for them to have lived through the last winter but for this income and the Government freighting, all of which they receive when I have the letting of the work.

INDIANS AS FREIGHTERS.

The freighting for the agency by the Indians during the year amounted to \$958.81.

SCHOOLS.

There are two schools, the Government Industrial Boarding School and the Good Will Mission. The latter is conducted by W. K. Morris as superintendent, and has a capacity for 100 or some more. The Government school can accommodate comfortably 140 pupils. I expect to be able to fill the school during the winter term. I regret that we have been reduced to two teachers in the school. The late inspector recommended that one should be discharged, which was done by an order from the Department, but I do not think the present number of teachers are enough for the number of pupils I shall get into the school. The average attendance during the last year was 90. Both schools are furnished with excellent teachers, who have a heart in the work, and with the continuance of these schools the present young Indians will soon rank high in civilization and make good average citizens.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Superintendent and principal teacher.....	\$1,000
Matron	720
2 teachers at \$600 per year.....	1,200

SANITARY.

The agency physician reports the general health of the Indians during the year has been good.

Total number prescribed for: Males, 257; females, 157..... 534

BIRTHS—Full-blood: Males, 3; females, 4	7
Half-breeds: Males, 4; females, 3.....	7
Whites: Males, 1; females, 1.....	2
Total	16

DEATHS—Males, 6; females, 11 17 |

These are not all the births and deaths, but only those who came under the notice of the physician.

I respectfully inclose the report of the agency physician.

CENSUS.

The census just taken shows the whole number of Indians on the reservation to be 1,487:

Males above 18 years.....	418
Females above 14 years.....	499
School age, between 6 and 16, both sexes.....	396

POLICE.

The police force at this agency, consisting of one officer and five privates, have been efficient during the year and performed their duties satisfactorily. I find no difficulty in getting men to make up the number notwithstanding the salary is so small.

MISSIONARY WORK AND CHURCHES.

Under the supervision of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions I find the following. The board has six native churches, viz, Ascension, Goodwill, Long Hollow, Mayasan, Buffalo Lake, and Mountain Head. The first four churches named have each an ordained and installed pastor and elders, deacons and trustees, and are native Dakota, except one elder at Godwill mission. The other two churches, Buffalo Lake and Mountain Head, are being supplied statedly with native ministerial service. All of these churches are aided as yet in the support of their pastors and stated supplies by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and with one exception they are in good working order. Rev. M. N. Adams has charge of all the churches above named. It gives me pleasure to say that he is an active and efficient worker for the elevation of this people.

Episcopal Church.—Number of church members—white, 7; Indians, 221. Of these 49 received baptism the past year; 31 persons were also confirmed by the bishop during the year. Present number of church buildings, 3. There are four stations. It is expected that the fourth church building will be erected.

The Episcopal Church has contributed for the support of the work \$1,164 during the year. In labor and money the people have given for different objects \$202.81; \$550 have been given by private parties for the third church building, which was erected last fall. Rev. E. Ashley is in charge of these churches; he is an energetic worker, well acquainted with these Indians, and understands their needs.

AGRICULTURE.

The amount of land in cultivation this year is not as large as last year, which is probably owing to the fact that there was a scarcity of seed on account of the drought of last year. Many of the Indians waited until it was too late, hoping that I would succeed in getting authority to furnish them oats for seed, as I had applied to the Department for such authority. The crops are generally good this season. There is under cultivation on the reservation about 3,300 acres. The present season only about 3,000 in crops. Some of the Indians purchased their seed-oats, but many had no money or means to buy with. There were 200 acres broken last year.

BUILDING INDIAN HOUSES.

I received from the Government lumber sufficient to build about seventy houses, which is now being framed and made ready to put up. I hope to get most of them built before winter, but it is difficult to get sufficient Indian help to assist the carpenter, still I think it may be accomplished. I shall use every means at hand to finish them.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court was never organized at this agency. The Indians did not want any, and hence refused to take any steps to have one.

CONCLUSION.

I have no doubt but the Indians on this reservation are generally as well-behaved as any of the people of the different branches of the Sioux Indians. They are almost without exception peaceable and polite to the whites and well disposed; not at all quarrelsome with each other. They observe Sunday better than the generality of whites in communities outside of the reservation. I see no reason to doubt that in a few years they will be a prosperous and happy people; now that they have homes in severalty they will feel more interest in improving them. They are generally anxious to earn money, and willing to work if they can get pay for it.

I desire to express my thanks for the kind treatment and aid extended to me by the Indian Office since I am agent.

Very respectfully,

J. D. JENKINS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 27, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888:

INDIANS AND LOCATION.

Standing Rock Agency is located on a level plateau on the west bank of the Missouri, about 60 miles south of Mandan, Dak., and 25 miles south of the Cannon Ball River, which is the northern boundary of the Great Sioux Reservation. The Indians are located adjacent to the Missouri and its tributaries for a distance of 70 miles along the river front, and up the Cannon Ball and Grand Rivers for a distance of 40 miles, the most distant settlement being about 60 miles southwest of agency. The country along the water-courses is quite broken, affording, however, nutritious grasses and excellent grazing, but back from the streams and ranges of bluffs it is level and fertile, making this portion of the Sioux Reservation a very desirable tract of country, the only drawback being insufficient rainfall during the spring and summer months, causing frequent failure of crops, discouraging those engaged in agriculture, as reward for such labor is very uncertain.

The Indians comprising this agency are the Upper and Lower Yanktonais, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of Sioux, numbering as follows:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.
Upper Yanktonais.	138	151	191	122	119	583	65	51
Lower Yanktonais..	349	346	455	230	217	1,338	118	104
Hunkpapa	450	477	630	371	330	1,808	186	153
Blackfeet.....	136	142	200	96	101	542	50	44
Mixed-bloods	13	17	16	36	45	114	28	33
Grand total.....	1,086	1,133	1,492	918	842	4,385	447	385

AGRICULTURE.

The Indian settlements of this agency are divided into five farming districts (each under the supervision of a white man) known as Cannon Ball, Big Head, Central, Farm-School, and Grand River districts, respectively. These are again divided into twenty-five sub-districts, each having an Indian farmer in charge, whose duty it is to direct and aid Indians in farm work, house building, and the care of stock, and to report any neglect of stock or want of attention to fields by the respective owners. This system works admirably, it having aroused a spirit of emulation among those of the different districts, and their efforts in agriculture the past year have been very gratifying.

The cultivated acreage will approximate 4,200 acres, and having had abundant rains throughout the season, all crops, except corn, promise a full average yield. We estimate the crops as follows: Wheat, 5,450 bushels; corn, 15,540 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels; potatoes, 16,070 bushels; turnips, 10,220 bushels; onions, 615 bushels; beans, 555 bushels; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 10,340 bushels; also a large number of cabbages, melons, and squash; and the hay cut will approximate 6,750 tons.

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESSION.

The Indians cut, from dead and fallen timber, about 2,000 cords of wood the past year, a portion of which was for use of agency and schools, and the remainder they sold to the military post and Indian traders, receiving \$4 per cord for cottonwood and \$5.50 per cord for oak. They transported 442,358 pounds of agency supplies from Mandan, Dak., a distance of 80 miles, earning thus \$2,707.04. They plowed and planted 4,200 acres of land, 200 acres of which was new breaking, constructed 10,000 rods of new fence, erected 85 log cabins, and a large number of cattle-sheds and stables. They also own 3,847 head of cattle (972 of which are this year's calves), 54 American horses, and 2,240 ponies.

EDUCATIONAL.

There have been 7 schools (2 of which were boarding) conducted by the Government, and 2 mission day-schools, in operation at this agency the past year, with an enrollment of 639, and an average attendance of 435 for the school year. There were also 66 pupils in schools off the reservation, making a total of 705 belonging to this agency who attended school the past fiscal year, with an average attendance of 501. Of those in schools off the reservation 9 boys were at Clontarf, Minn.; 10 girls at Avoca, Minn.; 2 boys and 1 girl at Yankton, Dak.; 1 boy and 2 girls at Hope school, near Yankton Agency, Dak.; 4 girls at Oahe, Dak., and 21 boys and 16 girls at Hampton, Va.

The industrial boarding-school located at the agency has a capacity for 100 pupils, but during the past year there have been as many as 128 crowded into it at one time. The enrollment was 145 (46 boys and 89 girls), with an average attendance of 112 for the entire twelve months, as the greater number of the pupils remained in the school during the vacation months. This school has been doing excellent service, and to Rev. Sister Gertrude's indomitable perseverance great credit is due, whose efficient management has placed this as one of the foremost of the Indian reservation schools. The following is a list of the teachers and salaries paid for the past year:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Gertrude McDermott.....	F.	W.	Teacher (principal).....	\$720.00	12	\$720.00
Mamua Hart.....	F.	W.	Teacher.....	600.00	10	498.91
Mary Schoule.....	F.	W.	do.....	600.00	12	6 0.00
Joseph Helmig.....	M.	W.	Industrial teacher.....	480.00	12	480.00
Adele Engster.....	F.	W.	Matron.....	480.00	12	480.00
Anselma Auer.....	F.	W.	Seamstress.....	360.00	12	360.00
Francis Nugent.....	F.	W.	Cook.....	360.00	12	360.00
Rosalie Doppler.....	F.	W.	Assistant cook.....	240.00	12	240.00
Josephine Decker.....	F.	W.	Laundress.....	360.00	12	360.00
Total.....						4,098.91

The agricultural boarding-school is located 16 miles south of the agency in one of our more important Indian settlements, among the Hunkpapa and Blackfeet Sioux, and a farm of 105 acres is cultivated in connection with it. The boys are instructed in everything pertaining to farming and care of stock, and the girls in housekeeping and general domestic economy. A two-story frame addition, 26 by 52 feet, was erected at this school in June last, for a boys' dormitory, which was badly needed, as also a building 16 by 40 for carpenter and blacksmith shops, where some of the boys will, in future, receive instruction in those trades. Rev. Father Martin, under whose supervision this school is conducted, is deserving of great praise for the efficient and thorough manner in which it has been maintained throughout the past year. The enrollment at this school was 125 (87 boys and 38 girls), with an average attendance of 90 for the entire twelve months, as the majority of those pupils also remained during the vacation months. The following is a list of teachers and salaries paid:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Martin Kenel.....	M.	W.	Teacher (principal).....	\$720.00	12	\$720.00
Rhabana Stoup.....	F.	W.	Teacher.....	600.00	12	600.00
Cecilia Cameuzind.....	F.	W.	Assistant teacher.....	500.00	10	415.76
Meinrad Widmer.....	M.	W.	Industrial teacher.....	480.00	12	480.00
Nicholas Enz.....	M.	W.	Mechanical teacher.....	480.00	12	480.00
Xaveria Fischlin.....	F.	W.	Matron.....	360.00	10	300.00
Matilda Cattani.....	F.	W.	Seamstress.....	360.00	3	90.00
Augustina Schutterli.....	F.	W.	do.....	360.00	9	270.00
Scholastica Kuehner.....	F.	W.	Cook.....	360.00	12	360.00
Theresa Markle.....	F.	W.	Laundress.....	370.00	12	360.00
Total.....						4,075.76

Cannon Ball day-school is located 25 miles north of agency. The mid-day meal, prepared by the larger girls under the supervision of the female teacher, is given to the pupils. The enrollment in this school was 86 scholars (52 male and 34 female), with an

average attendance of 60 for the school year. The teachers are a married couple, who, with their family, live in a building attached to the school, and the Indians are materially benefited by the example of civilized life thus afforded them. Teachers' names and salaries are as follows:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Aaron C. Wells.....	M.	H.	Teacher.....	\$600.00	<i>Months.</i> 12	\$600
Josephine Wells.....	F.	W.	Assistant teacher	480.00	12	480
Total.....						1,080

Grand River day-school is located 40 miles southwest of agency. The mid-day meal is also given at this school, the meal being prepared in the same manner as at the Cannon Ball school. The teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Primeau (a married couple), employed the first nine months of the fiscal year, resigned on March 31 last, on account of Mrs. Primeau's health failing, and a widow lady and her son, both very competent, were appointed to the positions thus made vacant. This school is located in Sitting Bull's settlement, in the midst of the late hostile Sioux, and its influence over the people of that neighborhood is very apparent. The enrollment was 77 scholars (43 boys and 34 girls), with an average attendance of 58 for the school year. The following are the names, salaries, and time of teachers employed:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Louis Primeau.....	M.	H.	Teacher.....	\$600.00	<i>Months.</i> 9	\$450
Jennie Primeau.....	F.	W.	Assistant teacher.....	480.00	9	360
John M. Carignan.....	M.	W.	Teacher.....	600.00	3	150
Mary J. Clement.....	F.	W.	Assistant teacher	480.00	3	120
Total.....						1,080

No. 1 day-school is located 18 miles north of the agency, in a prosperous settlement of Upper Yanktonais. The teacher, Mrs. Van Solen, is a mixed-blood of the tribe, and a very thorough and painstaking teacher. She makes her school very attractive for the children, and is doing excellent service in that neighborhood. The enrollment was 41 scholars (22 boys and 19 girls), with an average attendance of 27 for the year. Teacher's name and salary as follows:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Maria L. Van Solen.....	F.	H.	Teacher	\$600.00	<i>Months.</i> 12	\$600.00

No. 2 day-school is located 3 miles north of the agency in a settlement of the Lower Yanktonais, and the teacher having had long experience in school work has conducted this school in a very satisfactory manner. The enrollment was 51 scholars (32 boys and 19 girls), with an average attendance of 34 for the year. The following is the name of the teacher and salary paid:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
E. P. McFadden.....	M.	W.	Teacher	\$600.00	<i>Months.</i> 12	\$600.00

No. 3 day-school, located 3 miles south of the agency, was erected in the spring of 1885, when the late hostile Sioux were encamped at that point; but they having since gradually abandoned that village and their old Indian life, locating upon claims along Grand River and Oak Creek, and not enough of them remaining to justify the expense of keeping a school there longer, it was therefore discontinued on the 30th of September last, and the building was moved to the industrial boarding school, where it is now used as a laundry. The enrollment at this school for the first quarter of the fiscal year was 20 scholars (7 boys and 13 girls), with an average attendance of 13. The teacher's name and salary was as follows:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Rosa Bearface.....	F.	I.	Teacher	\$600.00	<i>Months.</i> 3	\$150.00

St. Francis De Sales Mission day-school is located at Grand River at a point about 30 miles south of agency. The building is owned by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, and the school was conducted by that bureau for the first half of the fiscal year and from January 1 to June 30, 1888. The teacher was paid by the Government, the said bureau furnishing the fuel and a noon lunch for the pupils. The enrollment was 46 scholars (28 boys and 18 girls), with an average attendance of 16 for the school year. The following is the name of teacher and salary paid:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Emeran D. White.....	M.	I.	Teacher.....	\$600.00	<i>Months.</i> 6	\$300.00

The Dakota Mission day-school, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, located on Grand River at a point about 3½ miles southwest of agency, has been conducted by Miss M. C. Collins, a devoted and successful worker, assisted by Mr. Elias Gilbert (a full-blood Sisseton Sioux) a man of good sense and amiable disposition and an efficient helper in the elevation of his race. This school has been conducted without expense to the Government with an enrollment of 58 and an average attendance of 25 for the four months that it was in session.

In connection with the foregoing, it may be proper to add that there will be three new day-schools in operation at this agency the ensuing year, two of which will be Government and one mission. One of these Government buildings is located 15 miles west of agency and the other on the Upper Grand River at a point 50 miles southwest, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is erecting a building for school purposes at his St. Elizabeth's Mission on Oak Creek, which station is about 35 miles south. These three additional day-schools, when completed and opened for scholars, which we hope to see consummated at an early day, will afford the Indians of this agency materially increased school facilities.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work of this agency is chiefly under the direction of Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty, Roman Catholic bishop of Dakota, who has had four resident priests and three Sisters of Charity (other than those employed in the school work) stationed here throughout the past year. They have been maintained by the right reverend bishop and others interested in the christianization of the Indians at an expense to the mission of \$2,790.75. The reverend fathers report 200 baptisms the past year, of whom 55 were adults, and 20 marriages were solemnized according to the rites of the church. They also report a marked change for the better among the Indians in the steadily increasing numbers attending divine service, and a growing desire on the part of many for religious instructions, through which several healthful societies have been organized, the members of which are regular monthly communicants.

The American Missionary Association have two stations on Grand River, where regular Sunday and weekly services are held, and they have also erected during the past year a central mission station and hospital building near the agency. The missionary work of this religious body has been conducted by Rev. T. L. Riggs, Rev. G. W. Reed and wife, Miss M. C. Collins, and Mr. Elias Gilbert (a native catechist), all zealous

workers, at a cost of \$6,000 to the association, which amount includes \$4,000 for buildings.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, under the auspices of Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, had Rev. P. J. Deloria, a native minister, stationed at Saint Elizabeth's mission until January last, when ill health compelled him to abandon work for a time, and he was succeeded by a native teacher, who remained in charge until relieved by Rev. F. M. Weddell, who now has general supervision of the missionary work of the Episcopal church at this agency. The expense of this mission the past year will approximate \$600, apart from a new building costing \$1,500, which is now in course of erection. The Indians connected with this church manifest great devotedness to its doctrines.

SANITARY.

No epidemic has prevailed on the reservation the past year, and the general health of the Indians has been good. There were 163 births and 153 deaths, a large percentage of the deaths, as in preceding years, being from consumption and scrofula. The Indian mode of living, with irregularity of meals and wretched ventilation in their insufficiently lighted and floorless cabins, contributes largely to the development of those fatal diseases, and it is only to be wondered at that more do not die, and from the same causes. This death rate is likely to increase until better houses are provided. The crowded and over-heated condition of the cabins now occupied by the Indians, with the noxious impurities thus constantly taken into the lungs, must give way to more healthful habitations, where purer air may be inhaled, before a change for the better, in this respect, can be expected.

A hospital is very much needed at this agency, where persons requiring special medical attention could be brought for treatment. It would guaranty so much better care of the sick than is possible to give Indians at their homes that humanity calls for the erection of a hospital at every agency.

POLICE.

The Indian police force, consisting of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 28 privates, has given excellent satisfaction. Their efficiency is all that could be desired, considering the inadequate compensation they receive, and their usefulness is unquestioned by all who are familiar with the beneficial effects of this system of law and order among Indians.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court is now well organized and regular bi-weekly sessions held. Persons guilty of "Indian offenses" are brought before this court for trial; also all minor matters, such as misunderstandings or disputes between Indians, are here adjudicated. Each case is carefully investigated and judiciously passed upon, and during the past year not a single appeal to higher authority was asked for by the parties tried and sentenced. Forty-nine cases of Indian offenses have been thus tried the past year, and the parties punished either by close confinement in the agency guard-house or confinement at night and labor during the day for such period as the offense seemed to demand. The court commands the respect of all classes, and so healthful is it in maintaining order and in aiding our work that I would regard it as a serious loss to the service were it discontinued or its usefulness in any way impaired.

The two officers of our Indian police force being obliged to act as judges of this court is objectionable. The judges should be independent of the police organization, who necessarily have to make the arrests and bring the parties before the court for trial. The best men to be found at an agency should be selected for the office of judge, and they should receive a reasonable compensation for their services. This would give the court more dignity and relieve the officers of the police force from an embarrassing position.

CONCLUSION.

These Indians have made commendable progress in civilization the past year, their steadily increasing interest in stock-raising and farming, together with a universal desire for better habitations, being very noticeable. They are ready to labor when opportunities offer where a little money is to be earned, and they meet their obligations in a more independent and business-like manner than formerly.

General contentment has prevailed throughout the year with the exception of the uneasiness caused by the proposed opening of a portion of the Sioux reservation, as contemplated in the Sioux bill (H. R. 7315) of Fiftieth Congress, which to the Indians has been a matter of great importance and much anxiety, and their opposition to the

bill and anxiety for its non-ratification has kept them more or less unsettled for some time past. However, whilst persistently refusing to accept the act when recently presented to them for ratification, their conduct was respectful and very orderly throughout the councils held by the commission. Inadequate compensation and unsatisfactory conditions of payment are the principal objections of the Indians to the act, as much of the compensation proposed is believed to be already due under existing treaties.

The statistical report is transmitted herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 20, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fifth and last annual report.

* * * * *

CONDITION OF INDIANS 1884 AND 1888 CONTRASTED.

In concluding my labors it may not be improper to hastily review the changes in the last four years at this agency. In doing this I will not distort the facts. The Department and the public from this review will be able to judge whether four years have produced such results as to justify the expenditure of the time and money spent upon the Indians during this time, and also whether such results give the friends engaged in Indian work hope for their future elevation to a condition of self-support and qualification for citizenship.

When I came the chiefs were the dominating power on the reservation. They called the people together often in council, arranged a programme, appointed their orators to present their views to the agent, and every week would insist upon having a council with the agent. At these councils they would tell the agent what he ought to do. While they now occasionally hold a council, yet but few Indians attend, and they never dictate to the agent, and only on important occasions ever ask to meet him in council. The appointment by me of a board of advisers of two intelligent Indians from each of the eight bands, presided over by a chief, did much towards crushing their power. This evoked from the chiefs and their following strenuous opposition, resulting in petitions and appeals to the Department for a new agent. But the agent was not disturbed nor the board disbanded; it still acts with the agent in promoting good order, in encouraging children to attend the Government school, and in advising him of affairs in their respective localities. Then the chiefs were at war with the agent in his efforts to fill up the school, and in breaking up old customs which were at variance with farming, but now without exception the seven remaining chiefs are his warmest friends, and not only support him but are doing good work by encouraging the Indians in their efforts at farming. Then the chiefs asked the Department for a new agent. Since, and lately, they sent a petition to the Commissioner, of their own volition, to have him retained as long as he lives, signed by numerous Indians. Now they are the friends of the school, and aid in influencing children to attend. Then the chiefs were opposed to the allotment of the lands of the reservation in severalty. Now not only are all in favor of it, but also, I think without exception, every Indian man on the reservation.

Then some of the chiefs, as also numerous Indians in large gangs, were in the habit of making visits to surrounding agencies, staying many weeks at a time. Now, and for the last three years, this custom has been broken up, and the Indians are only allowed to go in severalty at long intervals, and not without sufficient cause, such as visiting a sick relative, or to get a horse given them, or on some business, but never for the sole purpose of visiting. Then the Indians in large numbers would hang around the agent's office, reclining in shady places smoking the historic pipe, living over again, by relating past experiences, their former lives, remaining all day, and this was a common occurrence. Now, except on issue days (once a week), save a very few old Indians, they are seldom seen at the agency. Then the blanket Indians were in the ascendancy. Now there are not more than two or three on the reservation, and these are old men. Then it was a common thing to see the young men of the tribe, known here as "haubeaux," with blanket or sheet, according to the season, in paint, feathers, and ornaments, with a streamer of scarlet cloth suspended from their backs, about ten inches wide, trailing the ground,

posing about the corners of the buildings and fences at the agency, and in this full courting costume watching for an opportunity to lay siege to the affections and chastity of some young Indian maiden. Now such a spectacle is never seen. Then the "medicine man" held high carnival on the reservation, and by his conjurings and beating of pans and blowing of horns over the sick to frighten away the evil spirit that afflicted the prostrate victim, was not long in extinguishing life; but now, while this dire evil still lingers among some of the old heathen Indians, it is but the mere shadow of what it was four years ago. Then, on the death of an Indian, the property of the household, frequently extending to horses and other stock, was either given away by the surviving relatives to prove their deep sorrow, or was carried away by those who had lingered about the house as mourners. Now this pernicious custom is almost wholly broken up. This has been difficult to eradicate. Through my police I take charge of the property, or if carried away reclaim it.

Then the grass-dance was a prominent feature at the agency. Always Saturday nights the drum was heard until a late hour, and some weeks nearly every night were their festivities indulged in, and so frenzied would some of the Indians become in reciting and listening to the heroic tales of olden times that valuable property would be given away in attestation of their appreciation and as evidence of their courage. These dances were demoralizing to all industries. They were more than this. They were captivating to the young and destructive of good morals. Young girls, by the beating of the drum and the almost nude condition of the dancers, were enticed to the dance-house and readily fell victims to Indian lust. So long had this dance with the accompanying dog-feast been the reigning pleasure of my Indians, and so persistent were they in keeping it up in spite of all the missionaries, agent, police, and board of advisers could do to break it up, that I saw but one of two ways to end it. My military force I could tear down the house, and if the dance was resumed elsewhere, by soldiers expel the dancers. Next by interesting the Indians in farming to such an extent as should wean them from the dance. I preferred the latter method. I am pleased to state that without any interference by me or orders the dance-house was torn down last spring, and there has not been any dancing at the agency this summer, except the dance on the prairie at their celebration on the 4th day of July. While there is still some dancing at small gatherings on other parts of the reservation I am satisfied the custom is dying out, and will soon, among the Yanktons, be buried with many other of their old heathen ways that have been dropped within the last few years. Farming, a home, the accumulation of property, a higher social and political status, a feeling of manhood, a consciousness that they have the capacity to do and act for themselves, freed from tribal dictation, will wean them from those old customs which have served to keep them in their normal condition. Wacka, the expert dancer of the tribe, one of the wildest Indians on the reservation when I came, and for his misconduct I had to put him in jail, has had his hair cut, has given up dancing, and is living nicely on his little farm. I could mention others who have done the same thing. These changes are a source of much gratification.

Another important change for the better, inspiring hope that it may become universal, has occurred during the last four years. I refer to the family relations between husband and wife. The women are treated by the head of the family with much more respect than they were when I came among them. At that time a very large majority of men were living with their women without other marriage than that which comes of taking a woman to wife "Indian fashion," as it is called, simply by being with her without that solemnity which attaches to a formal marriage. Some of these men and women after living together in this way for years, have lately been married by a minister of the gospel. Ministerial marriages are now frequent, and the social position of the woman is thereby elevated. The husband, in place of treating her as his slave as he formerly did, makes her his companion. Much credit is due to the missionary ministers here for this change. A few of the old Indians still have plural wives, but this vile practice has become practically extinct among the middle-aged and younger men. Instances occasionally still occur of "throwing away" women who have served as wives, but the last four years have wrought a great reform in this. The imprisonment of four men in jail at one time for the crime of sexual intercourse, at the instigation of the husband, with the abandoned wife, had a most salutary influence in checking this evil.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIAN COURT.

On September 11, 1834, I organized a court for the trial of Indian offenses, under rules and regulations formulated by the Interior Department. This court was and is composed of three full-blood Indians, selected for their ability, honesty, and influence among the Indians. So far the judges have served without any compensation. The late appropriation by Congress giving them a small stipend for their future service will enable the agent to retain the court. During these nearly four years there have been forty-one cases tried before this court, and twelve persons imprisoned in the agency jail for periods of from four to thirty days. At first the court was bitterly opposed by the

older class of Indians, but now there is general acquiescence in its organization and submission to its rulings. It is worthy of note that during the first twelve months after the organization of the court there were fourteen trials before it, and for the last twelve months there were only three. Trials and punishment have inspired a wholesome fear, which has a restraining influence in checking offenses.

PHYSICAL CONDITION AND CHANGES.

Four years ago all the Government freight for the agency was delivered by white men, the larger portion of this by steam-boat at uncertain intervals and so late in the season that the Indians suffered exceedingly from the cold for want of their annuity goods. Upon representing this fact to the Department and requesting that the freight be delivered at the nearest railroad point, and as a sheer act of justice that the Indians be allowed to haul it at fair compensation, authority was obtained for them to do the hauling at the rate of 30 cents per hundred pounds, the haul being 30 miles or 1 cent per mile per hundred pounds. In the summer of 1886 they hauled the first freight. Up to this time they have delivered for the Government from the railroad 617,116 pounds for which they have been paid \$1,851.34. To this may be added 205,705 pounds hauled on purchases of lumber, coal, etc., bought in open market and contract to be delivered by the vendors, at the same rate per hundred, \$617.11. Total, \$2,468.46 for the two years, 1886-'87, or \$1,234.22 a year. This money was so much clear gain to the Indians, and did them a great deal of good. An industry has been established which will last as long as there is freight to haul to the agency. Safe, careful, and honest, the trip made in a day and a half when required, they are just as reliable as white men in this branch of labor.

Believing that all agency industries possible for Indians to perform should be carried forward by them, I have extended every facility in my power to aid them. Labor, with corresponding results not only becomes a teacher, but the compensation derived stimulates additional labor. Self-support is the objective point to be reached. Work without adequate recompense would place it beyond their grasp. Hence they have been paid liberally for putting up hay for the Government, delivering wood, and for their wheat. In the last four years they have cut, cured, and put into stack for the beef cattle and agency stock 2,021 tons of hay at \$2.50 a ton. Total paid them, \$5,052.50. In the same time they have delivered at the agency 1,716 cords of wood varying in price from \$2.50 to \$2.75 and \$3 a cord, for which they have been paid \$4,840.60. They have also sold to the agent, to be ground into flour and issued to the Indians, 207,365 pounds of wheat, for which they were paid for a part 60 cents a bushel, but for the larger part 75 cents; total \$2,362.39. Formerly the flour for issue was bought for the Indians, but since they have advanced in farming the wheat they raise, so far as required by the Government, is purchased at encouraging figures and ground at the agency mill for this purpose. Last year by reason of the drought their crop was almost a total failure and none was bought by me.

THE SHOPS AND THE INDIAN EMPLOYÉS.

Since I came I have established a harness and shoe shop combined, and employ two Indian young men to carry it on. I found the Indians with their harness tied up with strings, there not being any place on the reservation where they could obtain leather nor any place where they could get them repaired. Shoes and boots, which are now worn largely by the Indians, especially in winter, when they could be no longer worn without repairs, were thrown away. The shop is intended for a repair shop only.

I have also dispensed with a white man for blacksmith at a salary of \$720 a year, who had one Indian apprentice at \$240 a year. This shop is now carried on by an Indian blacksmith at a salary of \$300 a year, and an apprentice at a salary of \$240 a year. There has been paid out for Indian labor at the carpenter, blacksmith, tin, and harness shops during the last four years, including Indian miller and Indian assistant engineer, also for Indian police service, Indian teachers in school and irregular Indian labor, \$26,531.52.

In order to show at a glance the amount paid to the Indians of this agency during the last four years by the Government in money for produce and labor, I present a tabulated statement:

Paid them for—

Hauling—two years only	\$2,468.45
Hay	5,052.50
Wood	4,840.60
Wheat—three years only	2,362.39
Labor	26,531.52
Total	41,255.46

By these figures it will be seen what the Department has done through the agent towards aiding the Indians. All of this large sum of money has been paid them for labor and its products, and for work alone an average of \$6,632.88 a year, none of which, I think I am safe in saying, has been paid out foolishly for trinkets, but very largely for food and clothing. This is greatly in excess of the amount paid them prior to 1884 during the same length of time for labor and the results of their industry.

But this is not all that has been done towards making them self-sustaining. During the same time the Department, with an appreciation of their necessities and as an economical measure to prepare them for providing for themselves and families by placing the means in their hands to bring this about, has distributed among them 120 yoke of work cattle, 99 American brood-mares, 354 assorted plows, 141 sets of harness, 67 two-horse farm wagons, 24 harrows, and numerous hay-forks, hoes, etc. There has also been bought and retained by the agent for their use, 22 mowers, 8 reapers, 10 sulky rakes, 1 hay stacker, and 2 thrashing-machines.

TEEPES AND HOUSES.

When I came to the agency the five hundred families were living in teepees and log houses with dirt roofs and dirt floors, and, with the exception of two small frame houses, this manner of living was universal. But a few of the log houses were really habitable by reason of the leakage from the roofs, thereby in stormy weather keeping their dirt floors, on which the most of them slept, wet, causing much sickness and death, especially among the children. Upon my application to the Department the Indians were promptly furnished with 55,000 feet of sheathing, 300,000 shingles, 79,744 feet of dimension lumber, 25,077 feet of ship-lap, 80,200 feet of flooring, 400 glazed sash, 118 kegs of nails, and door-trimmings for building and repairing their houses. With this material I built and repaired last year 143 Indian houses with white and Indian labor. In cases where the logs which composed the body of the houses were sawed or hewed and sound, the roofs of such were taken off and rafters with shingles were substituted. Gable ends with double thickness of pine were built. Flooring of matched and dressed pine was laid for floors, new doors and windows put in, and the house was complete. The average cost of these houses when finished was about \$80. A number of small frame houses were also built. For the first time in the history of these Indians, to the extent of the houses I built and repaired in this way, they have a shingle roof over their heads and a wooden floor under their feet. They were made comfortable; raised from filth and consequent sickness to the first step of a hopeful civilization. The work should not stop here, but continue until every Indian family on the reservation is provided with a suitable house. Timber has become too scarce and valuable for fuel to build any more log houses. Small frame houses of at least two rooms should hereafter be built for them. It is believed that they can be put up at a cost of about \$200 each. Fifty should be built at an early day.

It will thus be seen that the situation of the Indians in August, 1884, and at the close of the fiscal year 1883 is so marked by a moral and physical change as to give assurance that the Yanktons, so long in ignorance and superstition, ere long will be qualified for citizenship, and in place of living in teepees and idleness and rioting in heathen customs, they will have houses for their dwelling places, cultivated fields for their labor, and the true God for their worship.

THE RESERVATION.

There seems to be a surprising ignorance, among otherwise intelligent people, as to the location of the Yankton Sioux Reservation. It lies along the Missouri River, commencing at the mouth of Choteau Creek, 45 miles above the city of Yankton, Dak., and extending up the river 30 miles; thence north to a point; thence easterly to a point on Choteau Creek (miscalled a river in the treaty); thence down the creek to the place of beginning, so as to include 400,000 acres. The Government survey of the boundaries described in the treaty embrace 431,000 acres, which the Indians claim and control. The agency is located on the river in about the center of the reservation east and west. Along the river front, including the meanderings, the reservation is 35 miles long; and extending back from the agency from 15 to 20 miles in width, depending upon where the Choteau Creek is crossed, as its course is southeast by south from the headwaters to where it empties into the Missouri River. There are two Choteau Creeks, Wet and Dry Choteaus, both heading outside the reservation about 4 miles apart, and running towards each other until they form a confluence about 4 miles from the mouth. Neither of these streams can be called a river, as they are fordable at all seasons except in case of high waters from heavy rains or melting snows in the spring. The valleys of each are wide, affording grass which will in an ordinarily good season give an average of two

tons of hay to the acre. Many thousand acres are now covered with a heavy crop of grass, which could be profitably utilized by my Indians in making hay for the Eastern market. At no distant day this, it is believed, will be one of the leading industries of the reservation. I will make mention of this in another part of this report. These valleys are found, in places where they have been cultivated, to yield large corn crops, and are also adapted to the raising of wheat, oats, and all the ordinary vegetables grown in Dakota. The entire reservation with the exception of the bluffs along the river and creeks, which constitute only a very small part of it, is rich in all that goes to make successful farming.

THE TREATY.

Thirteen of the chiefs and leading men representing the Yankton Sioux Indians assembled in Washington in the winter of 1857-'58, and after six months, to wit, on April 19, 1858, concluded a treaty by which they surrendered all their lands in Dakota and accepted the land above described as their future home. The terms and conditions of the treaty were most liberal on the part of the Government towards the Indians. It protects them in the peaceable possession of said land, also agrees to pay them \$65,000 per annum for ten years, \$40,000 per annum for the next ten years, \$25,000 per annum for the next ten years, and \$15,000 per annum during the next twenty years, making a total of \$1,600,000 in annuities in the period of fifty years. Thirty years of treaty annuities have passed, leaving only twenty, and but \$15,000 a year of payments. A great work remains to be done to make the Indians fully self-supporting. The \$15,000 a year will not go far in providing them with subsistence, clothing, agricultural implements, teams, and houses. With thirty years of reservation life these Indians should be farther advanced than they are. With no disposition to sit in judgment upon any of my predecessors, I must be allowed to say that these Indians have been sadly neglected by some of them, by not providing, with the large funds at their command, for their better comfort, and in not getting more of them settled on farms and larger tillage. It is still fresh in the minds of the Indians that their annuities in money and goods in their early settlement were appropriated for individual enterprises and private purposes by those who were under the highest moral and legal obligation to be honest in the disbursement of these funds. I do not speak at random, but from the sworn testimony of persons before an authorized commission. The Indians have not only been grossly wronged, but greatly neglected. This largely accounts for their not being further advanced under the liberal provisions of the treaty.

PA-LA-NE-A-PA-PE.

This man's name stands at the head of the treaty. He was then, as he was up to the time of his death, head chief of the Yankton Sioux Indians. The old chief was familiarly known as "Old Strike," being an abbreviation of "Struck by the Ree." The Ree Indians were the hereditary enemies of the Yanktons. For a long series of years this enmity had existed. Occupying adjoining hunting-grounds, their open warfare never ceased, and down to the time of the treaty their battles were numerous and frequent. It is considered the bravest act an Indian can do while a battle is in progress to advance in the face of flying arrows and strike the enemy after he has fallen. This was done by a Ree warrior after this young chief was badly wounded. Hence his name Pa-la-ne-a-pa-pe, or Struck by the Ree. It has been stated that he was scalped at this time. Credence is given to this statement from the fact that the famous old chief always wore a handkerchief covering the top of his head. Unusual among Indians, he was bald, but he and his friends deny that he was ever scalped. Pa-la-ne-a-pa-pe was a remarkable man. Gifted with oratory which never failed to move his audience, and made forcible by his striking illustrations, he spoke on great occasions in a loud tone of voice, always self-possessed, never hesitating for a word, and in a manner so earnest and with words so incisive that he was able to carry the Indians with him, even as against the propositions of commissioners clothed with authority to do that which would seem to be for the benefit of the tribe. This power of oratory was illustrated here nearly four years ago, when a commission, raised under an act of Congress to ascertain whether the Indians were willing to dispose of a part of their reservation, visited the agency. Ex-Governor Edmonds and Judge Shannon represented the commission, and both were well known to the Indians and highly esteemed by them. The short, sententious speech of "Strike," in reply to the commissioners against their proposition, not only confounded them, but so excited the Indians that they abruptly left the council.

He was always true to his convictions: nor could he be influenced by power, frightened by threats, or propitiated by flattery or the promise of reward. He did not willingly conform to the new order of things which demanded a surrender of his authority over his people, but was willing, as he stated to me when I first came here, to divide his authority and

he and I be agent. Then he was not only opposed to the children attending school, but harangued the people on issue days to prevent them attending. When I called the Indians together in large numbers in order to read them that provision of the treaty which compels them to send their children to school nine months of the year, although the old chief was present to make a speech in opposition to the school, true to the treaty which he had signed, he changed front, and said that the treaty had been buried in the ground a long time and it was now dug up, and he had made it, and as it required the children to go to school, they must go. The next day I furnished him and his old friend Joint a team, and they went over the reservation compelling, so far as they could, the parents to send their children to school. The school was soon filled. It was with difficulty that he adjusted himself to the change of reservation life. When he learned that the people were obliged to work for a living he became the earnest advocate of farming industries.

His influence was not confined to the Yankton branch of the Sioux, but extended among the Sioux everywhere. He was often consulted by other chiefs, through messengers sent a long distance to obtain his views on important matters. If war against the whites was the question pending, this good chief would always advise against it. It is said of him that many years ago he prevented a branch of the Sioux from going to war by his words and the valuable presents he sent to the chiefs. Always in time of Indian raids against white people or wars with the Government he was able to control his Indians and keep them from joining the hostiles. Soon after the Minnesota massacre in 1862, when the Government sent soldiers into the field to capture and chastise the Santees, he was prompt in aiding by his encouraging words fifty of his best young men to join the army as scouts, who did valuable service to the Government. Pa-la-ne-a-pa-pe was always brave in battling for the right according to his convictions. Surrounding tribes with whom he was at peace appealed to him in vain to join their war parties. Large presents in horses, dazzling temptations of booty failed to shake him from his purpose. As a nation and people we shall never be able to know how much we are indebted to this man.

For the last two years he was confined to his home, very deaf and totally blind. On Sunday morning, July 29, 1888, as the darkness of night disappeared before the light of coming day, the spirit of this man peacefully passed away. In his earlier years he embraced the Catholic faith, in which he lived and died. On Sunday afternoon a large number of Indians and all the employes of the agency assembled in the Presbyterian Church, where a funeral sermon in the Dakota language was preached by the Rev. John P. Williamson from the text found in II Sam: 3:38. "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

In his life he received appropriate medals from President Buchanan and President Grant, having been in Washington during the administration of each. His father, also a great chief, was the recipient of a medal from President Jefferson in 1808, and this and one of his own, at his request, was buried with him. The exact age of Pa-la-ne-a-pa-pe is not known. From the best data I think he was over ninety years old, but less than ninety-five. While we are raising monuments to perpetuate the memories of the country's fallen heroes the Government should erect one to commemorate the virtues of this great and good Indian chief. This would not only be a deserving tribute to his noble Indian manhood, but would teach surrounding Indians in all time to come that their Great father was also mindful of the heroic virtues of the red man.

Other notable events have occurred during the year, which, under my instructions, it is my duty to mention.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

When writing my last annual report there was much opposition by some of the Indians to allotting of lands in severalty under the late act of Congress. The surveyors were twice driven from the field by Indians who were sent out for this purpose by some of the old chiefs and those who were affiliated with them in their opposition. There was but one way to suppress these openly hostile demonstrations. Explanations and efforts to conciliate the obstructionists had proved futile. The presence of the military from Fort Randall, 15 miles distant, became a necessity. The facts were made known to the Department, and this course suggested and approved as a last resort. Accordingly two companies of soldiers were ordered down from Fort Randall, who camped at the agency and remained about two months, ready to render any aid which should be required to the surveyors, or in protecting the persons or property of those who desired allotments. Such had been openly threatened with violence to person and destruction of property in case they took their lands in severalty. But the presence of the officers and soldiers was sufficient. Their services were never required. A radical change in the minds of the Indians at once took place. The surveyors were now interrupted in their work. The allotment began, and the two parties in the field could not run their lines fast enough to satisfy the Indians. The chiefs and leading men of the opposition

all wanted their lands set apart to them. The work was continued until the cold weather and frozen ground made it impracticable to proceed. At the close of the season there was not an Indian on the reservation who did not want to take his allotment. Much credit is due to Col. E. W. Bannister, United States inspector, who made his appearance at the agency about the time the Indians were driving the surveyors from the field. Conciliation is always the best policy in dealing with Indians, but when this fails, with the Indians clearly in the wrong, prompt, decisive action becomes necessary. There must be no yielding to Indian whims nor compromise to gratify Indian caprice, at the sacrifice of law and good government. Inspector Bannister talked to the large gatherings of Indians who twice met him in council as their friend, convinced most of them of the benefits which would result from allotments, and was unyielding in his position that the law should be maintained which secured entire immunity to person and property of those who took their lands, as provided by act of Congress.

Before finishing this report I hope to be able to give the number of those to whom was assigned their land, but the roll being in Washington I am not now able to do so. Probably one-fourth of the Indians had their lands set off to them. No work has yet been done this summer towards allotting lands to the balance. It is desirable that the work be completed at an early day, as the non-allottees are anxious to secure their lands.

Much dissatisfaction was openly expressed by the Indians having small strips of timber on their claims by the instructions of the special agent to the surveyors not to allot any timber. They claimed that it was an injustice to them after having taken claims embracing small patches of timber bordering on a small water course, and protecting it for twenty years, that such patches should be denied them and left open in common for all Indians, who at once availed themselves of the privilege by cutting it down and hauling it to the settlements for sale. I did not agree with the special agent in these instructions to the surveyors. The timber along the banks of the Missouri River, it was understood, should be free to all the Indians to use for fuel and other useful purposes, but to appropriate the timber on an Indian's claim for common use by any and all Indians I considered not only unjust, but in violation of the spirit of the law and the instructions governing allotments.

FARMING.

There has never been, since my connection with the agency, such a disposition to take claims, build houses, break prairie, and raise crops as the past year. With few exceptions, confined to the old Indians, and these exceptions are rare, all of my married male adult Indians are now either located on farms or small patches, and to a greater or less extent cultivate the soil. This does not include agency Indian employes, although some of them, through their relatives, still do some farming. The allotment of land in severalty has done very much towards stimulating this industry. The repair and building of Indian houses has also materially aided in bringing about this desirable change from idleness to labor. The positive exclusion of Indians from visiting other Indian agencies in gangs has also been a potent factor in the good work. The liberal issue of work-oxen, brood-mares, wagons, harness, and plows has encouraged the Indians by placing in their hands the means to cultivate the soil.

The cutting down their supplies of subsistence, the pinchings of hunger which they suffered during the year, had the effect to wake them up to a realization of the necessity for labor for bread for their children, of whom they are very fond. Last year they raised but little by reason of the drouth; the wheat crop a failure, corn not more than a fourth of a crop. Vegetables suffered from the same cause. Pinched as they were for food through a long, severely cold winter, they bravely bore up and made few complaints. While I sympathized with them, I admired their courage and patience. The Department promptly responded to my application for seed wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes for spring crops. One thousand bushels of wheat, 1,000 of oats, 200 of corn, and 500 of potatoes were purchased and issued to them in ample time for seeding. The most of this was sowed and planted, but if by reason of hunger a few of the potatoes were eaten by the children no Indian was punished for this violation of good faith, prompted by the demands of a higher law.

The result of the seeding and planting is most gratifying. The season was favorable for all small grain, now harvested and securely stacked. The acreage was larger than ever before and the yield satisfactory. The corn crop promises well, but early frost may injure it. By reason of continued rains for about twenty days the corn has continued to grow when it should have been hardening. The sod corn is unusually good. The corn on old ground where cultivated is far above the average crops in this country, but Indians will neglect to plow their corn, and many fields show bad farming. Not nearly all are in this condition, but it is painful to see corn that only needed cultivation to produce a good yield struggling to show its tassels above the weeds.

The fifty breaking plows I issued this spring have done good service. I could profitably have issued one hundred. The Indians clamored for them, saying they wanted to enlarge their fields, others saying they had taken claims and must have a breaking plow to turn over the sod in order to raise a crop of sod corn. It is an unpleasant duty for the agent to discriminate when there are so many that are needy and deserving. The issue of breaking plows and a large quantity of fence wire to protect their crops may be mentioned, also, as among the things that have contributed to increased farming this season. The present fruitful season, a fair return for their work, will go far towards establishing the Indians in farming as the only reliable means of support. This must be their dependence. The lesson can not be too often impressed upon them. I refer to statistics accompanying this report for acreage cultivated, land broken, houses built, fences made, and yield of crop. While I fear these important items have not been as carefully gathered as they should have been, yet it is believed none are in excess of the actual facts.

HAY INDUSTRY.

The western, northern, and eastern parts of the reservation will yield a heavy crop of grass each year. Along this line just outside the reservation and coming down to the line are the farms of settlers, who, in spite of the most watchful care consistent with other duties, not only herd their stock with herders who are on the alert to detect the approach of a policeman, but also slip across the line and cut the grass for hay and haul it away without delay. This is in violation of the law and creates dissatisfaction among the Indians. The grass grows from 2 to 4 feet in height and so closely that in these natural meadows 3 tons of cured hay to the acre is not an unusual yield. By reason of this, when the grass becomes dry late in the autumn, the prairie fires which sweep over the reservation in November are appalling, and often extend down to the very edge of the agency, doing no inconsiderable damage.

It occurred to me that much of this grass could be utilized and turned to profitable account by and for the Indians. Accordingly I estimated for 6 mowers, 3 horse-rakes, and other machinery at a cost of \$500, which includes 1 hay-stacker, and started a hay camp on the north side of the reservation, 6 miles from Armour, and 5 miles from Delmont, both railroad stations, and invited so many of my Indians as could work profitably to go out and make hay, on condition that when the hay was sold by me they were to be paid pro rata, according to the time of each. This was a new idea, and like all new projects, when first presented to Indians, did not strike them favorably, mainly because they could not just see when they were to be paid nor how much they were to receive for their work. The object in inaugurating this enterprise was threefold. First, to turn this grass into money by Indian labor only, for the benefit of those who worked. Second, to find employment for a number of young men who at the hay-making time would otherwise be idle; and, third, to teach them industry and the profitable results which accrue from labor. About the last of July 25 laborers, with their families, moved onto the hay ground, mowed off some 3 acres, carefully raked up the hay, and here planted their lodges. The colony consists of 23 teepees, and 70 persons, including women and children. They are in charge of Mr. Bates, additional farmer, who is very much interested in making the enterprise a success. So far the continuous rains have been very damaging. The weather now seems settled and the Indians are in better heart. With good weather for sixty days, the hay season, I believe 2,000 tons of hay could be put in the stack. This at the depot is worth \$5,000. When this industry was first contemplated, my intention was to purchase a baling machine and have the Indians bale it and send it direct to market, but as this would involve quite an additional outlay of money, and as the enterprise was an experiment, I concluded to put up the hay and sell it in bulk, and allow another party living in Armour to press and bale it and deliver in bales, which the Indians can do at \$2.50 a ton and be well paid for their labor.

The shipment to the East of prairie hay in bales from the natural hay fields of Dakota has become an important industry. The blue-joint and other nutritious grasses grown along the James River and other streams are becoming appreciated, and to a great extent are taking the place of timothy and clover. When the feeding qualities of the blue-joint hay are fully understood by feeders and horsemen, timothy and clover, prolific source of "heaves," will have to yield, and this hay, which I know from long experience with both is superior for horses, will practically exclude all tame hay from the market. If the enterprise now started for the first time proves to be a success, it is fair to presume that the making and shipping of hay for market will become a permanent Indian industry whereby the Indians will be the better able to support themselves. At least 15,000 tons of grass, every ton of which is better feed for horses than timothy, could be cut on the headwaters of the Choteaus this season, none of which would be more than 8 miles from a railroad station.

The machinery bought will be needed by the Government for the Indians and to put up hay for the beef-cattle; so that in case of an entire failure of the experiment no risk

was incurred. I visit the camp, 25 miles from agency, every week. The Indians are good workers; understand making, curing, and stacking hay. Changes will be made so as to give others a chance to earn something. To feed all these Indians is the one great problem. Their rations are wholly inadequate. I have purchased with their consent flour, bacon, sugar, and coffee at the store, to be paid for out of the sale of the hay, but as an Indian is always hungry my purchases have been too light to satisfy them. I have given this subject considerable prominence in this report for the reason that in view of the future source of supplies, the treaty annuity curtailed from \$25,000 a year to \$15,000 after this year, the frequent failure in crops, the Government and the Indians should look to this resource from the sale of hay as one of the chief means for subsisting them.

SALE OF SURPLUS LANDS.

The allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians of this reservation is now well assured and the work necessary to apportion out the land to which each Indian is entitled needs only to be done to make the allotment complete. Upon the supposition that 200,000 acres will be required for this purpose, the question may be very pertinently asked, What is to be done with the remaining 230,000 acres? Four years ago, while there were a few Indians, advanced thinkers, who believed that the land should be allotted in severalty, yet none had the courage to advocate publicly this new departure. At that time none among them were found who favored selling any part of the reservation. Gradually, step by step, by object-lessons representing the thing taught and not the thing itself, these Indians became educated up to believe, and adopted as true, that the allotment plan was best adapted to their needs, and hence all now accept it. The sale of a part of the reservation was a more delicate subject, and when mentioned by commissioners sent here for that purpose almost threw the chiefs and head men into spasms. The visions of broken treaties, of pushing them back, first from Minnesota into Iowa, then to the west bank of the Missouri River, then into Dakota, then into a corner huddled together on a small reservation, as the old chief put it, and now to sell a part of their land, the next step would be into the river, sprung up like so many ghosts and prevented even discussion of the subject. But another change has come over them. A very large majority of the Indians, and I think I am safe in saying the most if not all of them, after the allotment is completed, are in favor of selling, in case an acceptable plan can be presented, the remainder of the reservation. The position taken by the Indians at Standing Rock in resisting the proposition of the commission now in the field may have some influence upon the older Indians of this agency; but isolated in interest and intercourse from these northern Sioux, I am still of the opinion they can be made to see that a sale of the surplus land of the reservation will be for their highest good. Indians are timid; made so by repeated wrongs in the past. Any radical proposition which has for its object a change of their relations with the Government, growing out of treaty stipulations, is not only looked upon with suspicion but positive disfavor. While we may know that time and circumstances make these changes necessary for the Indian's own good, yet he is slow in comprehending it. Convince him by kindly words and patient attention to his arguments, always answered in a conciliatory spirit, and he will yield to the superior wisdom of the white man. This policy enables me to say that were the allotment of lands on this reservation now completed, there would be little or no difficulty in obtaining the consent of the Indians to sell the remainder on some just basis to them.

And why should it not be sold when the fact is that the Yanktons nor their descendants will ever want it for tillage or pasturage? They are not increasing in population and are seven hundred souls less than when they settled here thirty years ago. Small farms well tilled should be the lesson taught them. With 230,000 acres lying idle, the influence upon the Indians is not healthful to good farming. Rich in land, their children heirs to large possessions, there would be little incentive for the fathers to work more than to appease present hunger, and the children would grow up in idleness as heirs apparent to large landed estates.

The 230,000 acres ought to bring an average, at a low estimate, of \$4.50 an acre, or, in round numbers, \$1,035,000. No better land can be found in Dakota for farming. It should be sold in quarter-sections only, and to none but actual settlers. One other condition should be attached—none but men with known good character for sobriety, honesty, and good farming should be allowed to buy and settle among the Indians. This condition could be enforced by a board appointed for that purpose, before whom each purchaser should appear and convince that he possessed these qualifications of character, without which no man ought to be allowed to settle among the Indians. The fund arising from the sale, under the direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, could be so invested as to constitute a perpetual fund for the benefit of the Indians in building houses, purchasing farming implements, and the education of their children.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The school under its present management continues to increase in interest. Each year adds new proof of the progress of the children and the benefits to them and their parents through school influences. There has been some friction between the superintendent and teachers which was not only unpleasant to both, but subversive of that respect and courteous bearing towards each other which should ever be maintained between the head and subordinates in school work. By reason of this, in March last Mr. Selden, the superintendent, through me, tendered his resignation, which was not accepted by the Department. It was not claimed that the teachers were not competent or efficient in the discharge of all their duties, thoroughly interested in their work, and performing it in a manner which reflected the highest credit upon the school, bringing the children forward, as shown by the closing exercises, to a degree of proficiency never before witnessed. The trouble arose from a disinclination to observe and cheerfully submit to the rules which had been established with my approval defining the discipline which should apply to the teachers, especially confining them within reasonable limits in their social intercourse with the outside world. This curtailed privileges which the teachers and some of their agency friends thought should not be interfered with. Believing that in no sense should the lady teachers at the Government school be society women, and that their thought and ambition should be concentrated in their work, I sustained the superintendent in the enforcement of a discipline which demanded not only this but entire obedience to his orders and respect for his position. One lady among the three was more pronounced in her opposition than either of the others. I think the disaffection came mainly from her. This lady I did not renominate for the next school year, but did each of the others, believing that with these there would not be further trouble, and also that an entire change of teachers would be detrimental to the highest good of the school. It is always desirable in school work that there be social harmony between all who bear official relations to each other, but people take "dislikes," and unpleasant feeling may result and lead, unfortunately, to dissensions to the discredit of both parties. Yet with duty well performed this want of fraternal feeling should not constitute grounds for removal. Hence the reappointment of the two lady teachers.

The opposition by the Indians, which was open and defiant a few years ago, to their children attending the school has entirely ceased. The only trouble now encountered in gathering in children comes from the want of appreciation of the benefits which accrue to them and a reluctance they have in parting from them, as all Indians are extremely fond of their children. For a detailed statement of the attendance during the school year and the progress made, as also the industries carried on, including the acreage of the school farm, crops, and prospects, I refer to the report of Mr. Selden, accompanying this report. I will only add in this connection that the school has satisfied its friends. It has been brought up from a very low standard to occupy a position among Government reservation schools second to none, as is the testimony of all who have visited it in connection with other schools. The children are taken from the camps and by school instruction and school influences are reclaimed from a life of idleness, filth, and ignorance and molded into industrious, tidy, intelligent, English-speaking boys and girls.

Ever since the school was established, eight years ago, the children have been taught in the English language. The order of the Commissioner excluding the vernacular from all Indian schools, while it has been severely criticised, is the foundation of all future usefulness for the present and succeeding generations. Advancing industries, qualifications for citizenship, and, I unhesitatingly say, an enlightened Christianity must be built on this foundation. Surrounded by English-speaking people, with whom the Indians must come in contact, success in trade, commerce, and all kinds of business depends upon the ability to speak and write the English language. Nothing interests my Indians so much as to know that they are learning to speak English. As all useful progress is based on this, in all Indian schools, as in this, the effort to advance the children in this knowledge of English should dominate. To do this successfully the vernacular must not only be ignored, but the children who persist in speaking it when they can use the English ought to be punished. In view of the inevitable which must surround all the Indians of this country in the near future, all Indian tongues and languages should be banished as fast as possible. The work must begin in the schools, and whether Government, contract, or mission schools the utter exclusion of the vernacular ought to be maintained. The Indians of this country, by repeated decisions of the courts, are the wards of the Government, and as such are subject to its management and control. White people and societies should yield a cheerful obedience to the laws and orders promulgated for the future good of the Indian.

THE SCHOOL BUILDING AND FARM.

I refer to and adopt what Mr. Selden has said about the condition of the building. If consistently with the close of the fiscal year, June 30, the school could be protracted.

a month later, the school farm could be made much more productive by the labor of the boys, who leave just when they are most needed. This is worthy the consideration of the Department.

The farm now embraces 175 acres under fence, with division fences for pasture, corn and hog lots, 65 acres under plow and 90 in pasture, with 20 acres inclosing the school building. In all 557 rods of fence have been built by the school boys, mostly within the last three years. During that time nearly all the present land in cultivation has been put under plow by the boys. There is now growing on this farm about 40 acres of corn, which will yield, if the frost does not "catch it," from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre.

The farm stretching along the Missouri River has gradually yielded to the washings of this fickle stream. Many acres have been lost and more are threatened. Considering the unsafe condition of the school building and the ultimate absorption of the farm by the river, I recommend the relocation of the school. One mile and a half from the agency, on the hill, what is known as the "Government farm" is situated, with an inclosure of about 400 acres. This farm is level and well adapted for a school farm. In my absence last fall to the Pipe Stone quarry, the special agent allotted this land, only one person living on it, the balance to outside parties. It is to be hoped that the Department did not confirm this action of the special agent, as, whether appropriated for a school farm or not, it should not, in my judgment, have been allotted. It has cost the Government a large amount of money to break, fence, and plant out the trees that are on it. The present school building should be taken down and moved out onto the Government farm. Another school building should be erected, and the boys and girls separated and taught in different buildings. The time has come when this coeducation should cease. Experience proves that it is not suited to the highest condition of morals of grown up Indian boys and girls. The present school farm should be used while it remains for an agency farm, and the barn men be required to raise all the grain for the agency horses. The relocation of the school would remove the children from the agency, where now they are exposed to many pernicious temptations. On issue days young Indian men pose to attract the attentions of the older girls, and parents sometimes come to the school and steal away their children. After much thought I most earnestly recommend this change as worthy of the serious consideration of the Department and its early action.

In my last annual report I elaborated at some length my views in relation to the education of Indian children at Government industrial boarding schools. It is not necessary to repeat them. I am still of the opinion that nowhere else can they be educated with the same useful results as at these schools at home among their own people. The new school building, in case a relocation is made, should be sufficiently capacious to accommodate at least three hundred children, all of whom ought now to be in school.

One other suggestion I most respectfully present for the consideration of the Department. The superintendent of the boarding school ought to be appointed by the Department and be a bonded officer. The school and all of its supplies ought to be transferred from the care and custody of the agent and placed directly in charge of the superintendent. This would not only place all responsibility on the superintendent, where it rightly belongs, but relieve the agent from a portion of the labor, care, and liability that attaches to an office which otherwise demands all of his time.

SAINT PAUL BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution, for boys only, under the fostering care of the Protestant Episcopal Church, closed the school year under more encouraging auspices than ever before since my connection with the agency. Mrs. Johnstone, the principal, by her business qualifications and general adaptation for school work, raised the school from the demoralized state in which she found it over two years ago, and has brought it up to be the peer of most mission schools. It was my good fortune to attend the late closing exercises. The decorum of the boys, their bright appearance and pleasing manner, as well as their ready recitations, waked the admiration of the large number of people who were in attendance. The boys are rationed by the Government, otherwise the expenses of the school are paid by missionary and individual contribution. I refer to Mrs. Johnstone's report, herewith attached, for interesting particulars of the work for the school year.

PRESBYTERIAN DAY MISSION SCHOOL.

This is a day-school under the auspices of the church located at the agency. Miss Nancy Hunter, the teacher, is a missionary in spirit, as she is practically in teaching. Miss Hunter is doing a good work with the younger children, boys and girls whose parents live at and near the agency. She gathers in the children by her personal efforts, and with true Christian devotion not only teaches them to read, but leads them forward into

a higher life. As she is now absent, I have not been able to obtain her report. I was present at the close of her school, and was well pleased with the progress of her pupils. These children (or their parents, rather) are allowed an extra ration while attending school; otherwise, they are no expense to the Government by reason of attending. Average attendance, about 18.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Herewith will be found the interesting reports of Rev. John P. Williamson, of the Presbyterian mission, and Rev. Joseph W. Cook, of the Protestant Episcopal mission, both of whom have been engaged in mission work at this agency for near eighteen years. Their reports are replete with facts which will be very gratifying to all who feel an interest in the spiritual welfare of the Indians. So closely identified are these religious-exercises with the temporal progress of the Indians that all friends to this unfortunate race can not fail to watch with deep concern the moral and religious influences, through missionary work, which make the Indian a better man. Vice, idolatry, idleness, disobedience to law, heathen costumes and customs, are supplemented by religious teachings and adoption. The Indian becomes individualized with a personal accountability. He lives for a better purpose, is cheered and sustained by the hope of a higher life after death than that taught by heathen mythology. The agent should be a co-worker with the missionaries in bringing about these results.

POPULATION.

The census of the Indians which has been in progress now for four weeks, is not yet completed. The whole number of souls may be put down at 1,800 in round numbers. I refer, however, to the statistics which will accompany this report for the exact figures with the classification and ages. The allotment of land brought back to the reservation a number who had been years away, and in some instances persons with Yankton blood who had never lived on the reservation, but whose demand for recognition as Yanktons could not be ignored. The statistical report will also show the year's tillage, land broken, fence made, houses built, and crops raised, with probable yield.

AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

The service during the year has been greatly improved by transfers, admonitions, and dismissals. Unless an employé feels the same interest in the service as he would if he were working for himself and all the profits arising from his labor and the labor of the men entrusted to him accrued personally to him, he is not properly discharging his duty. In my absence last winter an Indian employé, in company with one of mixed blood, brought a gallon of whisky from Armour on to the reservation. The issue clerk, the engineer and superintendent of shops, the assistant engineer, and the farmer, all white, drank of this whisky from the hand of the Indian; not to intoxication, except in the case of the assistant engineer, and two of them only one drink each. After a full investigation of all the facts I deemed it my duty to discharge all, which I did in March last. The offense did not consist in taking the drink, although this should not be allowed on an Indian agency, but in taking and drinking whisky from the hand of an Indian, and he an employé. The places of five men, including the Indian blacksmith who introduced the whisky, were made vacant, and all but the assistant engineer have since been filled.

Generally the employés are filling their positions with credit to themselves and profit to the service. The clerk, the most important person in agency work, and on whom the agent must depend to keep his books and make up his returns, and who, if dishonest or incompetent, will involve the agent in great trouble, I am pleased to say, after my unpleasant experience with his two predecessors, is all I could desire. This relieves me of much anxiety. Although appointed by the Department, if the selection had devolved on me I could not have been better suited.

CONCLUSION.

As my term of service is drawing to a close, I desire in this my last annual report to acknowledge my official obligations to the Commissioner for efficient and prompt aid rendered in the discharge of duties, which are second to none in importance and results of those connected with the other departments of the Government. It is cause for congratulation that the Indian branch of the public service is now administered with such a vigilant regard for the rights of the Indians as to disarm unjust criticism. I shall leave my Indians with regret because of attachments formed by reason of a better

knowledge of their real character, their capabilities, their intellectual adaptability for citizenship, and the repeated evidences they have given me that they had adopted my advice and walked in the road I have indicated.

The following letter from Chief Feather-in-the-Ear, written by Rev. J. P. Williamson, in the exact words which fell from his lips, I give as only one of the many evidences I have received:

MY FRIEND: I want to talk plain to you, so I get it written, and it is my words. I did not use to care very much for the agents. I went off on a dancing trip every summer and brought home lots of ponies, and had a good time dancing all winter. But when you came I concluded to hear what you said. You told me stay at home, and I have done so. You told me to quit dancing, and now I have quit. The other day Bean gave me a horse. That's the way Indians do when they mourn, but you told me to give it up and I did. So I always mind you and I am getting poor. But I know you help me, and I am trying to earn something farming. I am running a farm with my young man, but it is a long way off, and I have to go back and forth a great deal. I am too old to ride a horseback, so I want an easy wagon to ride in.

This and other testimonials from the Indians of their change of life and obedience to authority are very gratifying to an agent.

I hope my successor will improve on my work. With a heart to feel and a will to act the Yankton Indians under his guidance will in a few years become industrious farmers and worthy citizens, thereby teaching, by well-ordered lives, their northern Sioux brethren that the white man's teaching and the white man's God lead to plenty and happiness.

I respectfully request that the school and missionary reports attached be published as an appendix hereto.

Very respectfully,

J. F. KINNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL, YANKTON AGENCY.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Yankton Agency, Dakota, August 20, 1888.

SIR: In pursuance of your instruction I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report. The Industrial Boarding School at this agency was actively maintained for ten months of the last fiscal year, beginning September 1, 1887, and closing June 30, 1888, during which time there was a total attendance of 95 pupils, 50 boys and 45 girls, and an average attendance of 78.79 for the ten months. The lowest monthly average was 51.66 in September, and the highest monthly average was 89.42 in January.

During five days of each week, usual holidays excepted, the school proper was in session from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 1:30 to 4 p. m.

There were fourteen employes as follows: Superintendent, three teachers, matron, seamstress, laundress, cook, industrial teacher, and one assistant for each of the last five named. Of the whole number, three were males and eleven females; seven were white and seven Indian. The five assistants and one employe (the laundress) were selected from among the children of the school on the basis of merit and capacity.

The pupils of the school were practically the same as those of last year, and their ratio of progress as compared with the latter, which was, in fact, the first year in school for many of them, is marked and gratifying. While the conditions have not been at all times as favorable as could be desired, yet in the general advancement of pupils in their studies, in their knowledge and aptitude relating to the industries taught, in their deportment, cleanliness, and interest in personal appearance, and in many other details which form the stepping stones on which the Indian pupil must tread his way towards civilization, the year's work in this school has been fruitful in results. More especially is this true of English speaking among pupils. The use of English has developed wonderfully. Timidity and the usual reluctance seem to have given way to free effort and a fair inclination, with the result that at close of school very few pupils remained but could be communicated with in English, and many of them can fairly act the part of interpreters. With Indian pupils the foundation must first be laid in acquirement of the use of the English language, and little perceptible advancement can be secured until this is accomplished. With our pupils of the past year this foundation is well laid. They can now receive instruction intelligently and the school may augment its usefulness, while its results will be far more apparent. Should the same pupils return, the work of the teachers will no longer be confined to the laborious drilling of primary pupils, but will partake largely of the ordinary class-room work in white schools.

Heretofore teaching has been a species of drudgery—routine drill—and the books used were mostly confined to the lower primary grades. A few only of the long-time pupils had progressed farther. During the year just closed these primary books have largely gone out of use, the reading classes ranging up to and including the sixth reader, while in arithmetic the ordinary school series of Ray, Robinson and Fish have been used almost exclusively. Of 80 pupils in school at its close 67 can read in grades from first reader up, 53 can write, many of whom are superior penmen, and 36 can work readily in the first four rules of arithmetic, while nearly all know the multiplication table, can add and subtract, are familiar with the alphabet and chart work, and use English more or less understandingly. This is a basis for progress that this school has never previously enjoyed. In a word, it has passed through the stage of drudgery, and now enters upon the broad plain of intellectual development.

The closing exercises or school exhibition held on the evening of June 29, consisted of songs, dialogues, declamations, etc., rendered wholly in English, and was witnessed with evident satisfaction by a large concourse of people, both white and red. The praise elicited was to the employees

a gratifying mark of approval of their work. Following this, at noon on June 30, about 200 people, friends and relatives of the pupils, were served with a bounteous repast.

The industries taught are those of ordinary farm work and care of stock for the boys, and domestic duties for the girls. In the routine work of the kitchen, laundry, and sewing-room the girls show both aptitude and proficiency, as also do the boys in their work. In all cases however, both girls and boys require more or less constant surveillance. Details of pupils are made for the industrial departments and changed every two weeks. Under a competent head the pupils are capable of performing the work in the respective departments in a satisfactory manner. With an average detail of four girls, who work in the forenoon and attend school in the afternoon, there was fabricated in the sewing-room during the year 703 articles or garments, most of which were boys' and girls' underwear and girls' aprons and dresses, besides doing all the repairing and mending of clothes for the wholeschool.

The school farm has been enlarged and extended until there is now about 175 acres under fence. This is subdivided by fence into three parts: Twenty acres of school grounds immediately surrounding the building, 65 acres of field under plow, and 90 acres of pasture. A vast amount of labor and effort have been expended to make the product of this farm commensurate with its fertility and seeming capacity, with probable results by no means satisfactory or assuring. The crop planted consisted of 40 acres of corn, 4 acres of garden truck and vegetables, and 6 acres of potatoes.

By reason of almost continuous and heavy rains during the entire month of May, planting was done a full month later than it should be to secure the best results. Following this the crop was only approaching the season of most activity in cultivation when school closed and the boys went home, leaving a force entirely inadequate to meet all the demands for attention and labor. During the greater portion of the time from April 27 to June 4 the school land in cultivation, lying as it does low and flat, was in such condition that it was simply impossible for man or team to work upon it, being a mere quagmire, in passing over which a man on foot would sink at each step to the depth of the plowing. But a few drying days occurred during this time, and several in succession were necessary to make the ground accessible, yet between storms we managed to "mud-in" the potatoes and do some plowing. Potatoes were planted on May 14 and 15, and the corn was planted June 4 to 9, as opportunity occurred between showers. Up to June 30 the potatoes were promising, being well cultivated and kept clear of bugs by hand picking, but with the going home of the boys the bugs took control and soon destroyed the entire crop. Finding the potatoes a hopeless case the industrial teacher and his assistant turned their attention to the corn, then just large enough to begin cultivating, and here did the work in July that in an ordinary season would be done by the boys in June. The corn in its general appearance is first-class—a good stand, well cultivated, large, and thrifty; but the prospects for it to mature are not assuring, as the present continuous cold and wet weather tends to keep it green and growing when it needs dry weather to aid the maturing process. Weather conditions must be extremely favorable to make good corn of June planting in this latitude. With a favorable change, however, in the near future there is still a chance that the school may have more corn than ever before. Garden and vegetables suffered from the same general causes. The crop was not sufficiently advanced so that the necessary work could be expended upon it before the boys went home, and when the work was required, in July, neglect was inevitable. In a word, the season was a full month later than usual, causing at least a partial failure of the corn crop for want of time to mature, and almost a total failure of the root crops by reason of the absence of the boys in the growing season. Both in theory and practice the farm relies upon the boys of the school for its labor. If vacation could be made one month later it would prevent a repetition of this year's experience. The service of the boys during the month of July the present year would have been worth several hundred dollars to the school in securing a full supply of potatoes and vegetables for the year. The same argument applies with more force to the raising of small grain. With vacation covering July the working force is absent at harvest time.

The school has 28 head of cattle and 40 hogs. For the subsistence of the latter but little has been provided since January 1, at which time the last year's crop of corn was exhausted. With sufficient feed half of these hogs should have been turned into pork months ago. As it is they are scrawny, thin, small, and with the doubtful prospects for a corn crop the outlook for making pork is not encouraging.

The condition of the building is still a matter of grave concern to its occupants. In November last high wind displaced the old tin roofing, and later it was replaced with new, which, on being thoroughly painted by the boys, proves an efficient protection from rain. The foundation walls, constituting the basement story, are fast crumbling into decay and presenting each year a stronger element of insecurity for the building. Rats work in and through these walls in places, the soft brick of which they were originally constructed offering but little obstruction to their ravages. The wooden portion of the structure, constituting the three stories above basement is threatened by every high wind until it trembles and sways in a terrifying manner, while the generally "out-of-repair" condition of doors, windows, floors, and plastering is discouraging to contemplate, more especially in view of the repeated failure to procure needed repairs and improvements. A catastrophe, either by fire or wind, is not improbable, in my judgment, at any time. I deem it my duty at this time to renew and emphasize all former complaint, or reference made, to the insecurity of the building and consequent danger to its occupants.

A capacious root house constructed during the year has proven a valuable acquisition both in the protection it afforded to root crops from last winter's frosts and as a place of refuge for the people of the school when danger threatens the building. Some minor repairs, such as replacing broken plastering, worn-out stairs, and floors, are very much needed, and were asked for near the close of the fiscal year in the hope that authority could be procured and the work completed during vacation, so as not to obstruct the school routine. As the estimates were but recently made the work will necessarily be deferred to a later time. It would be highly advantageous to the school if all incidental repairs could be effected during vacation.

While the field is ample, and a fruitful one, the present condition of the building, with its want of capacity, renders sadly deficient facilities for carrying on the work in a satisfactory manner. In any arrangement for increasing the capacity or improving the quality of the building a relocation of the school at a distance from the agency would be a grand feature of prime importance. The school is too near the agency for its own good. The agency being headquarters for the Indians for all purposes, any unusual gathering or undue excitement there has almost a momentary reflex in the school. Contact between the parents and pupils is too easy and too frequent. Squaws who gather about the agency as scavengers or for begging purposes infest and annoy the school constantly. At such close range agency influences permeate the school and at times are seriously demoralizing to discipline, affecting both pupils and employees. Agency influences, adverse to the authority of both the agent and superintendent, for some months prior to the close of the late school year dominated and largely controlled the personal conduct of the lady teachers. Removal of the school a short distance from the agency would prevent the too constant tendency to indulge in undue social intercourse and exasperating agency talk. The old building is undoubtedly beyond repair, unless at a probable cost greater than required to build new with enlarged capacity. The in-

creasing demand would seem to make at least one new building necessary in the near future. If any new buildings of a permanent nature are erected for the school, a relocation of the site would be wise and judicious. With facilities enlarged and capacity equal to the demand, to one qualified for the work this school can only have a bright and pleasant future before it. May the measure of its usefulness be limited only by the number and intelligence of its pupils.

PERRY SELDEN,
Superintendent.

To J. F. KINNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 18, 1888.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to make the following report as missionary of the Presbyterian Church among the Yankton Indians:

The past year has been a successful one in our church work as far as statistics are concerned. The number of members received and the amount of contributions made is larger than in any previous year since the mission was begun in 1869. The attendance on church has also, I think, been larger, though an accurate account has not been kept of that. The congregation at the upper end of the reservation has been regularly organized as a church, and named Cedar Church. This is the third organized Presbyterian church among the Yanktons, the other two being the Agency church and Hill church, the latter located near the lower end of the reservation. We give the statistics of these three churches unitedly as follows:

Number of adult baptisms	31
Number of infant baptisms.....	32
Number received on profession.....	62
Present number of communicants.....	228
Number of Sunday-school scholars.....	123
Number of Christian marriages.....	11
Amount of contributions.....	\$617

These statistics do not show the spiritual elevation, which is the true aim of the missionary. A church may advance very rapidly in numbers, and at the same time degenerate as rapidly in spirituality. And of this spiritual state God only can give accurate statistics. But from outward signs we should judge that idolatry was rapidly losing its hold upon the hearts of this people, and faith in Christ taking its place. We hear less conjuring, which is a worship of idols. We see fewer calico flags flying over the tepees, and fewer tobacco packets on the hills, which were sacrifices to the deities. We hear of fewer sacred dances, and we find fewer sacred emblems hung up in the houses. On the other hand we find more houses with the Bible, more households who have daily prayer, more who call upon God in trouble and death, more who in sickness send for the doctor instead of the conjurer, more who observe the Sabbath and all Christian ordinances and observances. All these are religious observances and go to show that heathenism is declining and Christian life advancing.

So far we have spoken only of work that is strictly religious and which it is no part of the constitutional work of our Government to control. The missionary, however, has much concern with the moral and intellectual condition of the people, and so has the Government. And in these, therefore, the missionary and Government official must work in harmony. On both these points you will doubtless make a full report, which will render it unnecessary for me to enter into details.

As Christianity differs from paganism in being a religion of morals, we use the means at our hand for the inculcation of a pure morality. We preach the moral law, and bring the fear of God to bear on the doers of wickedness. We believe our efforts are not in vain, and that more and more in the future the power of the church will be recognized as a principal factor in the establishment of a true morality among the Indians. The enforcement of external morality is the province of the Government official. It is only a few years since the regulation of morality among themselves was left entirely to the Indian tribes. We are happy to know that our Government now recognizes the necessity and duty of regulating the morals of the Indians, and under the efforts of its agents decided progress is being made. Among the Yanktons we recognize the active proceedings taken by the agent against certain immoralities. We believe good is being done, and trust that much more will be done in the future.

In intellectual progress the Yanktons are coming up to the necessities of the age. Their thoughts are running more in civilized channels. Their minds are being modeled by intercourse daily with the Government officials, by the sermons of the missionaries, by contact with the surrounding civilization, by the necessities of the times, and above all, by instruction in the schools.

Our church has a day school at the agency taught by Miss Hunter, whose statistical report will be found elsewhere. The most of the classes have been taught in English for many years. The past year, in accordance with the vernacular orders, the instruction was entirely in English.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

To Hon. J. F. KINNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON AGENCY.

GREENWOOD, DAK., August 16, 1888.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I herewith submit a short statement of the condition of the mission work of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the Yankton Indians.

The work was begun here nineteen years ago by the Rev. Paul Mazakute, a Santee Indian minister, who had previously made some efforts among them while residing here as a laborer in the agency saw-mill. I was sent to take charge the following spring, and have therefore completed my eighteenth year here.

We maintain three stations here, and Saint Paul's boarding school for (40) boys, which has the honor of being the first effort in that line among the Sioux of the Missouri, and is now in its fif-

teenth year, and has been a fountain of blessing to a great many from all the tribes of the Dakotas for hundreds of miles around.

Our principal church is at the agency, and called the Church of the Holy Fellowship. As noted last year, we are now worshipping in a beautiful new and comfortable church, the value of which is \$2,500. Alongside of it is the mission house or parsonage, value \$1,000. It is surrounded with large grounds, lawn, garden, orchard, etc., with many trees, where was only a desert with not even a plum-bush before, and which through all these years we have tried to make an object-lesson to the Indians, and from which year after year have been given to those Indians who would plant them, scions, cuttings, plants of small fruits, and garden seeds, and the Indians instructed in planting and cultivating them, and a good many of them have been started with a pair of chickens.

There are four regular services per week maintained at this agency station, with a Sunday-school, except in July and August. Except in those months when the schools are in vacation and most of the Indians on their farms, some at long distances from the agency, our Sunday morning congregation averages 150. There are 170 families, more or less, closely connected with the church, and about 400 individuals. During the year 14 infants and 13 adults have been baptized; 42 persons have been instructed and presented to the bishop for confirmation; 166 communicants' names are on the roll, of whom 134 communed during the year. There have been 9 marriages and 12 burials. There have been 20 teachers connected with the Sunday-school and 115 scholars. The Sunday-school is conducted both in English and Dakota in its services, hymns, teaching, catechizing, and lecturing. There are two English services per week.

The offerings have been at celebrations of the holy communion \$98.90; at the Sunday morning service \$170.98; the former devoted to outside church and charitable objects, the latter to the incidental expenses of the church. I have no assistant at this station except an Indian layman, John T. Starling who conducts the Sunday services when I am absent at my other stations.

The second station at Coteau Creek, the eastern end of the reserve, 14 miles distant, is called the Chapel of the Holy Name. There is a nice frame chapel with sittings for 125 persons, and a small frame parsonage of five rooms, value of both estimated at \$1,800. The Rev. Isaac M. Tuttle, a Santee Indian, is the minister in charge. Number of families, 75; individuals, 250; baptisms, infants 29, adults, 3; confirmations, 18; communicants on the register, 71; communed during the year, 62; marriages, 1; burials, 3; Sunday-school teacher, 1; scholars, average attendance, 35; average attendance at Sunday morning service, 70. This station is in its eighteenth year.

The third station is at the west end of the reserve, 18 miles distant, and is called the Chapel of St. Philip the Deacon. The old chapel, built in 1871, was situated on the bottom land near the Missouri, where the people then were. Owing to the increased rainfall and the occasional overflow of the bottoms, the Indians have for some years deserted the region and located on the higher land back, which made the chapel far away from most of the people. We have this season torn down the old chapel and house and have just completed new buildings on a beautiful site on the second bench back, and near Chief Swan's house. The estimated value of the building is \$1,400. Mr. Thomas F. Hunter, a half-blood Yankton, is the catechist in charge. Number of families, 91; individuals, 160; baptisms, infants, 12; adults, 3; confirmations, 18; communicants on the register, 67; communed during the year, 49; marriages, 1; burials, 2; Sunday-school teacher, 1; scholars, average attendance, 20. Chapel will accommodate 125; average attendance on Sunday morning, 70.

Offerings at Chapel of the Holy Name at celebrations of the holy communion, \$14; for minister, \$25; for incidental and other expenses, \$81. Offerings at Chapel of St. Philip at celebrations of the holy communion, \$9.17; for minister, \$30; for incidental and other expenses, \$38.90. In the rebuilding of the chapel and house the Indians hauled all the lumber of the old buildings to the new site and all the new lumber and materials, the carpenters and their tools, etc., from Armour, a distance of 25 miles, and the Woman's Society of the chapel have contributed nearly \$100 in money toward the work.

Mrs. Johnston, the principal in charge of St. Paul's school, will doubtless report to you, and it is therefore unnecessary to speak especially of that institution except to say that under her wise direction the *moral* of the school has been greatly improved and great progress in many ways has been made.

Miss Amelia Ives, who is in charge of Emmanuel House, has continued her good work among the women, visiting them in their homes, relieving cases of sickness and distress, conducting women's meetings, teaching to cut out garments and to sew, and aiding in good work in a multitude of ways.

There has been nothing especially noteworthy in the work under my charge the past year. Our work has gone on quietly, our services have been well attended, a goodly number of persons has been brought to holy baptism and confirmation and the holy communion. There is still a large number of Indians on the reserve who as yet are not reached directly by the work of either mission; still the leaven of the gospel is reaching them indirectly through the Christian Indians, and the education of their children at the agency and other schools. There are very few of the wild, incorrigible Indians now to be seen, and the old customs of heathenism, as a rule, only occasionally practiced. The sun-dance is dead, and the war and scalp dances are only now and then resorted to as an amusement. Is it not time to pronounce them dead also, or at least to pass the death sentence upon them? I think it would be a help towards better things.

Respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH W. COOK,
Missionary to the Yanktons.

Hon. J. F. KINNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent, Yankton Agency, Dakota.

REPORT OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

The past year has been one of encouragement to us in our work. The health of the school was good throughout the year, and the pupils' steady improvement in English and all work was certainly gratifying. The parents also lent us some aid by asking to have their boys compelled to use English. They never before have been so anxious for their children to acquire the English language.

Our closing exercises were held on June 26. Our most worthy agent, Hon. J. F. Kinney, favored us with his presence, and consented to say some words of encouragement to both teachers and pupils. He expressed pleasure and gratification at what he saw and heard, which has quite incited us to work even more vigorously the coming year. The appreciation of our agent and the progress of our boys is a great inducement to push on in our work, and suggests we advance our standard every year.

The pupils have been instructed in language, spelling, reading, arithmetic, geography, writing, composition, oral instruction in physiology. Instruction is given entirely in English. We devote thirty minutes in the morning to vocal training, and thirty minutes in the afternoon to dumb-bell exercises. Four evenings in the week the boys are in the school-room—small ones from 7 until 7.30, larger ones until 8 o'clock. Miscellaneous instruction is given at this time, viz, talks on things which they use in life, and an effort made to impress them with the importance of preparing themselves to become self-supporting, and in that to be worthy citizens of the United States when they are fortunate enough to be admitted as such.

Respectfully,

JANE H. JOHNSTON, *Principal.*

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Fort Hall, Idaho, Ross Fork, August 9, 1888.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report:

AGRICULTURE

being the only source of profit, and indeed the only way in which these Indians can make a support (and am sure no better educator in the line of civilization), everything that could be done by way of encouragement that it was possible was instituted and enforced; and whilst the returns are not all that could be desired, yet when the limited facilities are fully considered, what has been accomplished lead some men to wonder and, when comparisons are made with but a few short years ago, to exclaim, What hath God wrought! Assuming the record of 1885 to be correct, a comparison of three items of industry for the three succeeding years, to wit, number of acres cultivated, number of mowing-machines and rakes in use, and number of tons of hay cut in the years 1886, 1887, and 1888, will give some idea of the progress made by the tribe, and this, in a great measure, without help from the General Government:

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Acres cultivated.....	773	838	1,047	1,130
Mowing-machines and rakes.....	25	39	54	71
Tons of hay cut.....	825	1,250	2,100	2,500

From this it is seen that there is a steady advance: In acreage cultivated, in the limited period of three years, an increase of fully 46 per cent.; in improved machinery—mowing-machines and rakes—184 per cent., and in tons of hay cut, over 200 per cent. The above is given simply to show the trend of things here and to say, in behalf of these Indians, that not only in the items given, but in much every way have they improved, not simply in enlarged area, but better cultivation, better plowing, sowing, and mowing, as well as better fencing; the building of cabins, barns, stables, and corrals; more care exercised in looking after their stock; a growing clamor for more irrigating ditches and agricultural implements; slight disputes arising about division lines; the transition going on from the blanket to the garb of the white man; their lively interest in school work compared with a couple of years ago, all bid fair for a higher type of manhood after a while; and, allow me to say, with proper encouragement, in a few short years, then lands in severalty, and as a result, self-support. Much encouragement has been given, and all stimulated to put forth additional efforts by the expenditure of nearly \$3,000 for irrigating ditches the past year, hoping for an enlarged expenditure in this direction.

EDUCATION,

like agriculture, has received its full share of attention. Yea, more, for the reason that the one makes a poor success without the other; indeed, to learn to labor well and to advantage a knowledge of books is necessary, but how much more industrial training, as we are supposed to teach our Indian boys and girls at our industrial boarding schools on the reservation. Fort Hall industrial boarding school—a wonder to many how it could live, and not only live, but grow, and then its growth phenomenal amid the many changes and mutations: six changes in eighteen months of men in charge, bonded; and in addition thereto two non-bonded superintendents inside of six months. All this

changing around in the past two and one-half years, who is not prepared to say that half such a stirring up would relegate to the shades of death and beyond resurrection the best organized and equipped school in civilization of any class or kind? But this is not all. Changes in employes kept pace with the head until but one out of ten employes in service during the whole of the session or scholastic year just closed, and the one can date his services back only twenty-two months.

The school is located 18 miles away from agency headquarters, and on account of its isolated condition, coupled with its bad management and trouble to the Department, it was thought the best thing to do was to place the school in charge of a bonded superintendent, as no agent could give the desired oversight at so great a distance. In accordance with this, my predecessor was relieved January 1, 1886, and the school put in charge of a bonded superintendent; but it would seem the change worked no good but much trouble to the Department and officers, when, after making all the changes recounted, it was turned over to the care of this agent, which had been threatened for a year, but protests of a year and many promises to keep the school growing, notwithstanding the many failures made by unfortunate appointments, would not spare me the additional responsibility—well-nigh equal to the agency proper—with no additional compensation. The work was taken hold of in every form, save the appointment of employes and compensation allowed; but in all things else the Indian Bureau came up manfully, and all I asked and needed was given. This much is due in passing to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the educational division.

The following table, which I collate from the reports for 1884, 1885, 1886 (the last I supply, as superintendent failed to make report) 1887, and 1888, will show the work done in attendance and much in every other way:

1884.—Largest attendance at any time, 32, and 38 different pupils enrolled.

1885.—Largest attendance at any time, 41, and 47 different pupils enrolled. Thirty-five and one-half is given as the average attendance.

1886.—No report from superintendent. Agent relieved January 1; but coming to the agency in March, I took it upon myself, as was my duty, to speak to the people and in every way I could induce them to send to school, and hence, familiar with the school, I can give the largest attendance for this year to be 46. Superintendent Everest, whom I relieved, like his predecessor, failed to make a report; but I glean from his quarterly returns made to the Department for three quarters of—

1887, as follows, the school year beginning September, 1886, and ending June, 1887: Quarter ending September 30, 42 pupils; quarter ending December 31, 55 pupils; quarter ending June 30, 57 pupils. This was the average attendance for the quarters named. The quarter ending March 31 I could not find.

1888.—The reports show the following: Average attendance quarter ending September 30, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$; December 31, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$; March 31, 76 $\frac{1}{2}$; June 30, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; making an annual average of nearly 70 pupils in attendance, and the highest number enrolled 101; composed of 55 boys and 46 girls.

It is proper to say had the buildings been in order with the opening of the school, the average would have been much greater, but after getting together 37 boys and 37 girls, 74, a halt had to be called, and not until spring could the additional 27 be sent them, waiting for rooms to be repaired and put in order. I have every reason to believe that the school will open the incoming session far in advance of any former opening, and that but shortly after opening we will have 100, all we can accommodate.

As to how this work was done, I think it unnecessary to go into details; but would sum it up in one word—work; and here let me say hard work, for any one is welcome to the undertaking of caring for an industrial boarding school in good shape, but the trouble, oh, the trouble, when some of the gearing and most all of the master-wheels are continually snapping. Let no one attempt to account for the present condition of things on the scale of change, for this, as the records show, was tried, from necessity, by my predecessors; often enough, am sure, by the Indian Office, to write Ichabod upon its walls. But I ought to say in passing, that not only to the Indian Office is due much in meeting the wants and necessities of the school, but to some of the agency employes, who, in season and out of season, had a word and an action for the upbuilding of the school, and in the last two years more than once, in hours and days devoted to rest by others, were always found in readiness to do as the occasion might require or the agent suggest.

This school has not all the facilities a school of its kind ought to have, nor would it justify that the shops necessary be built with present numbers and accommodations; and again I think it doubtful to be the proper thing to do at the present location, but of these things it is unnecessary to write in this place.

MISSIONARY WORK

has been prosecuted under the auspices of the Woman's National Indian Association, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa., and particularly, I believe, under an auxiliary or auxiliaries located at New Haven and Hartford, Conn., by two zealous and faithful workers, Miss Amelia J. Frost and Miss Ella J. Stiles. These elect ladies, modest and retiring, are self-sacrificing and devoted to the work of raising up poor degraded humanity. I find their examples and labors resulting in good and helpful to me. They are deserving of all praise, and the Connecticut association which provides for their support to the thanks of a Christian people and government. This work is still in its infancy, having been but begun in the year past, and as a matter well understood by those who have a first to do with the heathen, and worse still, those given to savagery, time, yea, much time, must be spent to make a beginning. Fruit will follow the budding, as this follows growth and planting, I have faith to believe, if we will but work on and exercise patience with faith. I say we, because I have been instructed by those in authority to lend a helping hand, and aside from this I feel it incumbent on me to bear my part of the work, and as I feel while penning these lines, to not only do this, but stand in the front rank, and if need be take the lead as a helper in the cause of bringing these Indians to a higher plane of civilization and gospel grace. May much prosperity follow the planting made by these Christian women, and may the Lord grant blessings in much abundance on the association of godly and devoted women under whom they labor.

You will please find inclosed herewith a short report from the ladies engaged in mission work.

SANITARY.

I regret to report that the year past has been one of fearful mortality among the tribes, fully 50 per cent., if not more, than the year previous. It is true we had an epidemic in the way of whooping cough among the children, which carried off a great many; but many of the grown people passed away. Their own medicine men are still in the lead among the most intelligent of them, and not until a failure is made by their own will they call for the agency physician. A report from Dr. Maddox is herewith inclosed.

POPULATION.

According to last census (taken in May last) the number of Indians on the reservation, was 1,534; males over sixteen years of age, 412, females over fourteen years of age, 508, and school children over six and under sixteen years of age, 279. I think if the census had been taken with the care it deserved, more than this number would appear, or else the figures given from census on my taking charge over two years ago were erroneous. I think 1,650 or 1,700 is nearer the mark; but I take the record as above given for the correct number.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

I have put my every effort forward to make a success of the work, but in this, I am sorry to say, I have met with failure at every turn. Some improvement, 'tis true, but much will have to be done by the schools; and the rising generation must needs be the judges of this people. However, it is quite a relief to me to have the "court," for much time which had better be devoted to something else was consumed trying petty cases and complaints. Every case, with the court's verdict, is submitted for revision. The court does the best it can, and no blame can be attached to them for their ignorance. I am sure of one thing: the court, like all others, aim to do as instructed.

INDIAN POLICE.

This feature of my work, like the court of Indian offenses, I am constrained to write "failure." This is as I view matters. It may be possible that I expect too much from my "court" and "force," but I don't think so; I, indeed, would like to see the result of the labors of those agents who write their courts, composed of three judges, and corps of police, a success, intelligent dispensers of the law, well disciplined in duty. I have had a little, in my time, to do in this way with my own race, and I believe it was always thought I succeeded; but I confess my nearly two and a half years' work with my Indian friends falls far short of my expectations, and, indeed, I think, what I had a right to expect after all my work, speaking, teaching, and painstaking. But my poor Ban-nack and Shoshone Indians belonging on Fort Hall Reservation are ignorant, verily. I intend to keep trying, looking to success after awhile.

CRIME

fortunately, I am glad to report, is rare. Whatever else may be charged to these Indians, it will not be that they are given to petty thieving, stealing, drunkenness, and many of the evils and sins which can be laid at the door of their white friends, and hence it is we are not over-crowded with work for our judges and police.

STATISTICAL REPORT

you will please find inclosed herewith, and like the pages of this report, there is nothing "rose-colored" about it. Facts are dealt with and fancy let alone. On the whole there is cause for gratification, though seemingly but little has been done. And now in

CONCLUSION

let me say that much more might be written concerning these tribes—Shoshones and Bannacks—their location and reservation, their methods of life and husbandry, customs, manners, habits, etc., but this would make this paper entirely too long, besides much written in former reports which does not appear here, so that any seeking more light concerning this reservation and people are kindly referred to annual reports of last year and the year previous.

The mission which called this agent and delegation of the tribes to Washington City, a few months ago, in the interests of proposed legislation, as yet seems to have failed of their hopes and wishes; but this agent, with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the honorable Secretary of the Interior, can be at ease with their own consciences in having discharged their whole duty, leaving their responsibility with our law-makers. Much apparent dissatisfaction among the tribes that the treaty made May 14, 1880, was not ratified. This treaty in particular, because of its long standing; but not only this, but because the Indians cheerfully gave up the land to white settlers, so that the white man has got the Indian's land and the Government his money. And then, just think of it, dealing out a pittance in the way of gratuities year after year instead of letting them have of their own money locked up in an overburdened Treasury and start them out to "housekeeping."

The treaty of May 27, 1887, with reference to right of way for Utah and Northern Railroad and for town-site at Pocatello, has made more rapid progress in the two Houses of Congress, but owing to a disagreement in passing the Senate with an amendment the bill has so far failed, I am informed.

Peace and quiet reign among the tribes. Something in the way of false alarm a couple of months ago laid hold on the fears of our white friends contiguous to the reserve, and some afar off, that the Bannacks were going on the "war-path," but all was serene here. The Bannacks have given themselves some little notoriety, for a small band, by their love of "heap fight;" but whilst given to deeds of boldness and daring in the past, and as much as going to war more than once, and furthermore put down by my predecessors as an obstreperous and ungovernable kind of human beings—far different from the Shoshones in this respect, and which I think too true—still I must say of them, since my assuming charge they have given me comparatively but little trouble. They fare at my hands in their management as the Shoshones, and if any of either tribe, or any body of them, has taken issue with me in two years I have forgotten it. As the delegation said to the acting commissioner, General Upshaw, in bidding good-bye on their leaving Washington: "We do as the agent says."

A report from the farmer at this agency will also be found among the inclosures, to which attention is kindly invited.

With many thanks to the outgoing and acting commissioner (Generals Atkins and Upshaw), and to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and his immediate predecessor for courtesies extended and the interest taken in the work here, I beg to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, etc.,

P. GALLAGHER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF LEMHI AGENCY.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Lemhi, Idaho, August 10, 1888.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following as my second annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888:

This reservation contains about 160 square miles of land, but only a very small portion of it can ever be made available for farming. It is well watered by the Lemhi River, which runs directly through it; also by other small tributaries which empty in it on the reservation. The only tillable land lies along the river, which is a very narrow valley, 8 miles in length and about three-fourths of a mile in width. Almost half of this land is not tillable, but consists of rocky bars which can not be cultivated. The remainder of the reservation is composed of "foot-hills" and mountains, the latter containing a great amount of timber, principally of pine. The reservation affords a good quantity of "bunch-grass" during the summer season.

AGRICULTURE.

I am glad to report that I have been successful in getting a few Indians to farm this summer who never have engaged in the work before; there are now about forty-eight heads of families engaged in farming, and are tilling 275 acres, planted in oats, potatoes, hay, and various small vegetables. I have endeavored to persuade these Indians to throw aside their old habits and engage in pursuits of industry, but have found this a task not to be accomplished in one or two years, but will require a generation, and then the work will only have been begun.

POLICE.

At the present time we have no police at this agency, owing to the fact that I have not been able to get men to act in this capacity without being governed by the dictates of the head chief, whose influence has beyond a doubt proved detrimental to the advancement of these Indians. It is impossible to get one of the police to do anything against his wishes, consequently I did not think it necessary to retain the police, and discharged them.

SCHOOL.

It is with deep regret that I have to make the following report relative to the school at this agency. I have been more discouraged in attempting to keep up the school here than any other department pertaining to the agency. I have labored under fear that the Department would hold me responsible for the decrease and seemingly poor progress which the school has made. When I took charge of this agency, seventeen months ago, there was a school in progress with upwards of 30 scholars in attendance, a great many of whom were full-grown Indians, and were purchased simply to fill up the school, but proved detrimental to its advancement, as they would leave the school at their leisure and take smaller children with them when they could influence them to go. This kind of proceeding soon decreased the school to a small number. I exerted every effort to have those who ran off brought back, but often failed, as the police would consult their chief before acting, and as he is opposed to educating the young generation would advise them not to force the children to return, which instructions they obeyed; consequently the school was injured. The school is now having a vacation, which will continue until the 1st of September. I will then endeavor to fill up the school with small children, as it is entirely useless to attempt educating the grown Indians, as they can not be convinced but what their ways and customs are far superior to those of the "pale face," and only make light of any argument to the contrary.

THE CENSUS.

The census of these Indians was taken in the month of June, by the agency clerk, assisted by the interpreter.

Census taken shows:

Males over eighteen years of age	160
Females over fourteen years of age	157
Males and females under fourteen and eighteen	133
Whole number of Indians	450

At that season of the year a fair and correct census could not be taken, owing to the fact that so many of the Indians were absent (without permission). There were something near 100 away while the census was taken. I am of the opinion that a correct census of these Indians would aggregate about 550 in number.

SANITARY.

The native "medicine man" still holds his grip on a great many of these Indians. The deaths have exceeded the births during the year; an epidemic of measles broke out among them during the early summer and quite a number of deaths occurred, principally of children. The agency physician (Dr. Whitwell) is an accomplished and proficient gentleman, and has done a good work for the Indians. He has been very successful with the sick whom he has treated, and is endeavoring to get the Indians to abandon their so-called "medicine man."

DEPREDACTIONS.

I am glad to report that there have been no depredations committed, either by the whites or Indians.

GAMBLING.

I find it a very difficult matter to prohibit these Indians from gambling. I learn they have always been inveterate gamblers, which seems to be a second nature with them. I desire to say that I will use my best efforts to break it up and endeavor to instill something better in their minds.

Very respectfully,

J. M. NEEDHAM,
•U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

 REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 20, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report concerning affairs at this agency during the fiscal year closing June 30, last.

GRAZING CATTLE.

This reservation is bounded on the north, west, south, and east by a wide and almost boundless extent of rich, productive agricultural land, nearly all of which, except upon the east, has been taken up by settlers, that bordering on the reservation being in the possession of those whose principal pursuit is stock-raising. Their flocks and herds naturally seek pasturage upon the reservation, where grass and water is both good and abundant. I find those thus engaged very sonorous and tenacious of their self-assumed right to exclude Indians from the enjoyment of any privileges upon the public domain whenever objection is made to their encroachment upon the reservation; and their right to hold cattle here is strenuously insisted upon, because, as they say, the Indians do not fence their reservation. White settlers and speculators are thus profiting while the Indians are losing the benefit derivable from the use of their rich grazing lands, no adequate provision having yet been made for managing it to their advantage.

It is impracticable with a force of but five policemen to protect from encroachment a reservation the exterior lines of which measure about 150 miles, and properly attend to other police duties, while the public sentiment of the country surrounding it ignores such treaty obligations of the Government as interfere with the appropriation of Indian rights by white settlers.

It is urged by some that the Indians have more pasturage than they can make use of; that it would be utterly lost unless occupied by them; that no harm is done by their cattle taking the benefit of what the Indians suffer to waste. Authority to receive cattle for pasturage, and employ Indian herders only in the care of the same, would enable me to convert to the use of my Indians a source of revenue that would, besides furnishing employment to many, do much towards settling them upon their allotments and otherwise materially improve their condition with less direct aid from Congress.

TIMBER.

The eighth article of the treaty of June 9, 1863, provides that "all timber within the bounds of the reservation is exclusively the property of the tribe," etc., while the amendatory treaty, concluded August 30, 1868, provides that "none shall be cut or removed without the consent of the head chief of the tribe, together with the consent of the agent and superintendent of Indian affairs first given in writing."

The Indians have heretofore been allowed to cut timber and wood and raft it to a market outside the reservation; also, to convert it into lumber, at the agency mill, for the construction of fences and buildings. Applications now reach me from whites for leave to purchase and cut timber, dealing directly with the Indians, to which I am unable to consent. The standing timber upon the reservation is valuable, and the income derivable, wisely expended, would go far to establish the Indians upon their allotments.

INDIANS, CONDITION, ETC.

The Indians during the year have manifested an increased interest in farming; an increase in acreage and crops has been realized. The additional amount of labor called for to properly take care of the increase is realized by them, and while some feel discouraged by the great amount of work, all manifest a disposition to take care of the products of their labor. Unusual preparations for doing so have been made; buildings for the storage of grain are increasing, and sheds for covering hay have been erected during the season.

This is essentially a small-grain country, it being too cold, warm, and dry to successfully raise corn without irrigation, and even then its tendency to sucker is a serious drawback. Vegetables can not be successfully raised without irrigation. The Indians utilize their springs and creeks for irrigating purposes, and the result as shown by their gardens is of the most encouraging and creditable character.

They have built during the year eighteen houses of logs and lumber.

The population is stated the same as last year, 1,192, because of my inability to take a census of the tribe without unauthorized expense.

The Indians quite generally leave the reservation in the latter part of August, as soon as harvesting is done, and spend two months hunting and fishing. The meat and fish thus secured are dried for winter use. They go in small parties, a portion of them to the Wallowa, or what is known as Chief Joseph's country, in Oregon; some to the valley and mountains of Salmon River and the Little Salmon, and others into the Bitter Root Mountains, where fish and game are abundant. A member of one party last year killed twenty-seven deer; another, in the same party, thirty; this was near the head of the Little Salmon.

Complaints through your office were made of Indian depredations in the last-named locality. They have also been made to me by citizens living in the Wallowa, but I have been unable to discover any just cause of complaint. The right of the Indians to hunt and fish in the country adjacent to their reservation seems the real question at issue. This right was reserved and is secured to them by their treaty. If the people of Oregon or elsewhere wish to enjoy the exclusive right of hunting and taking fish in the localities named it is a proper subject for negotiation, purchase, and sale. It is certainly not their privilege to exclude the Indians from the enjoyment of their treaty rights, nor to abridge them.

The Indians are advised, and recognizing the utility of the State and the Territorial game laws, they wish to observe them. When going out from the reservation passes are issued to them, showing the purpose and period of absence authorized. They serve also to identify the person. These passes should be an assurance to whites, among whom the Indians go, of the peaceful character of their mission.

In the observance of religious duty the tribe is as constant as whites.

They are ambitious to observe national holidays in a becoming manner. A short time before the 4th of July last year several of the Indians called upon me, stating their wish to "have 4th of July like white man." Whereupon I interested myself in the matter, appointed committees, and assisted them in their arrangements for the occasion. A programme was adopted and carried out in an orderly and highly satisfactory manner. They were encamped near the agency for four days. The exercises consisted of camp-meeting, foot races, and other games for the entertainment of the youth, a feast, horse-racing, and a war parade, in which about fifty Indians in paint, feathers, war dress, and undress paraded, singing their war song. This parade was a most striking and thrilling exhibition. On the morning of the 4th I explained to the Indians the origin and significance of this national holiday.

This year the observance of the occasion was more general than before; Indians and whites came from long distances to witness the exercises. In addition to the programme of last year, a procession was formed in which about 600 Indians, men and women, joined on horseback; they marched four abreast from Fort Lapwai, where encamped, to the old

agency, about 4 miles distant, and returned, singing on their way Gospel hymns in their peculiar and inimitable manner, so wild and weird; the bright and glowing colors, worn heightening interest in their performance.

ALLOTMENTS.

The Indians have become anxious about the matter of allotments under the act of February 8, 1887, and seem troubled by the cloud of uncertainty with which the subject is enveloped. They understand that a survey of the reservation for the purpose of allotment was authorized in July, 1887, and no visible steps having been taken, nor the survey entered upon, those ready for allotment, and wishing to take their land according to the surveys, are embarrassed by the delay. I trust it will not be long postponed. I should regret any unnecessary delay that might discourage those who are in the line of progress.

MILLS AND SHOPS.

The mill at Lapwai has been in operation during the whole year with but little interruption. For a short time in cold weather we were obliged to let the flume run dry to prevent freezing. The disappearance of snow is accompanied by high water that deposits in the mill ditch so much earth that it becomes necessary to clean it out every spring before resuming operations. The cleaning of the flume is done by the Indians, who are called upon to volunteer for the purpose. The mill has sawed 100,000 feet of lumber, and ground into flour upwards of 200,000 pounds of wheat and 5,000 pounds of corn for the Indians. Many of them purchase flour at the mills in Lewiston, at Mount Idaho, and at the trader's store.

The mill at Kamiah has been in actual operation but a small part of the year. Much less wheat and logs are brought to the mill than at Lapwai. A considerable portion of the flour used there is purchased from outside mills and traders; the quality, doubtless, has something to do with their preference, the new processes for manufacturing being much superior to that in use in our mills. Notwithstanding the lack of employment for the mill, every inspector and special agent who visits this agency are importuned by the Indians for a full set of mill employes to be constantly kept there, "as the Indians have at Lapwai." It seems difficult for them to understand how it is that employment for the mill enters into the question.

The blacksmith and carpenter find occupation in repairs on wagons and farm implements, and in the manufacture of articles of use to Indians in the employment incident to the bettering their condition. The repair work of the agency and school, horseshoeing and other work, is of no little importance and calls for the constant employment of blacksmith and carpenter. The school has furnished two apprentices to each shop.

SURVEYS.

The easterly line of the reservation was resurveyed last autumn by Joseph A. Clark. The line located by him is further west, and inside the line established by the original survey, thus taking from the reservation a considerable strip of land. The effect upon the Indians is great dissatisfaction. The original survey for many years appears to have received the sanction of the Government for all practicable purposes. Settlers have taken their land, accepting the original line as their boundary on the west, and the Indians have been assured by twenty years' occupancy, without any suggestion of mistake in survey, that the survey and plans, as originally made, were correct.

The northerly line of the reservation is without those visible monuments necessary to the assurance of an undisputed right of possession to settlers and Indians alike. The line should be retraced and permanent monuments erected, that frequent disputes between Indians and white settlers along the border may be avoided. The exterior lines of the reservation should be retraced and monuments renewed as often as once in every five years, for the security and peace of all concerned.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company placed upon the reservation a surveying party last summer to make preliminary survey for a railroad. Upon instructions from your office, the work was stopped and the party removed. Since that time Congress has granted a right of way to this company through the reservation, and they have now been allowed to engage in their preliminary work under instructions from you.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The administration of justice in the Indian country, where the court and other auxiliaries must be self-sustaining to exist, is a problem that civilized communities are not called upon to solve. We have judges and they must be paid, prisoners and they must

be fed, and held upon the hope that at some time the revenues will be equal to the expenditure. The operations of the court have well nigh come to a stand-still for lack of funds, the judges are more than six months in arrears of pay, and I am without means for boarding prisoners. I am satisfied that to be self-sustained the administration of justice here must be conducted upon more selfish principles than has hitherto obtained under my administration. I have in the past boarded prisoners, trusting to future receipts for payment, but finding the amount due the judges for salaries unpaid increasing, in anticipation of dissatisfaction and difficulty in the application of the insufficient revenues of the court, I deemed it wise to discontinue the practice. If the appropriation lately made by Congress proves sufficient for salaries, it will in some degree relieve the present cause of embarrassment.

The court has determined a considerable number of civil cases, but view the additional labor without pay a hardship. No costs have ever been taxed in cases, civil or criminal. It is my opinion that costs and fees should be taxed and allowed in all cases. A clerk is necessary to keep the records and files, and were fees allowed blanks could be procured and used, so that complete and permanent record of the transactions of the court could be kept.

The criminal business of the court during the year has been as follows:

	No. cases.
Assault and battery.....	3
Assault on officers.....	1
Adultery.....	6
Breaking and entering.....	2
Fornication.....	3
Killing cattle of another.....	1
Total.....	16

MISSIONARY WORK.

With eight native regularly ordained ministers, a portion of whom are annually sent to other reservations to perform missionary work by the church associations to which they belong, the call for missionary workers is less urgent than formerly. The American Board has transferred Rev. G. L. Deffenbaugh, the principal missionary here for some eight years past, so that Miss Kate C. McBeth is now the only Protestant missionary upon the reserve. The Catholics are represented by their missionaries.

EMPLOYÉS.

The successful administration of affairs at an agency does not depend alone upon the character, intelligence, and business qualities of the agent—the existence of harmonious relations between him and the employés, their mutual confidence and respect are equally essential. Employés will be of little service to the Government or to the Indians, by whomsoever appointed, until they are made subject to the agent, who is held to the strictest responsibility for their acts. Insubordination must be discouraged, or no successful administration can be had. The right of removal in the hands of those responsible has long been justly contended for by the Democratic party as essential to good government. Evils and abuses in the service will be corrected by prompt and efficient action, not by tardy justice. The right of an Indian agent to dismiss from the service his subordinates, for whose conduct he is under the gravest responsibility, ought not to be infringed, and I venture to hope that it will be respected.

SCHOOLS.

The schools have maintained a fair average attendance. The additional accommodations secured by the dedication of the Garrison buildings at Fort Lapwai to school purposes induced the establishment of two schools and the separation of the sexes. The girls' school was organized in the school building at the old agency, while that for the boys was located at Fort Lapwai, where greater advantages exist for their instruction and employment. The health of the pupils has been fairly good; better sanitary conditions are among the advantages derived from the separation of the sexes. The evil of overcrowding school buildings with children, so susceptible to disease, can not be too carefully guarded against. The promiscuous character of intercourse between the sexes gave rise to the necessity for their separation. The schools are 4 miles distant. The advantage thus derived in the inculcation of lessons of morality and virtue is obvious, should be maintained.

A circular-saw has been mounted for sawing wood, a boon to the boys, that goes far to content them with their home at the school; that which was before an irksome task has become a pleasure.

The product of the school farm and garden was—

Barley	bushels..	175
Oats	do	700
Potatoes (estimated)	do	600
Hay	tons..	40

Together with other grain and vegetables—corn, beans, peas, beets, carrots, melons, squash—that I am afraid will prove more or less a failure. A field of 30 acres for oats, barley, and corn has been fenced, 12 acres sowed to timothy and clover, and 12 acres sowed to wheat and cut for hay.

STOCK.

We have attached to the agency a herd of 101 cattle, 7 head of horses, and 15 hogs, all in good condition. The cattle and hogs are of no profit to the service, while beef is purchased for the school, and none issued to Indians. They might be sold to advantage.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. NORRIS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Ind. T., August 25, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with Department regulations, I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

RESERVATION.

The President of the United States, by Executive order, dated August 10, 1869, set apart for Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians the tract of country lying between the thirty-fifth and thirty-seventh parallels of latitude, the eastern line of Texas and the western line of Oklahoma, section 2 of the act providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians securing their title in quantities. It contains 4,270,771 acres, about one-fourth being tillable, the balance adapted to grazing. Large portions of the reservation are destitute of water. But little timber for building purposes is found on the reserve.

The agency is located on the north fork of Canadian River, 35 miles west of the railway station of Oklahoma. The buildings are ample for the accommodation of the employes and storage of supplies. The water supply is taken from the river and distributed through the agency by a system of pipes.

CENSUS.

On the 30th day of June, 1898, an enumeration of these Indians was made at eight different points with the following result:

Name of tribe.	No. families.	Males over 18.	Males under 18.	Females over 14.	Females under 14.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16.	Females between 6 and 16.	Total of school age.
Cheyenne.....	569	542	433	690	431	2,096	229	216	445
Arapaho.....	339	285	234	364	223	1,106	108	125	231
Total	908	827	667	1,054	654	3,202	335	341	676

To this should be added 211 children away at school, showing a population of 19 more than last year. There were 60 births and 41 deaths. There are 96 mixed-bloods on the reserve.

CONDITION.

Nearly all the Indians wear citizen dress wholly or in part; about 300 can read; 600 use English sufficient for ordinary intercourse; 28 houses have been built during the year, and are nearly all occupied. No difficulty is experienced in getting these Indians to work if you can show them profitable results. As shown by the report on agriculture, they have made excellent progress in farming, have been peaceable and tractable, obeying the rules of the agency implicitly; their conduct for the past year has been commendable.

AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

The force for the fiscal year consisted of the following:

Occupation.	No.	Salary.	Occupation.	No.	Salary.
Regular whites:		<i>Per annum.</i>	Regular Indians—Continued:		<i>Per annum.</i>
Clerk.....	1	\$1,200	Assistant carpenters.....	4	\$180
Physician.....	1	1,200	Assistant blacksmiths.....	3	180
Carpenter.....	1	900	Teamsters.....	4	180
Miller and plow-maker.....	1	900	Tinner.....	1	240
Engineer and sawyer.....	1	900	Janitor and messenger.....	1	180
Farmer.....	1	900	Interpreters.....	2	300
Assistant farmer.....	1	720			
Blacksmith.....	1	900	Total.....	23	
Assistant clerk.....	1	720			
Issue clerk.....	1	600	Police:		<i>Per month.</i>
Transportation agent.....	1	450	Captain.....	1	\$10
Additional farmers.....	2	*75	Lieutenant.....	1	10
Additional farmer.....	1	*50	Privates.....	30	8
Total.....	14		Total.....	32	
Regular Indians:			Irregular whites.....	3	
Herders.....	2	240	Irregular Indians.....	7	
Butcher.....	1	360	Total.....	10	
Issue clerk.....	1	900			
Apprentices.....	2	60			
Do.....	2	120			

* Per month.

With one or two exceptions, they have been faithful in their respective labors. The police force is a reliable one and has performed excellent service.

SCHOOLS.

Cheyenne boarding school.

Largest attendance at any one time during year..... 97
Average attendance during year..... 79

Name of employé.	Occupation.	Salary.
L. H. Jackson.....	Superintendent, principal teacher.....	\$1,000
D. A. Churchill.....	Industrial teacher.....	600
Ann. C. Hoag.....	Teacher.....	600
Jennie G. Goodsell.....	do.....	600
Lizzie Clark.....	do.....	600
Jessie M. Jackson.....	Matron.....	500
Minnie L. Taylor.....	Assistant matron.....	400
Anna Latchar.....	Seamstress.....	400
Sarah E. Hanna.....	Cook.....	400
Florilla D. Atkinson.....	Laundress.....	380
Percy Kable.....	Helper.....	72
John Tyler.....	do.....	72
L. Hieronymus.....	Baker.....	225
M. Balenti.....	Tailor.....	100
Total.....		5,929

Arapaho boarding-school.

Largest attendance at any one time during the year 90
 Average attendance during year 78

Names of employes.	Occupation.	Salary.
E. J. Simpson.....	Superintendent and principal teacher..	\$1,000
William Redder.....	Industrial teacher	600
William H. Hedges.....	Teacher.....	600
Hattie L. Lammond.....	do.....	600
Emma A. Rogers.....	do.....	600
Jennie T. Meagher.....	Matron.....	500
Sophie Whitmer.....	Assistant matron	400
Nannie S. Whitmer.....	Seamstress.....	400
Allie Gray.....	Cook.....	400
Anna Gray.....	Laundress.....	360
Captain Pratt.....	Helper	72
Charles Campbell.....	do.....	72
L. Hieronymus.....	Baker.....	225
M. Balenti.....	Tailor.....	100
Total		5,929

Irregular school labor: Whites, 5; Indians, 3; total 8.

Cantonment Mennonite Mission.

Largest attendance at any one time during year 75
 Average attendance during year 61

The positions of this school are: 1 superintendent, 2 teachers, 1 industrial teacher, 1 matron, 1 assistant matron, 1 cook, 1 seamstress, 1 laundress, 1 herder.

Darlington Mennonite Mission.

Largest attendance at any one time during year 48
 Average attendance during year 45

The positions of this school are: 1 superintendent, 1 teacher, 1 matron, 1 assistant matron, 1 cook, 1 seamstress, 1 laundress, 1 industrial teacher.

Both the mission schools are under the efficient superintendence of the Rev. H. R. Voth.

Average attendance recapitulated.

Schools.	1888.	1887.
Cheyenne boarding-school.....	79	97
Arapaho boarding-school.....	78	72
Cantonment Mennonite Mission	61	70
Darlington Mennonite Mission	45	46
Total average attendance.....	263	285

Indian children at school abroad.

Name of school.	Location.	Number attending.
Carlisle	Carlisle, Pa	51
Chilocco	Chilocco, Ind. Ter	31
Haskell Institute.....	Lawrence, Kans.....	101
Lincoln Institute.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2
Mennonite College.....	Halstead, Kans.....	23
White's Manual-Labor Institute	Houghton, Iowa.....	2
Do	Wabash, Ind.....	1
Total		211

Whole number attending during the year.

Agency boarding-schools	216
Mission boarding-schools	125
Schools abroad	280
Total	621

Owing to some unfortunate complication between the superintendent of the Cheyenne school and the Indians the latter have systematically endeavored to prevent the attendance of their children. The buildings are in good state of repair, and consist of main school building, three-story frame; frame laundry, shop and wood-shed, stable, cow and swine shed, and other outbuildings recently erected, also a water-tower. The school building and laundry are supplied with excellent water by means of a wind-mill and system of pipes.

The Arapaho school has had a prosperous year; the attendance has been good; but few of the Arapaho children were out of school during the term. The employes have been faithful and efficient. The school building, laundry, and stables are supplied with water from the North Canadian River. The building is in a good state of repair, with the exception of plastering. The brick laundry requires some plastering also. There is a good stable and a cow shed that will accommodate twenty cows. The other buildings need to be replaced with new ones.

The Cantonment and Darlington Mennonite Missions have done excellent work. The hearts of the people are in the cause and they must succeed. The first-mentioned mission is located 60 miles northwest of the agency, and is conducted in abandoned picket buildings not fit for the purpose. Steps have been taken for the immediate erection of a new building. The mission at Darlington is brick, two and one-half stories, with good outbuildings. Rations and clothing are provided the mission children by the Government.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The principal work is carried on by the Mennonite Church under the supervision of the Rev. H. R. Voth, to whose accompanying report attention is invited. Church services have also been held by Rev. John S. Seibold, U. S. A., and David Pendleton, the latter a full-blood Cheyenne.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The judges of this court have been recently nominated, but as yet have held no session. It will undoubtedly relieve the agent of many annoyances when established.

CRIME.

One white man was convicted for horse stealing and sentenced to two years. One negro was arrested for stealing goods from one of the traders. "Whisky Jim," a noted character, in peddling whisky about the outskirts of the agency and to the soldiers at the post, and who had eluded the vigilance of the police and the military for a long time past, was finally captured on the reservation by Lieutenant Coyote and Sleeping Wolf after a desperate struggle. All were quite seriously wounded. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Foster to one year in the penitentiary. Several express receipts for liquor delivered at Oklahoma were found in his possession, and a test case will be made in the September term of court as to the liability of dealers in shipping intoxicants and express companies in carrying them to the Indian country. Since the arrest of this party, February 4th last, the traffic has been absolutely broken up on this reservation.

May 12th, last, "Buck Crow" and "Little Buffalo Thigh" were arrested at Cantonment for firing into a passing herd of the beef contractors and killing one head. Upon examination before United States Commissioner Sommer, "Buffalo Thigh" was held for trial and sent to the Wichita jail. I take this occasion to commend Lieut. D. W. Fulton, who was in charge of detachment guarding the "trail," for his promptness in making the arrest of those Indians of deserved bad repute. With a few trivial offenses this closes the record.

The unemployed white element has been entirely removed from the reservation. Every white and colored man living upon the reservation with an Indian family can now show a marriage certificate. Further matrimonial alliances in this direction have been strictly prohibited.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is greatly improved, as shown by the census. It is attributable to better modes of living, the increased practice of the agency physician and a plentiful supply of warm winter clothing.

AGRICULTURE.

The reservation is divided into the following districts:

Name of districts.	No. farms.	Acres cultivated.	Cultivated last year.	Acres under fence.
Agency.....	70	998	660	3, 197
Twelve-mile Point.....	40	400	465	965
Ben's District.....	31	191	228	510
Cantonment.....	106	755	571	960
Salt Creek.....	12	36	86	50
Stone Calf.....	27	145	50	110
Seger Colony.....	82	501	335	1, 009
South Canadian.....	39	197	75	270
King Fisher.....	17	153	80	1, 250
Total.....	424	3, 375	2, 550	8, 311

In addition to the above, there are about 900 acres cultivated by inter-married whites, and about 200 acres by scouts. The Indians broke 653 acres of land, for which they received the sum of \$1,959. Past experience has demonstrated that this is not a reliable agricultural reservation, it being the first year in four that the crops have proved successful. It is better adapted to stock-raising. The soil is good; in the river bottoms, excellent; but the usually dry summer months are very discouraging. The aggregate of the reports of the several farmers shows a yield of upwards of 50,000 bushels of corn for this season's work. Arrangements are being made to apply a considerable portion of this to the military and agency contracts, but even then they will have more than sufficient to feed their stock, and no market for the same. Consequently it is not desirable to increase the individual acreage of corn until by the settlement of the adjacent country a nearer market can be provided. Wheat is a more certain crop than corn, and with a flouring-mill at this point have a home market, and save the Government the transportation. Good success has been attained this season with nearly all the crops, as will be seen by the accompanying table of statistics.

Visiting Indians from other agencies have proved a great annoyance to the farmers here, particularly so at Seger Colony. They come without permission, and have been in number as high as 400.

FREIGHTING.

During the year 1,297,435 pounds of freight were transported to the agency, the Indians hauling 833,693 pounds, for which they received \$9,644.89.

RATIONS AND CLOTHING.

The groceries and beef cattle furnished were of good quality and ample to supply the wants of the Indians. The annuity clothing was of better quality than furnished heretofore, and was readily appreciated by the recipients.

DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

Fourteen of these claims, involving \$30,498.45, have been presented and investigated during the past year. They are of early date, and even if the Indians did commit them the fear of punishment or their payment from tribal funds seals their lips, making it impossible to obtain any evidence against them. Thus it is quite useless to present any claim for their admission.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

Initiatory steps have been taken toward the division of these lands in locating the farms in tracts of 320 acres. Among the elder Indians, those entitled "coffee coolers," whilom "chiefs" and medicine men, is found the most opposition to allotments. They are fast learning that it is their destiny; that their tribal power is fast slipping away from them, and that they must become tillers of the soil or stock-raisers. The majority of the young element favor allotment. The time is near at hand to begin the work.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) In order to afford a market for produce raised by Indians, all contracts for furnishing agencies with grain contain two points of delivery, optional with contractor—the nearest railway depot, or at agency.

- (2) An act making appropriations for repairs of school buildings continuous.
- (3) A hospital for school children.
- (4) Pay of police officers \$15, and privates \$10 per month.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MENNONITE MISSION.

I.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Ind. T., September 5, 1888.

DEAR SIR: Complying with your request I herewith submit a brief report about the mission work carried on by the Mennonite Church among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

We have two mission stations with industrial boarding-schools on this reservation, one at the agency and one at Cantonment, about 35 miles northwest of this place. Besides these two mission stations our mission board is conducting a small Indian contract-school at Halstead, Kans.

The schools at the three places just named were conducted for ten months during the year. The attendance has, on the whole, been very satisfactory. In Darlington, where we can properly accommodate 48 to 50 scholars, the average attendance was about 45; in Cantonment 61.

At the latter place the attendance of the Cheyenne children was, especially after Christmas, not as regular and full as had been expected at the opening of this year. This was principally owing to the fact that the Indians had been disappointed in their expectation to get a new school-house at Cantonment. It seemed that the disappointment was felt more keenly by the Cheyennes than by the Arapahoes. But since our mission board has definitely decided to erect a school building in Cantonment the Cheyennes have, through their promises given us reason to believe that we shall have a good quota of Cheyenne children in the school next year.

While the highest aim of our mission work is to lead these benighted people into true Christianity, which we believe to be the source of all real and lasting civilization, and which we believe to consist in the practical application of the truths of the gospel to the affairs of every-day life; and while we do not underrate the value of book knowledge and school-room exercises, we have always laid great stress on the importance of teaching our children to "labor with their hands." Industrial training has always been an important feature in our work. On our mission farms, which we have connected with our boarding-schools, we instruct our children, not only theoretically, but also practically, in farming, gardening, and taking care of stock. Besides this the children of course are taught the various branches of kitchen, dining-room, sewing-room, and other general house-work.

All the instruction our children receive in our missions is imparted to them through the medium of the English language, and we compel them as much as possible to use the English language in their intercourse with each other. The result is that our children do not only know the English words and phrases that they learn on the black-board and from their books in the recitation-rooms, but they learn to speak the English that they need and use in practical every-day life.

The religious services of the older camp Indians, who do not understand the English language, are being held through interpreters in the missions as well as in the camps. On June 8 we had our first baptism. Several other young people had asked to be baptized and they were receiving special religious instruction, but before their wish could be complied with that terrible scourge, consumption, swept three of them into an early grave.

Our Halstead contract school, which I visited lately, is in a prosperous condition. We had 22 pupils in the school during the past year. In the contract for the coming year the Department has allowed us 30 children, and we shall try to fill up that number in the near future. That school is being conducted essentially according to the same plans and methods as our mission schools here on the reservation.

In June last our mission board had sent a commission here to inspect the mission work already established, and to take a survey of the opportunities offering themselves for strengthening and perhaps extending the work. In their address of June 12 to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs they say: "It gives us pleasure to state that we have found our work among these Indians in a blessed and prosperous condition. We are thereby encouraged to make all necessary improvements as far as our means will permit so as to carry on our mission work among these people more extensively and successfully."

Among other things, our board have decided to build a new school-house in Cantonment. Work will in all probability be commenced this fall, yet it is also the plan of the board to start as soon as possible a branch mission in one of the Arapaho settlements near Cantonment, and to open, in connection with it, a small day school, an experiment which, if successful, will, we trust, be a great gain for our work and for these people.

The Cantonment district is greatly in need of a physician, and it is to be regretted that the Government has thus far failed to heed the timely suggestion you made in your last report concerning the appointment of a physician for the Cantonment district. It seems to me the Government ought to appoint more than one assistant physician on such a large reservation as this is. I have often occasion when visiting the more distantly located camps to observe that the sick Indians suffer to a great extent for a want of medical attendance, but it is an utter impossibility for our physician to attend properly to all the needs of the sick of such a large territory as these Indians occupy.

We are in hopes that the Rev. D. B. Herschler, who is now temporarily in charge of our Cantonment mission, will next year accept a permanent position as a missionary physician in our Cantonment mission. Mr. Herschler has worked successfully among these Indians for several years. He has since studied medicine and intends to finish his medical course this year. His permanent employment would be the means of making a very valuable addition to our force of mission workers.

In conclusion, I wish to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the uniform kindness you have always shown me personally and for the moral and material support with which you have so kindly aided our mission work.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

H. R. VOTH,
Superintendent of Mennonite Mission.

A. G. D. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Indian Agent, Darlington, Ind. T.

REPORT OF KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Ind. T., August 18, 1888.

SIR: In submitting the annual report of Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, for the fiscal year just closed, I find abundant cause for congratulation and satisfaction on the part of those who are intrusted with the administration of Indian affairs. And gratifying as the present condition of the Indians and affairs generally on this reserve must be to them, it can be no less so to every citizen who intelligently observes the progress of the Indian from year to year, and has a humane and patriotic interest in his welfare. This has been a year of comparative peace and tranquillity among these people. It has also been marked by greater substantial progress and prosperity among them than any preceding year. They have exhibited fewer signs of discontent and insubordination, and given more earnest and general attention to their crops and herds, and kept their children in school better this year than ever before. Evidences of real advancement toward civilization, self-support, and peaceful and honorable citizenship, have been manifested in many ways, as clearly appear on the succeeding pages of this report.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE RESERVE.

The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reserve lies in the southwestern part of the Indian Territory, and is bounded on the north by the Wichita and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reserves; on the west by that part of the Indian Territory commonly called Greer County; on the south by Texas, and on the east by the Chickasaw Nation. It contains an estimated area of 2,903,040 acres. The soil, especially on the eastern side, is exceedingly fertile, and when rains are abundant the most bountiful crops of corn, oats, wheat, rye, barley, melons, and vegetables can be produced. In seasonable years cotton could also be successfully grown here; but droughts are frequent, and for that reason the country is perhaps better adapted to grazing and stock-raising than to agriculture. I consider it highly favored for either. It is generally an undulating prairie country, with numerous streams of living water penetrating it in all directions. The Wichita Mountains lie to the northwest from near the center. There is some good timber in these mountains, and on all the streams. Anadarko, the seat of the agency, is on the Washita River, near the northeast corner, and Fort Sill, a well-appointed military post, with a seven-company garrison, is situated 35 miles southwest, toward the center.

The Wichita Reserve lies between the Washita and Canadian Rivers, and is bounded on the north and west by the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reserve, on the south by the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reserve, and on the east by the Chickasaw Nation. It contains an estimated area of 691,200 acres. It is a country of rich valleys and the most beautiful prairies, and abounding in springs and streams of never-failing water. It is separated from the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reserve by the Washita River.

THE AGENCY.

The agency is situated on the south bank of the Washita River, on the road leading from Fort Sill to Fort Reno, and 35 miles from the former post, 45 from the latter, and 75 from Paul's Valley, on the Santa Fé Railroad. Anadarko is the post-office. It has a six-times-weekly mail from Fort Reno, and a three-times-weekly mail from Paul's Valley. It has no telegraph station, notwithstanding a military wire passes right by the office, and the services of an operator could be procured for \$600 per annum. An operator is greatly needed to give us telegraphic communication with the Department at Washington, and with Fort Sill, which is maintained in part for our protection, and with which, though only 35 miles distant, we have no means of communication, not even by mail, except by a circuitous route several hundred miles in distance and several days in time.

This is a very large and important agency. It is what is termed a first-class agency, and yet it would be hard to imagine one with fewer or less adequate facilities for the conduct of the business of an agency. The buildings consist of the agent's office, a commissary, a steam saw and corn mill, a blacksmith and carpenter shop, a dispensary, and the agent's dwelling. About twenty head of horses and mules belong to the agency, but there is no barn or stable in which to shelter the stock or store hay and grain for their feed. There are fourteen white employes in the service of the agency, but there is not a dwelling in which one of them could live with his family. The agent's dwelling is the only one owned by the agency that is inhabitable. The agency needs a large barn and eight or ten cottages for employes' dwellings, and six or eight more employes. I have requested authority to increase the force of employes and to build the barn and six cottages.

THE TRIBES.

The tribes residing on this reserve and under the control of this agency are as follows:

Tribes.	No.	Tribes.	No.
Comanches.....	1,564	Delawares.....	89
Kiowas.....	1,121	Wacoos.....	64
Caddoes.....	491	Keechies.....	30
Apaches.....	348	Children away at school.....	211
Wichitas.....	165		
Tehuacanos.....	143	Total.....	4,226

The Caddoes, Wichitas, Tehuacanas, Delawares, Keechies, and Wacoos all live on their own reserve on the north side of the Washita River. The Kiowas live mostly on Elk and Rainy Mountain Creeks in the western part of the reserve, and on the Washita River west of the agency, and in the neighborhood of Mount Scott in the Wichita Mountains. The Apaches live on Cache Creek and its tributaries, in the central portion of the reserve. The Comanches live mostly on the Little Washita, southeast of the agency, and at the base of the Wichita Mountains, southwest of Fort Sill.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

In view of what these Indians were a few years ago, their present condition is in the highest degree satisfactory and encouraging. The Wichitas are the original occupants of this country and have always been friendly toward the whites. It is their boast that they have never raised a hostile hand against a white man and have always been loyal and obedient to the Government. And it has been a great many years since the Caddoes or any of the affiliated bands have been in rebellion. These tribes are all to-day in a prosperous, and, I think I may say, a happy condition. Some of them live in log houses, but the most of them live in grass lodges—lodges in form and structure peculiar to the Wichitas. They all own farms individually or jointly with others. These farms are inclosed with substantial rail or wire fences, and are well cultivated. In fact, in point of size and state of cultivation they compare favorably with the farms in the average white settlements. These Indians also own a great many horses, cattle, hogs, and domestic fowls. They also own a great many farm wagons, covered spring wagons, and some buggies and carriages. They have a church in one of their principal settlements near the agency, where they have preaching by a missionary, or other religious services, regularly.

As late as twelve years ago the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches were the terrors of the plains and frontier settlements from Nebraska to the Gulf, and from the Arkansas River to the Pecos and the Rio Grande. Now, in the present state of feeling and condition of things, any person could travel alone anywhere on this reserve in safety. Not only are these Indians now peaceable and friendly, but the majority of them are making earnest and encouraging endeavors to learn and follow industrial pursuits, educate their children, and build homes for themselves and their families like white men, and many of them with the most gratifying success.

FARMING.

In the early part of 1887 the agent had 100,000 pounds of fence wire for issue to Indians. The Caddoes, Wichitas, and affiliated bands were willing to take all they could get, and the Comanches took a considerable amount, and the Apaches took some. But the Kiowas, as I am informed, refused to take any, and made no crops, even in the fields which they then had. In the early part of this year we again had 100,000 pounds of wire, and it was not half enough to supply the demand. We could have issued 50,000 pounds to good advantage to the Kiowas alone. To-day they have many good crops growing in fields of from 8 to 20 acres in size, which have no other protection than two strands of wire. The season has been propitious, and the crops in every part of the reserve are excellent. The Indians on the north side of the river will make 36,850 bushels of corn, and those on the south side 40,000. Persons long acquainted with these Indians believe they will raise more corn this year than in any three previous years. The Caddoes and affiliated bands are fond of corn bread, and they have an average of 50 bushels of meal ground at the agency mill every month. Thus, even now, these Indians produce a good portion of their own bread supply. And they would raise thousands of

bushels of wheat where they now raise hundreds if we had a flouring mill at the agency, where they could have their wheat ground into flour for their own consumption, or for sale to the traders. Without a flouring-mill, as we now are, their wheat crop is almost valueless to them. They can not sell it in the grain, nor have it ground into flour. This is, of course, in the highest degree discouraging to them. I regard a good flouring mill as one of the greatest needs of the agency, and will recommend that one be purchased and sent here this fall.

INDIANS AS FREIGHTERS.

The Indians are good freighters. They keep their loads dry, and open no packages. When there are none but Indian freighters, there is never any trouble about shortages. During the fiscal year just closed these Indians hauled 895,685 pounds of agency freight from Henrietta, Tex., for which they were paid \$3,051.64. Besides this, they have done considerable freighting for the traders.

EDUCATION.

The educational facilities of this agency are greatly inadequate. There are probably 550 children on the reserve of school age. The agency schools now here can not possibly accommodate more than 200. There are two schools here, both boarding schools, one for the Wichitas, Caddoes, and affiliated bands, and the other for the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches. The capacity of the former is 85 pupils, and of the latter 100. Both buildings are very inferior, and the Kiowa is so badly out of repair that it will scarcely be inhabitable during the coming winter. In May last I reported that it would take \$2,000 to put it in good repair. Another great need of these schools is a hospital. There is no room in either house that can be used as a sick-ward. All sick children have to be nursed in the dormitories, a thing that ought never to be done.

The attendance at these schools during the past session was good. Indeed, at one time the Kiowa school was compelled for lack of room to deny admission to children that were presented by their parents for enrollment. The Comanches protest against being compelled to send their children to school with the Kiowas, and want the Department to give them a separate school. They declare that if the Department will give them a school of a capacity of 100 or 150 pupils they will fill it with children, and keep it full. I have recommended that it be done.

These Indians, like all others, greatly prefer to send their children to the agency schools. But during the year 34 have been sent to non-reservation schools—31 to the Chillico Indian school, near Arkansas City, Kans; 10 to Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, and 3 to Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans. It is expected that 40 more will leave between now and the 1st of September for Haskell, Carlisle, and Lincoln.

MISSIONARY WORK.

One hopeful indication for these Indians is the interest now being manifested in them by religious societies and mission boards. During the past year three missionaries have entered this field, and others see the great opportunities which it presents, and are preparing to come. The first to come was Rev. J. J. Methvin, of the Home Mission Board of the M. E. Church, South, who arrived here late last fall. He was followed in the spring by Rev. G. W. Hicks, of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Miss J. M. Ballew, of the Territorial Baptist Convention. These people are all doing good work. Mr. Methvin preaches regularly at the agency, and seems to be working mainly among the Kiowas. Mr. Hicks and Miss Ballew are among the Wichitas and affiliated bands, many of whom are already members of the church. During the spring and early summer Miss Ballew taught a small day school at the Wichita church, and I think she has already accomplished much good.

The mission boards of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of South America and the Catholic and Presbyterian Churches are also making preparations to establish schools and missions here. It is my policy, as I understand it to be yours, to encourage all religious and missionary societies in their work among the Indians. I recognize in them potent auxiliaries of the Government in the great and important work of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians. It is the aim of the Government to make an enlightened and self-reliant citizen of the Indian. The aim of the religious and missionary people is to make an enlightened Christian of him. If by working together in harmony they can facilitate each others' efforts and bring him forth such a citizen and such a Christian at the same time, then indeed will they each deserve the gratitude of the others, and of all patriotic and Christian people.

CRIMES AND COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

There has been no outbreak, and but little crime committed by these Indians during the year. During the spring a Comanche named Tabatosavit shot and nearly killed a Mexican captive. Some weeks later another Comanche, named George Maddox, shot at his wife and two other Comanches, evidently with intent to kill. I caused both of these Indians to be arrested and carried before the United States commissioner at Wichita Falls, Tex., to be dealt with under the law of 1885 in relation to crimes committed by Indians against the person or property of Indians. They were committed, and bail fixed at \$500 each, in default of which they are both now in jail at Dallas, Tex.

Recently I have organized a court of Indian offenses, nominating Quanah Parker, chief of the Comanches, Lone Wolf, chief of the Kiowas, and Jim Tehnacana, chief of the Wichitas, for judges. The Indians were very anxious for the organization of this court, for the reason that Indians accused of crimes could be tried here at home, and not carried to Texas, where they have no friends to aid them to procure counsel and sureties on bail bonds, when such assistance is needed by them. When an Indian accused of crime of any grade is carried to Texas, he is in a helpless condition. If held by the commissioner he can not escape jail, because his friends on the reserve are not competent sureties on bail bonds, and he has no friends off the reserve who can execute bail for him. It is mainly for this reason that the Indians are anxious to try their own people, and I believe this court will serve a useful purpose, and have a wholesome deterrent effect upon the Indians. The judges are men of intelligence and integrity, and are serving without compensation. The efficiency and usefulness of the court would doubtless be promoted by allowing them reasonable compensation for their services. Their duties require a considerable portion of their time. The regulations compel them to meet twice a month. I think the presiding judge should be paid \$30 per month, and the judges \$25 each, with an extra allowance of rations while actually on duty.

WHISKY ON THE RESERVE—PROHIBITION.

For two years or more before I was assigned to the charge of the agency, drunkenness was common on the reserve, and apparently even more so at the agency than elsewhere. The white man who did not drink was the exception. The agent himself and several of his employes were much addicted to the use of liquor, and were more frequently seen under the influence of it than otherwise. Whisky was sold with but little pretense of concealment in a house situated about half way between the agent's residence and his office, and owned by one of his most trusted employes, and chief of police. A short time before I assumed charge of the agency, I saw the agent and four of his employes drunk on Sunday. When this was the habit of the agent and his employes, the conduct of other whites on the reserve, who considered themselves less subject to the regulations of the Department, may well be imagined. My first work upon assuming charge of the agency was to reverse this condition of things, and establish as near absolute prohibition in all parts of the reserve as ever existed in any country of equal area.

WOQUI.

During the past two years many of the Comanches and Apaches and a few of the Kiowas have become addicted to the use of a fruit which they procure from Mexico and which is said by them to be the fruit of a cactus that grows along the Pecos River and the Rio Grande and on the plains of Mexico and New Mexico. I am not sufficiently learned in botany to say what it is. Its common name here among the whites is mescal bean. In size it is about one-fourth of an inch thick and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. When dry it is hard and about the color of bright tobacco, and it is not unlike tobacco in taste. The center of the upper side is covered with a coat of gray fuzz. Its effect on the Indians is believed by medical men to be somewhat like that of bhangue. It not only makes physical wrecks of them in a short time, but it destroys their mental faculties as well. While under its influence they are in dreamland and see the most beautiful visions. One of the strange hallucinations which it produces is the belief that everything seen in these visions is real.

The Indians have even come to look upon this bean—Woqui, as the Comanches call it—as an oracle, endowed with the power of revelation. This belief was the primary cause of the shooting for which George Maddox, the Comanche, is now incarcerated in the Dallas jail, as hereinbefore alluded to. One morning he reported to the blacksmith at the Fort Hill issue station that he had the night before shot at his wife three times, but that it was all right, as he had missed her and they were going to continue to live together. When questioned as to the cause, he stated that the day before his wife confessed to him that she had been unfaithful to him. But as she was mad at him at the

time he did not know whether to believe her or not. He determined to consult his Woqui to ascertain whether she had told him the truth or had only told the story to exasperate and worry him, and to get inspiration as to what course he should pursue towards her. That night he ate freely of his Woqui. It told him to shoot at his wife three times. If he hit her he would thereby know that she had told him the truth and deserved to die for her infidelity to him. If, upon the other hand, he missed her, she had merely told him a falsehood because she was mad at him and he must continue to live with and confide in her.

Thus it is seen that this hallucination is liable to assume a dangerous form. Indeed, many white people living in the vicinity of the Comanches and knowing the extent to which they were using these beans were becoming alarmed for their safety, when in June last I determined to take such steps as seemed practicable to suppress the vice. I issued an order, in writing, forbidding any Indian to use the beans or have any in his possession, and declaring that I would punish any violation of the order by withholding rations, annuity goods, and lease money. At first the Comanches declared that they would not obey the order. They said they would rather die than be deprived of their Woqui. I went down to Fort Sill and had a talk with them, the result of which was an agreement that I would permit them to eat their beans one night at each full moon for three or four months, and that they would not eat any at any other time. They also agreed that when their present supply of beans gave out they would quit entirely. They pledged their honor to the faithful observance of the agreement. So far I have no ground to suspect that they have ever violated it. It is claimed for the Comanches that they have the highest sense of honor and the most proper regard for their obligations of any Indians in the country. I have always found that I could rely upon their promises. In fact this has been my experience with all Indians.

I would respectfully recommend that there should be legislation to prohibit traffic in these beans with Indians in about the same manner that liquor traffic with them is prohibited.

INDIAN POLICE.

The United States Indian police force of this agency consists of two officers and twenty-eight privates. They are selected from all the tribes. They are obedient, faithful, and trustworthy. Without them the agent could not preserve peace and good order on the reserve. Their compensation is fixed by law at \$8 per month and two suits of uniform per annum. They furnish their own mounts and perform important and almost constant service, and certainly earn and deserve greater compensation. For the good of the service, and in justice to these faithful officers of the law, I earnestly recommend that their pay be increased to \$25 per month.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of all the Indians on this reserve may be considered good. Like all other Indians they have some scrofulous, pulmonary, and hereditary venereal diseases. This is perhaps more particularly true of the Wichitas, Keechies, and Apaches than of any of the others. The Comanches, I think, are the healthiest Indians I have ever seen. The Kiowas and Caddoes are also as healthy and robust as Indians usually are, if not even more so. This having been an unusually wet year, there have been considerable chills and intermittent and bilious fevers among all the Indians since hot weather set in. And owing to the almost ever-prevailing high winds and the sand and dust in the air the Indians are at times much afflicted with sore eyes.

The agency physician has frequently recommended that a hospital be established at the agency where sick Indians could be properly treated and cared for, and I concur with him.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY AND RAILROADS.

These Indians seem to be without a single exception opposed to the allotment of their lands in severalty at present. I believe most of them realize, however, that the time is coming when they will have to yield to it. They say they are not prepared for it now, but hope to be in a few years. They are likewise opposed to the building of railroads through their country.

BEEF DELIVERIES.

The present plan of making deliveries of beef at this agency gives rise, and I think not without cause, to much dissatisfaction and complaint among the Indians. From the

1st of May until the 15th of October, while the beef cattle are all fat, the contractors make deliveries from time to time, as the cattle are required for issue to the Indians. Then the Indians get every pound of beef that is paid for by the Department. The cattle are inspected by an Army officer, or other competent and disinterested inspector, and weighed as they are received by a painstaking and disinterested weigher, and issued to the Indians directly from the scales. There can not possibly be the loss of a pound from the amount paid for by the Government. Besides this the cattle thus received and issued are always in good condition, and give entire satisfaction to the Indians.

But on the 15th of October the contractors deliver enough cattle in herd to issue to the Indians from week to week until May. The number of cattle thus delivered at this agency last October was 1,690 head.

The number to be delivered next October is upwards of 2,000 head. These cattle are brought here from the Southern Texas Gulf coast immediately before delivery. The drive over the trail, or shipment by rail, from that far Southern range and climate, and the weighing and branding of them after their arrival here, and especially at such a late day in the fall, put them in very bad condition to go through the winter. In fact they are poor beef by the 1st of December. In addition to this, they have the disadvantage of being what is termed "unlocated" cattle. They were raised on the nutritious mesquite grass of the Gulf coast. Here they are turned loose just as winter is coming on, on the open prairies, where there is no mezquite, and very little winter grass of any kind, and but little or no protection from the sleet, snow, and blizzards so prevalent here in the winter. So, instead of contenting themselves and trying to subsist upon the scant range, as "located" cattle would do, these cattle constantly roam and drift over the prairies night and day, and in a few weeks become so thin in flesh that they can scarcely walk. Many of them die before the winter is half over. To practical and experienced stockmen the wonder is that under such conditions any of them survive the winter. It is no exaggeration to say that cattle have to be issued to Indians before Christmas, from herds delivered in good condition in October, that are so thin in flesh, so poor and weak that they can scarcely walk.

The Indians complain and protest against being compelled to take such beef. It is humiliating to the agent to be compelled to issue it; and I hope I may be pardoned for saying that it is denied that it brings any credit to the Department. It is held, and candor and the interest I feel in the honor and integrity of the public service compel me to say I believe truly and justly, to be unfair and to the disadvantage of both the Indians and the Government. It is unfair to the Indians in that under the arrangement they do not get more than 70 per cent. of the amount of beef that is purchased for them and to which they are entitled; and also that the amount which they do receive is of the poorest quality, of a quality when issued to them that none but starving people would eat. It is to the disadvantage of the Government in that under the terms of such contracts and by reason of the shrinkage of the flesh of cattle thus delivered, after delivery and before issue, the Department pays for 30 per cent. more beef than is issued to the Indians. Thirty per cent. of the 1,900,000 pounds of beef delivered at this agency last October was 570,000 pounds, which, at \$2.39 per 100 pounds, the contract price, amounts to \$13,623. Thirty per cent. of the 2,000,000 pounds to be delivered next October is 600,000 pounds, which, at \$2 per 100 pounds, the contract price, amounts to \$12,000. Thus it is seen that during this year and last the Department has paid and will pay for 1,360,000 pounds more beef than has been or will be issued to the Indians, at a cost of \$25,623. And this is saying nothing of the poor quality of the beef delivered in October when issued to the Indians in the winter, nor of losses from death and drifting from the range, nor of the extra expense of feeding and herding.

An advantage accruing to the Government is the difference between the price of beef thus delivered and of beef delivered from week to week through the winter, as required for issue to the Indians. Of course for weekly deliveries through the winter the Department would have to pay considerably more per pound than the price at which it is enabled to let the contracts for six-months-and-a-half deliveries. But the losses from death and drifting of these large herds in the winter, and the extra expense to the Government of feeding and herding them on the range, go a long ways toward counterbalancing this advantage in price, if indeed they do not entirely do so. So, counting these losses from death and drifting, and this extra expense of herding—and they are too great and significant to be overlooked—this advantage in price is but little, if any, advantage at all.

If the contractors were required to deliver beef from week to week through the winter, as needed for issue to the Indians, the Department would have to pay a higher price, it is true; but under that sort of an arrangement the Indians would get all the beef paid for and of merchantable quality. There would be no loss to the Government on account of shrinkage, death, drifting, or expense of feeding and herding. The contractors, knowing the requirements of their contracts, would bring their herds up from their native ranges in the spring or early summer, and "locate" them on the ranges on the re-



serve. By the time winter came on they would be "located," acclimated, adjusted to, and satisfied with the range, and in good flesh for the winter. Besides this the contractors would put up hay, and having better facilities for doing so than the agent, they would keep this cattle in fair condition throughout the winter. If they did not, the Department would pay for no more beef than it issued to the Indians. For these reasons I am constrained to recommend that hereafter contractors be required to furnish beef from week to week throughout the year as needed for issue to the Indians. That, in my judgment, would be fair to the Government, fair to the Indians, and fair to the contractors.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. E. WHITE,
Special Agent in charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, IND. T., July 24, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report upon the condition, habits, and disposition of Indians at the Osage and Kaw agencies, in accordance with instructions contained in your circular letter of July 1, 1888:

OSAGE INDIANS.

Condition.—There has been no improvement in the condition of the Osage Indians during the last year. These people are not sufficiently industrious to control in the right direction the amount of money they get. In consequence a large share is spent for contraband articles, which it seems very easy for them to procure along the State line and from peddlers on the reservation. The latter class the Indians will protect in every possible way. The traffic in whisky by peddlers on the reservation is, in my opinion, alarmingly on the increase, and the force furnished is not made up of the proper material to stop it.

Habits.—As to the majority of the Indians, their habits are indolent. They are wedded to their Indian ways and customs, without apparently a thought of anything that will improve them.

In my opinion, up to the present time, the young men of the Osage tribe returning from the training-schools make the meanest Indians, the best dancers, and promote more deviltry than the young men remaining here without the advantage of a training-school education.

Disposition.—The disposition of the Osages seems to be very good in some things and correspondingly bad in others. They are much averse to sending their children to the Government schools at the agency; are not disposed to work, but prefer to dance, visit, and waste their time lying about their camps.

KAW INDIANS.

The Kaw Indians make but little trouble, send their children to school without urging, are industrious, it may be from compulsion, as their annuities are small, and in consequence they are obliged to work in order to live.

SCHOOLS.

The schools at this and the Kaw agency have been kept up through the year, and fair progress made both in studies and industrial work.

FARMING.

Very little progress, if any, has been made by the Indians in farming during the year.

CROPS.

At this date we have every prospect of good crops at the agency, and I feel sure that the Indians who have been industrious will this year reap a rich reward for their work.

INDIAN POLICE.

It has been impossible to get a sufficient number of good reliable men to keep the number allowed. The police force is not effective. Good men will not take the position for \$8 per month.

INTRUDERS.

It has lately come to my notice that a large quantity of the walnut timber on the reservation has been cut and sold to parties in the States. This has been allowed by members of the Osage Nation. Steps have been taken to try and stop the evil, but it is very doubtful if it can be accomplished, so many inducements are offered by outside parties for this valuable property.

Attention is respectfully called to the annual report of Superintendent Chas. Fagan, of the Osage school, and Superintendent J. C. Keenan, of the Kaw school, attached and marked exhibits "A" and "B." I also forward the annual report of Mother Superior Mary De Sales, of the Catholic contract school, attached—exhibit "C."

In accordance with your instructions contained in Letter "A," June 27, 1888, I have the honor to submit the following statistics in regard to the census of the Osage and Kaw Indians:

Total number of Osages	1,504
Males over eighteen years	381
Females over fourteen years	389
School children, six to sixteen years	419
Total number of Kaws	196
Males over eighteen years	70
Females over fourteen years	45
School children, six to sixteen years	47

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL H. POTTER,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF KAW SUB-AGENCY.

KAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY, July 20, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter under date of July 18, I submit for your consideration the following report of the affairs at this agency.

PROGRESS.

In reviewing the events of the past year I find great cause for congratulation. The Indians on the reservation have remained at home, and showed no disposition to stray off, but on the other hand, have given their entire time to the raising of their crops, which at present writing indicates they will be rewarded a hundred-fold. They at present are gathering and drying a large quantity of sweet corn to subsist on during the winter.

I would further state I do not think it possible to change the nature of the adults, whose habits and customs have long since been formed, and are now almost a second nature; but it is the younger members of the tribe that I expect to see brought up to a high point of civilization.

SCHOOLS.

The school at this agency has been, in my judgment, an improvement over last year. The average during the ten months that school was in session was 49, nearly all small children. The entire school of children are boarded and live in the house with the employes. The scholars seem to take great interest in map drawing, and many of them are remarkably good readers, and their writing and dictation are very satisfactory. It is with these children that the future of these people hinge.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries taught here in connection with the school have been very satisfactory. We have had a beautiful garden of about five acres, tended exclusively by the industrial teacher and the schoolboys, and at present writing bids fair to bring a large reward to them for the next year in the way of potatoes, cucumbers, melons, and onions; and the way they can devour such "garden sass" is a caution to look upon when first arriving in the school.

CROPS.

Corn upon this reservation never looked better, and if nothing happens the Kaws will not only have enough to supply themselves, but an abundance to sell. Grass is excellent, therefore hay will be plentiful.

Allow me again to return my sincere thanks to you for the kindness, assistance, and courtesy extended to me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KEENAN,
Superintendent.

CARROLL H. POTTER,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, Acting Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL, OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY, July 20, 1888.

DEAR SIR: I most respectfully submit, in compliance with your request, a report of Osage boarding-school for the year ending June 30, 1888.

The Osage Indians are very averse to sending their children to any school, and when they do their minds are very productive in the perfecting of plausible excuses to get them home. On opening last fall, I made visits to all parts of the reservation to secure children. The advantages of an education were strongly presented, and kind treatment and a conveyance to school promised them. A fair opening was the result. Your timely order, "That the annuities of all who detained their children from school would be withheld," filled our school to its maximum capacity. During the year about 25 were promoted to Haskell Institute. The average daily attendance for entire year was 120.5. It has been the most prosperous year in the history of the school and it is due to your able support in not granting leave to parents to take children away for trivial reasons.

I do not say there are no complaints about our school, as no superintendent or teacher, who has a proper regard for his veracity could say differently. I believe a better corps of workers can not be found than you have selected here, and every attention relative to their welfare and happiness is cheerfully shown the children.

A good course of study was planned and followed.

The industrial part of the work received its merited attention. It is a great subject. A most eminent educator, Lieut. T. Harris, says: "A course of ten lessons in cookery, as are given in the Starr King School, Boston, requiring a set of pupils to devote one-half day each week, for ten weeks, benefits the entire population." The same is true in the Indian work. Our 65 girls receive similar instruction. Recipes and the measuring of ingredients are first taught—carrying out the maxim of Comenius, that "things that have to be done must be learned by doing them." As an incentive to all this work we, at the close of certain months, placed on exhibition articles from each department, each article to be made ready for the exhibit in every particular by the children. At such times invitations were extended to agency people and Indians, and much good resulted. Bread, cake, pies, butter, garments cut and made by girls, laundried articles, patch work, darning, carpet rags cut and sewed, knitting, crocheting, fancy stitching, etc., could be seen in the display.

The boys were carefully drilled in caring for stock, milking, field and garden work, and use of tools.

The ultimate object of all this is citizenship. The school, as I understand it, is established to reinforce the education incidental to the institutions of civilization, home, civil society, state, and church. The child must learn intercommunication by means of language, written, printed, or oral; he must be disciplined in the matters of behavior towards those in authority, and towards equals. Such is my policy.

Thanking you for your able and effective co-operation in the year's work,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. FAGAN,
Superintendent.

Capt. CARROLL H. POTTER,

Eighteenth Infantry, Acting Agent, Osage Agency, Indian Territory.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL, OSAGE AGENCY.

ST. LOUIS MISSION, OSAGE AGENCY, July 18, 1888.

RESPECTED SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit to you our first and brief report of our industrial boarding-school. This school is under the charge of the Sisters of St. Francis, who came here in October, 1887, and opened the school November 16, 1887. The Catholic school for the Osage girls at this agency is under the contract with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. The school building for reasons independent from our good will was only finished by the first of last November, and we could only commence

school on the 16th of the same month. As all the Osage half-breeds and the majority of full-blood are Catholic, it was an easy matter for us to get the twenty pupils we were allowed to receive at first in our school.

The Osages being entirely satisfied with our school, directed their delegates to Washington in the beginning of this year to ask the Department for us to be allowed to receive more children in our school. A new contract was entered into by which we were permitted to receive fifty pupil boarders, but as our school building is 22 by 75, two stories high, we could accommodate only thirty-eight pupils this year.

This new school building and our dwelling house was procured at the expense of over \$3,000 by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.

The ages of our boarders were from six to sixteen years. Six hours were daily devoted to school-books in which they made great progress, particularly in English reading, writing, and arithmetic. They also had each their turn in washing, ironing, cooking, fancy and plain sewing, and chamber work, for which they well deserve credit.

I have the consolation to state that the full-blood Osage girls who were in our school this year did not go back to their blankets during vacation time. We intend to go to visit them, to ascertain ourselves if they are faithful to follow in their homes the habits of cleanliness they learnt at school.

Yours, very respectfully,

Mother MARY DE SALES,
Superintendent.

Captain POTTER,
U. S. Army, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,

September 1, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with your instructions this my third annual report of the affairs of this agency, along with the statistics of the several tribes connected with it.

There have been no notable events or changes since my last report, and I am at a loss to find anything new to write concerning the different tribes under my charge. What has been written about them in my former reports can only be re-written, and "like a thrice-told tale breathed into the ear of a dull and drowsy man," can only prove uninteresting, except, perhaps, what interest it may afford to one who inquires for the first time respecting them.

In order that my wards may eat bread "by the sweat of the brow," I am forced to continue the coercive powers of the "black-list," which withholds issues of every kind from the commissary when they refuse to work, and which I mentioned in my last report. It gives me pleasure to add, in this connection, that I have found fewer names upon the "black-list" during the spring just past than any time heretofore, and this has been so with all of the tribes of the agency.

The issuing of rations to the Pawnees has been stopped altogether, and the Poncas will not be issued to after the supply now on hand is exhausted. These tribes, you will remember, sir, were forced to call for subsistence last year because of the failure of their crops by the severe drought which visited them. The Otoes and Tonkawas are still drawing rations, and estimates have been submitted for them for the current fiscal year, though I have almost persuaded the Otoes to surrender them next year.

While the progress of the Indians is hardly perceptible, I must not forget to note that they show a more willing disposition to send their children to school than when I took charge of them; they rely more wholly upon their own efforts to reach a desired end than upon any imaginary influence they believed their chiefs had in reaching it; they, too, as I have said, show a disposition to surrender their rations, and to keep their names off the "black list," and there is much talk of establishing the "courts of Indian offenses" with them, and I hope to retract my assertion touching the *pro bono publico* spirit, made in a former report.

Now, while I have said all that I could commendatory of the several tribes under my charge, not to be "rose-colored," I will add that though my efforts have been earnest and painstaking, if you will pardon me, their advancement into the ways of the white man (good white man) has been any other than rapid. In their general habits and disposition I can see no apparent progress. They still give their horses away at pipe dances; they still have more confidence in their medicine men than the Queen of England has in McKenzie; they still practice bigamy; they still give away their wives; they still sell their daughters, and they still eat dog. But, to treat each separately, the

PONCAS

are in much better condition this year than for several years previous. The farming season having been propitious, their corn and wheat have a full yield, and they will

have an abundance. Many of them have enlarged their fields, taking an interest in their work; while some of them by nature oppose work and will only do just so much as they are forced to to obtain the necessities of life and keep off of the "black list," expecting a great amount of help from the Government and depending largely on "good luck" for the balance.

They have little idea of domestic comforts and luxuries in this life; their homes present a barren and squalid appearance, their gardens are decidedly meager, their stock-yards comparatively unoccupied, and in most cases their poultry-yards tenantless—gardens, stock-yards, and poultry-yards generally consisting of the vast surrounding prairie.

The Poncas in disposition are quiet, peaceable, indolent, good-humored, and dirty. They are slow to progress and to adopt habits of civilization, clinging to their aboriginal ways, delighting to follow the old half-savage trail, leaving the trouble of being civilized and taught to coming generations.

The future of these Indians, as in all Indians, lies in the young children, and to them should be directed the work of improving the race.

Sanitary.—The portion of this tribe exempt from constitutional diseases is in comparatively good sanitary condition. Syphilis, consumption, scrofula, itch, conjunctivitis, and malaria are the prevailing diseases. A fresh introduction of syphilis within the past two years, and the impossibility of inducing them to submit to continuous medication in constitutional diseases and their lax ideas of the marriage and moral laws make the future of this tribe anything but encouraging. All of them call at the dispensary for medicine, and there is an increase in the number calling on the physician to visit and treat them. Three hundred and eighty-five have been visited and treated during the year; 13 have died, and 23 have been born—an increase of ten.

A hospital is very badly needed. Many of the Indians would avail themselves of its advantages were one provided, and many could be saved that otherwise fall into the clutches of the "medicine man."

PAWNEE.

The Pawnee reservation was selected by the Indians themselves, and they seem to be contented with it. The land along the creeks and rivers is very fine and productive, especially adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, and vegetables, while a considerable portion of the reservation is broken, rolling, and unfit for agriculture, though making good pastures. The Indians have their farms mostly located along the streams, some of them taking especial pride in their homes and the least trespass of a brother Indian is often sufficient offense with them to bring the offender in for atonement.

I am pleased to say that disturbances of any kind among the tribe have been few during the past year; the decision of the clerk in charge has in all cases been supreme. They have not adopted the rules governing courts of Indian offenses. The Pawnees are peaceful and are becoming more energetic.

The interest manifested by them in farming and the work performed by them during the year has been very satisfactory. The acreage planted is greater by one-third, their crops earlier and better worked than any previous year. Nearly all of their fields have been fenced and thirty-eight houses and stables built. Mortality among the Pawnee Indians has been great, causing a decrease since July, 1885, from 1,045 to 869, attributable to constitutional diseases. The agency physician treats nearly all of the tribe and many of them send for him in cases of sickness, but the superstitious practice of the "medicine man" has a firm hold upon the Indians, causing much trouble to the physician in the management of diseases. They are most obstinate to deal with.

The tribe mostly favor the education of their children, and as the children have made advancement in the agency school the parents have been encouraged to send them off to other industrial training schools. The school has been well directed and general improvement marked. The health of the children is good, there having been only two deaths, and those of consumption. There has been no industrial teacher since December, 1887, yet through the energy of the superintendent the work has been kept up.

For the past three years, and especially the last year, the progress of the Pawnees has been perceptible, and, with proper treatment for the next few years, it is safe to say they will be self-supporting. Mr. M. L. McKenzie, clerk in charge, has been in control of the agency during my administration of its affairs. He has been untiring in his efforts to advance these Indians.

OTOE.

The Otoes have a reservation of 129,113 acres of splendid land, well watered, which will produce abundantly almost anything properly cultivated, and I can see no reason

why they should not in a few years be a self-supporting people. They have been unfortunate in having such frequent changes of clerks in their charge, the present incumbent being the eighth since the beginning of my administration. I feel, however, in the last one the goal has been reached, Mr. J. P. Woolsey, clerk in charge, being, as I think, capable, efficient, and honest. No previous man has remained long enough to accomplish any good.

The Indians seemed demoralized and unwilling to go to work in the early spring, but after the exercise of firmness and patience they were convinced that business was meant, and the result is they have abundant crops. Since the issue of horses to them they have broken ground, adding from five to ten acres to their fields. They are now engaged in cutting hay, and will, I think, have plenty to keep their horses through the winter. Every possible measure is being used to impress upon them the necessity of raising sufficient subsistence to keep themselves through the year, that they may surrender their rations, which is a very great barrier to their general advancement. Human nature is strong in them. Like all people with little funds, they prefer depending on the money they have than to troubling themselves to work for a support; and, like all Indians, they are fond of idleness and dancing and following their own wild inclinations.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the Otoes is comparatively good. The prevailing diseases are consumption, scrofula, rheumatism, cutaneous and malarial. There are many native medicine men and women among them, who are very detrimental, and with their excessive purgation, sweating, and bleeding during the epidemic of whooping-cough last fall the death rate among the children was very excessive. Two hundred and eighty-five Indians were visited and treated. Thirty-two deaths (principally children) and twelve births. Hospital facilities are badly needed; would greatly lessen the death rate and correspondingly increase the usefulness of the physician.

TONKAWAS.

While these Indians are not at the vertical top of civilization, they are not lower in the scale than many of their brethren, and they are higher than some who claim a better standard. They are poor, inoffensive, good-humored creatures, who do not expect a great deal; receive much less than many who do not deserve as much and are contented with it. They have no treaty money, for the reason that they have always been friendly to the white man, and have ever "proven their faith by their works," acting as guides and scouts for the Government in many of its troubles with other tribes. They deserve much as a gratuity from the Government, while they get little as a charity. The Tonkawas number now only 70 souls, and in a few more years will be dropped like dead silence from the ear of the world with no one to feel a regret.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of these Indians is not very promising. Syphilis, consumption, scrofula, and malaria are the prevailing diseases. It is almost impossible to get them to take medicine with any regularity when left to themselves. The greater portion of the adults of both sexes have their systems tainted with venereal disease. Many are old and feeble and are gradually dying off. Sixty-five were visited and treated during the year, and there were six deaths and but three births in that time.

SCHOOLS.

Efficient forces of employes have been in charge of the several schools, and each department of them kept up to an excellent standard. I have the honor to submit and adopt the reports made by Superintendents Thomas Holmes, of the Ponca school, and A. P. Hutchison, of the Otoe school.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to express to you a deep sense of obligation for the support and assistance given me in my duties of the past year.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. C. OSBORNE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. \

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PONCA SCHOOL.

PONCA INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Ponca, Ind. T., August 17, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report of the Ponca Indian Industrial Boarding-School.

The year has been one, I think, of prosperity and advancement in every respect. Upon taking charge last October I found about 75 pupils enrolled, and more than half of them were constantly running away. Since that time the total enrollment has reached 105, while the average attendance has been 95. The capacity of our building is only 100. Considerable coercion was required to break up the habit of running away, but it has been very effectually done. The children are allowed to visit their homes occasionally on Saturday or Sunday, and they are very prompt to return at the appointed time. Most of them live within a few miles.

Great care has been taken to substitute the English for the Indian language. The Poncas, as a tribe, are violently opposed to speaking English, but we have accomplished a good deal with the children.

Our school-room work has been done by the most careful and pains-taking teachers, and so thoroughly that I am confident I have never, in any white school, seen better discipline or more studious children than may at any time be found in our two school-rooms. All the little ones, with four or five exceptions, who have been here only six to nine months, and who could not speak a word of English when they came, can now read, spell, and write very well, in an ordinary primer, add numbers of two figures, and talk sufficient English to make all their wants known. Our most advanced class has studied Fifth Reader, Intermediate Geography, United States History, written arithmetic half through common fractions, spelling, writing, and drawing.

The farm is an especial pride of our school. The field has been enlarged from 20 to 50 acres, and pastures have been fenced—130 acres for horses and cattle and 8 acres for hogs. On account of so much fencing we were unable to get all the new land in cultivation, but have 20 acres in corn, 4 in oats, and 8 in potatoes, melons, and other vegetables.

Owing to the fact that so many of the larger Ponca children were taken to Haskell Institute last year, our school has been composed largely of children under ten years of age, and the necessary detail work has fallen rather heavily on the few large ones who did remain here.

The health of the children has been very good during the year. Three have died; one of typhoid-malarial fever and two of hereditary scrofula. In each of these cases the parents took the sick children home, and nothing but absolute force could have prevented them. We have never lost one that remained with us, and I think the Indians will soon see that it is best to leave sick children in school, where clean beds, careful nursing, and a good physician have been so successful.

We are in very great need of another large school-room. This may be supplied at little cost by completing the two attics in the building for a boys' dormitory, and turning their present dormitory into a school-room. We have been using two small rooms—each 15 feet square—for the primary department. Think of fifty children and their teachers crowded into such quarters. These little rooms are also badly needed for other purposes.

Very respectfully,

THOS. HOLMES,
Superintendent.

E. C. OSBOENE,
U. S. Indian Agent, Ponca, Pawnee, Otee, and Onkland Agency, Indian Territory.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OTOE SCHOOL.

OTOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY, July 20, 1888.

DEAR SIR: According to your instructions I submit report of Otoe Industrial Boarding-School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

During the past year our capacity has been taxed to the utmost. As provision has now been made by the Indian Office for additional buildings we hope soon to see every child of school-age in the Otoe tribe comfortably situated in school, and the institution made a complete success in every respect.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pupils in attendance during year.....	31	28	59
Average attendance.....	27	26	53

The pupils have, with two or three exceptions, enjoyed good health. Only one death to report during the year, which is the first in the school for more than three years. A typographical error occurred in the printing of our last report which made our loss last year nine, when no deaths were reported, and we take this opportunity of correcting the mistake.

For three years our pupils have been compelled to speak nothing but English while at school: the result is they have made very rapid progress in learning our language. They converse as freely in English as so many white children. In the school-room a specialty has been made to teach the pupils to reason and think for themselves. Indian children generally study and recite in a very mechanical way: they read with little expression and without much thought. A great effort has been made to teach them to think about what they have been reading and to reproduce the thought in good plain English, and to solve practical problems in arithmetic that will be of use to them in the transaction of their own business.

A well-organized Sunday-school has been kept up through the year. The pupils have taken much interest in it. The necessary books, papers, etc., have been furnished by the American Sunday-School Union, the pupils paying one-half cost of books, etc., and the society above mentioned donating the balance. An effort has been made to rid the minds of the pupils of the many superstitious ideas entertained by their people.

Special attention has been given the industrial work. A proper effort has been made to teach the pupils industrious habits, holding out before them the very great necessity of becoming able to earn a living in view of taking their land in severalty and their ultimate citizenship. The pupils have been alternately detailed to assist with the work in the different departments. In the school-room they have assisted the teacher with the cleaning of the lamps, sweeping, etc. In the sewing-room the girls have been taught to make and mend both their own and the boys' clothing. Quite a number of the larger ones sew on the machine. In the laundry both boys and girls have assisted with the work, and have been very industrious in this department. In the kitchen the girls have been instructed in making bread, pies, etc., and in cooking generally; also instructed in butter-making. In the matron's department the girls have been taught to keep beds, buildings, etc., in good condition. Special attention has been given to teaching them how to keep themselves neat and tidy. The smaller boys have been detailed to do the light work, such as carrying wood into the building, assisting with the sweeping, and keeping the school grounds clear of rubbish. The larger ones have been detailed to chop the wood for the school fires and care for the school stock, such as horses, cows, and hogs. We have tried to teach them that it is profitable to be kind even to our domestic animals; that it is not only our duty, but that we may expect to be fully repaid by their becoming docile and ready to serve us. One of the larger boys has worked most of the past year as an apprentice in the agency carpenter shop, and has become quite handy with tools considering his short experience.

All the boys have been taken to the field, as necessity demanded, to assist in some way in planting, raising, and caring for the crop. Our garden has been very good. For a number of weeks the children have been well supplied with vegetables. The corn and millet will yield well, and will be reported when proper estimate can be made. During the spring and summer the pupils have had an abundance of milk and a fair supply of butter and eggs.

Our school closed up the year with the usual entertainment, the programme consisting of recitations, songs, and dialogues. The pupils all deserve credit for performing well their parts.

In conclusion, we feel that we can say good progress has been made during the past year. The pupils have improved much. Harmony has prevailed among the employes; no changes during the year in the different positions. All have proven themselves competent and interested. Thanking you for your support and interest, I am,

Very respectfully,

E. C. OSBORNE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

A. P. HUTCHISON,
Superintendent Otsego School.

REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T.,
August 20, 1888.

SIR: Complying with instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY OF RESERVATION.

To touch upon the location and topography of the several reservations under the jurisdiction of this agency would be but to repeat from former reports, hence I omit to do so.

POPULATION.

The accompanying census, taken June 30, 1888, shows the tribes here to aggregate 1,130 souls, an increase from last year of 1.

HEALTH.

The agency physician reports an excess of malarial troubles this year, occasioned by an exceedingly rainy spring.

CIVILIZATION.

The Indians of these tribes range, in degree of civilization, from a grade above the blanket Indian "to the white man." The Peorias, Miamis, Ottawas, and Wyandottes lead in advancement, closely followed by the Senecas. The latter tribe, however, deserves the greater credit, as they are but little mixed with whites, while many members of the former tribes can not be distinguished from whites.

A higher tone of morals prevails amongst the Indians here than ever before, and their social life has improved in consequence; especially is this noticeable in the respect now paid to the sanctity of the marriage relation.

I am sorry that I can not speak as favorably in this connection of the Shawnees and Quapaws as of the tribes already mentioned, but they are not progressive and have an air of indifference, the Quapaws more especially, which is hard to overcome. The Modocs are good workers, and this is really the foundation of an Indian's civilization; when

they will work, as the Modocs do, their future is assured. The Indians of this tribe dress better, farm more intelligently, add to their improvements, keep their houses cleaner, cook their food better, and send their children to school tidier each succeeding year.

ALLOTMENTS.

Col. James R. Howard, special United States Indian agent, has this spring and summer allotted lands to about 150 Wyandottes, 130 Senecas, and 16 Eastern Shawnees. He has also allotted 160 acres to the Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding school, and 320 acres to the Quapaw boarding school. These Indians as a rule are anxious for allotment, but there are a few who from personal motives strenuously oppose it.

CROPS.

The yield of oats this season was large, of wheat average, but the corn crop, which promised a large yield early in the season, has been considerably shortened by a drouth, which lasted throughout July and the fore part of the present month.

POLICE.

A captain and six privates compose the force at this agency. In but one instance has a member of the force proven unfaithful to his trust. Expressly charged with the suppression of the cutting and sale of walnut timber from off the Miami Reservation, this man became a party to such cutting and sale.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

I have had no occasion to convene this body the past year. Such causes as might properly have been submitted to it were heard and determined by the councils of the several tribes.

CRIME.

I believe I may say that all crimes committed at this agency may be directly attributed to the use of alcohol in some of its forms. These Indians seem to have an hereditary thirst for stimulants. They will procure it any price. In the neighboring towns the sale of liquor is prohibited in Kansas by the prohibition law, in Missouri by a local option law; but I regret to say there are men so degraded that they will procure it for the Indians both in defiance of these laws and of the laws of the United States. The effect of this whiskey traffic is to neutralize the work of our schools and missionaries.

TIMBER DEPREDACTIONS.

We have been very much annoyed the past year by parties from the State of Kansas who, acting in conjunction with the chief and certain members of the Miami tribe, have been robbing the reservation of said tribe of its valuable walnut timbers. Now that a law has been passed to cover such cases, we hope to be able to stop this nefarious business and prosecute successfully all participants therein.

SCHOOLS.

There are two boarding and three day schools at this agency.

The Quapaw boarding school is located 12 miles northwest of the agency on the Quapaw Reservation. Its capacity is 40 pupils. We are greatly in need of more building; at this school to replace those burned April 4, 1887. The attendance the past year has been more than the present capacity would warrant. This school is surrounded by good farming land, has three good chalybeate springs on the land allotted it, and should have better buildings for the accommodation of pupils and employes. At the present writing there are on the farm two tenants, who give to the school one-third of the crops for rent, who have about 150 acres in corn. Aside from the rented land there is a large garden filled with vegetables, 2 acres of sorghum, and 4 acres of potatoes, and there has just been sown 2 acres of turnips. Seven persons are employed here, as follows: One superintendent, one teacher, one industrial teacher, one matron, one cook, one laundress, and one seamstress. The health of the pupils has been good.

The Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding school is situated 4 miles southwest of the agency. Its capacity is 85 pupils. It has been well attended, and the chil-

dren have made satisfactory progress in morals, education, and manual labor. An addition was made to the building this year, giving more dining and kitchen room. Nine persons are employed, a superintendent, two teachers, matron, assistant matron, industrial teacher, cook, seamstress, and laundress. The buildings are old, but with a slight yearly expenditure they can be kept in very fair repair. Health at this school has been excellent. The farm connected with this school is also rented, one-third of the products going to the school.

There are three day schools at this agency, the Peoria, Modoc, and Miami. For the past year the Peoria school has not been in session because of the small number of children and the distance they must travel to attend, but I hope to get it started again this fall. The Modoc and Miami schools were well attended during the winter, but as many of the pupils were needed by their parents on farms the enrollment during the spring and summer was less. Both these schools were taught by young Indian women who belong at this agency.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Three religious denominations are represented here—the Society of Friends, the Methodists, and the Baptists.

The Society of Friends are represented by Rev. John M. Watson, a visiting member of the associated executive committee on Indian affairs; Rev. Jeremiah Hubbard, resident missionary among the Wyandottes; Rev. John M. Hall and wife, resident missionaries among the Modocs, and Rev. John H. Bishop, a resident minister among the Ottawas. John A. Winney and wife, members of the Seneca tribe, are leading members of this society.

The Methodists are represented by the Rev. Mr. Tipton, resident missionary among the Wyandottes. Rev. P. O. Mathews, a Calumney, California, Indian, has also visited and aided Mr. Tipton in his work. He is a forcible and fluent speaker.

The Baptists are represented by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, resident missionary among the Ottawas.

All of these ministers have regular weekly appointments on circuits, and their influence for good among these people is very marked.

ANNUITIES AND ANNUITY GOODS.

But three tribes at this agency receive annuities in money and but one in goods. The Peorias receive about \$31 per capita; the Eastern Shawnees about \$21, and the Senecas about \$22.

The Modocs receive articles of clothing, household and kitchen furniture, and agricultural implements. For the rest these Indians are self-supporting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. V. SUMMERS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,

August 20, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, being my third annual report.

This agency is bounded on the north by the Cimarron River, on the south by the South Canadian, on the east by the Creek and Seminole Nations, and on the west by Oklahoma, comprising 1,476,000 acres, about 10 per cent. of which is good agricultural land, the remainder being good grazing land, 35 per cent. being covered with post oak and black-jack timber.

There are five tribes attached to this agency, viz: Sac and Fox, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Absentee Shawnee, and Citizen Band of Pottawatomies.

The Sac and Fox Indians own their lands, 475,000 acres, having purchased them from the Creeks in 1869. There are 534 of the tribe in the Territory and about 317 in the State of Iowa. One half of those in the Territory wear the garb of civilization to some extent, and about one-fourth wholly. Ten per cent. speak English sufficient to transact ordinary business. The tribe receives annually \$53,750 from invested funds, and those in the Territory receive in addition \$6,325 per annum grazing tax.

These Indians rely principally upon their annuity for support, having only small fields or patches of land in cultivation, producing vegetables and sweet corn for spring and summer use. Three years ago five families were induced to leave their homes on the poor uplands near the agency and open up farms on the productive lands on the North Fork Canadian River. They produced good crops the first year. Their success caused others to follow, and this year there are about twenty-five families with farms of 5 to 15 acres each inclosed with a substantial rail fence. On the North Canadian and its tributaries many of them have built log houses, dug wells, and fixed up their places in a very creditable manner.

The *Iowas*, 83 in number, occupy lands set aside by executive order, dated August 15, 1883, comprising 225,000 acres. Their reservation is well supplied with timber and water and summer grasses, about 15 per cent. being good agricultural land. These Indians have about 250 acres in cultivation, which promises a good crop. They live mostly in tepees, although some have comfortable log houses and wells of good water. Nearly all speak English sufficient to transact business, wear citizens' clothes, but are bitterly opposed to the allotment of lands in severalty.

They favor the sale of their lands in Kansas and a portion of the proceeds used in the purchase of work horses and milch cows.

The *Mexican Kickapoos*, 330 in number, have a reservation of 200,000 acres. By executive order dated August 15, 1883, this reservation was set aside for their use, and it has been very difficult to keep them on their reservation, except during farming seasons. They seem to delight in hunting on other reservations; and at the risk of being captured and placed in confinement by the troops persist in hunting in Oklahoma. They have many good workers among them, and have this year about 300 acres in corn, which will make a good crop. Their reservation is well watered and has a good supply of timber and is well adapted for stock-raising, there being good winter grass on the small streams.

I have issued to deserving Indians of this tribe five mowing-machines and five sulky rakes. I feel confident they will secure hay sufficient to support their stock during the winter months. About one-third of this tribe wear in part citizens' dress and about one-eighth wholly. A few families have cattle and hogs and live comfortably for Indians, but a large majority are poor and live hard.

As a tribe they oppose the education of their children. I devoted a great deal of time the first two years of my administration in a fruitless effort to induce them to send their children to the reservation school or to the training schools in the States. Last spring the Society of Friends requested permission to locate a lady instructor among them, which was granted by this office. She coaxed, petted, and fed them for six months without securing a pupil and left in disgust, minus a gold watch.

The *Absentee Shawnees*, 679 in number, occupy a portion of the 30-mile-square tract of land lying west of the Seminole Nation, known as the Pottawatomie Reservation, comprising 276,000 acres. They have been on these lands for more than twenty-five years, and reside north of Little River, which was the dividing line between the two tribes for years. They are industrious, thrifty Indians; have farms ranging from 5 to 50 acres each. Cattle-raising is their principal means of support. With the exception of Big Jim's band, they send their children to school with less coaxing than most Indians. One-half speak English and all wear citizens' clothes. I estimate that they have transported 200,000 pounds of freight the last year, for which they received \$2,000.

The *Citizen Band of Pottawatomies*, 457 in number, occupy the southern portion of the 30-mile tract above mentioned. They are mixed bloods, mostly white, speak English, wear citizens' dress, live in log houses, and some few own good farms and profitable herds of cattle. About 300 have taken allotments the last year, and all on the reservation desire to do so. About 800 of this tribe reside in Kansas and 200 are scattered through other States and Territories.

The Shawnees have plowed and fenced about 100 acres of new land and the Pottawatomies about 75 acres the last year. The Sac and Fox, Mexican Kickapoo, and Iowa Indians have plowed and fenced about 350 acres and made about 20,000 rails and built about 600 rods of new fence, constructed 10 log houses, and dug 8 wells the last year.

SCHOOLS.

The Sac and Fox buildings were constructed by the tribe and \$5,000 of the tribal funds are annually appropriated for the support of a manual-labor school. The 640 acres set apart for farm and pasture is very poor upland, unfit for agricultural purposes; 80 acres of the best portion was cultivated about ten years, but owing to repeated failure of crops it was abandoned four years ago, and the rails inclosing it used in repairing pasture fences. There is about 20 acres near the school in orchard and garden, about 10 acres of which has been fertilized and produces fair crops of vegetables and sweet corn. The peach and apple crop is badly damaged by drought and hot winds. The attendance at this school was much larger this than any previous year, the average being 51, an increase of 20 over the last two years. The total cost of maintaining the school was

\$6,093.48, of which the Sac and Fox tribe paid \$5,000 and \$1,093.48 paid by the Government.

The Absentee Shawnee Manual-Labor School is located 38 miles southwest from the agency, on the North Fork Canadian River. The 320 acres of land set apart for the support of this school may be classed as first quality agricultural land; about 40 acres in cultivation, 5 in orchard, and 60 acres in pasture; 30 acres were cultivated in corn and 5 in vegetables and sweet corn. I estimate the yield of corn at 1,200 bushels. Owing to the hot winds and dry weather the peach and apple crop will be badly damaged. School was in session 10 months, with an average attendance of 44½, at the cost of \$15.31 a month per capita. The Department sent me a good superintendent the 1st of April, and should he be retained the current school year the attendance will be much larger.

The Catholic society have a mission school on the Pottawatomie Reservation, about 60 miles from the agency, with a capacity for the accommodation of 60 male and 40 female pupils. I am unable to give the attendance at this school the last year, but learn there was an increase over former years. The buildings are two stories high, are constructed of wood, well painted and ventilated; dormitories large and well furnished. There are about 175 acres in cultivation aside from vineyard, orchard, and garden.

SANITARY.

There have been 1,969 treated by the agency physician, 20 deaths and 43 births reported. I consider the health of the Indians good, and notice a disposition to patronize the agency physician more the last year than ever before.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The society of Friends have a church at Shawneetown, with a membership of about 60. Owing to the illness of Rev. Charles W. Kirk no report has been made.

The Baptist society have a church at the agency. They have but few members, and seem to be losing ground. Rev. William Hurr makes no report.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South purchased a parsonage and located a missionary at the agency last November, who has organized a church, with a small membership, mostly taken from the Baptists.

WHISKY.

Whisky has been sold to some of the tribes of this agency the last year by white men and Indians. There being a United States commissioner at the agency, deputy United States marshals and police on the reservation, the sale has been materially lessened the latter portion of the year.

GAMBLING.

The Indians under my charge are all gamblers to a certain extent. They play for money when they have it; and tobacco, moccasins, and beads are put up when their money is gone. I have failed to find one that thinks it wrong to gamble, and seem surprised that the Great Father will allow the white people to have horse races and play ball all over the States for money if it is wrong.

None of the Indians under my care have adopted the rules governing the court of Indian offenses. The Sac and Fox tribes have adopted a constitution and passed laws to govern their people. The Pottawatomies have a business committee that decides cases of dispute between their people. The other tribes bring their troubles to the agent for settlement.

The following table represents by tribes the number of Indians under my charge. The Sac and Fox, Pottawatomies, and Iowa are taken from the census rolls and can be relied upon as being correct; the Shawnee and Kickapoo census was taken by leading men of the tribe.

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	School children.*	
			Males.	Females.
Sac and Fox.....	257	269	73	78
Iowa.....	89	44	9	11
Absentee Shawnees.....	386	344	79	100
Citizen Band Pottawatomies.....	225	232	65	70
Mexican Kickapoos.....	168	167	27	32
Total.....	1,020	1,056	253	291
Total number under my charge.....				2,076

* Between 6 and 16 years of age.

There are about 50 children of this agency attending the Indian training schools in the States.

Very respectfully,

MOSES NEAL,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE UNION AGENCY.

UNION AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY, *August 27, 1888.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit this, the annual report of Union Agency, for the year ending June 30, 1888.

In view of your instruction that this report is intended for public use, and should contain such information as in itself will afford to one who inquires for the first time a fair picture of the condition of this agency, I have not hesitated to substantially report what has been heretofore presented.

THE JURISDICTION

of this agency extends over the country occupied by the Cherokee Nation, Choctaw Nation, Chickasaw Nation, Creek Nation, and Seminole Nation. It is bounded on the north by Kansas, on the northeast by the Quapaw Agency, where on a small tract are collected little bands of Quapaws, Peorias, Ottawas, Shawnees, Wyandottes, and Senecas, on the east by Southwest Missouri and Arkansas, on the south by Texas, on the west by Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita country, by Pottawatomie, Sac and Fox, Pawnee, and Osage countries.

The Cherokee Outlet, containing over 6,000,000 acres, belongs also to this agency. The outlet is bounded on the north by Kansas, on the east by Kaws, Osages, Tonkawas, Poncas, Otoes and Missourias, and the Pawnees, on the south by the so-called Oklahoma district and Cheyenne and Arapaho country, on the west by "Pan-Handle" of Texas, and "No Man's Land," so called.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

The Cherokee Nation is divided into ten political districts, to wit: (1) Cooweescoowee, (2) Delaware, (3) Saline, (4) Going Snake, (5) Tahlequah, (6) Illinois, (7) Canadian, (8) Sequoyah, (9) Flint, (10) Cherokee Outlet.

The Choctaw Nation is divided into three large districts, subdivided into counties, as follows, to wit: Mosholatubbe district—(1) Sugar-Loaf County, (2) Scullyville County, (3) Sans Bois County, (4) Gaines County, (5) Tobuckay County. Pushmataha district—(1) Kiamichi County, (2) Blue County, (3) Atoka County, (4) Jack's Fork County. Apuckshanubbe district—(1) Town County, (2) Cedar County, (3) Wade County, (4) Red River County, (5) Boklucky County, (6) Eagle County, (7) Nashoba County.

The Creek Nation is divided into six districts, to wit: (1) Coweta district, (2) Okmulgee district, (3) Muskogee district, (4) Deep Fork district, (5) Eufaula district, (6) We-woka district.

The Chickasaw Nation is divided into four counties as follows, to wit: (1) Panola County, (2) Tishomingo County, (3) Pontotoc County, (4) Pickens County.

The Seminole Nation is small, and not divided into counties.

These subdivisions of districts and counties are all political subdivisions, and are organized similarly to counties in the States, with county judge, county clerk, sheriff, deputies, etc.

* * * * *

The population is not materially changed from last year, except the natural increase and immigration of white labor, and is estimated as follows, to wit:

Cherokees—native, adopted white, Delawares and Shawnees, and freedmen (about)	23,300
Choctaws—native, adopted white, Indians, and freedmen (about)	18,200
Chickasaws—native, adopted white, and freedmen (about)	6,100
Muscogees, or Creeks—natives, intermarried whites, and adopted freedmen (about)	14,200
Seminoles—natives, adopted whites, and freedmen (about)	3,050

United States citizens lawfully in the agency as licensed traders, railroad, Government, and coal-mine company employes, and their families (about).....	10,000
Farm laborers and other workingmen and families under permit of Indian authorities (about).....	22,000
Emigrants, visitors, and pleasure seekers (about).....	1,500
Claimants of citizenship denied by Indian authorities (about).....	3,000
Willful intruders, holding cattle, farming, gambling, loafing, tramping, stealing, (probably about)	5,000
Total (about).....	105,750

THE POLITICAL CONDITION.

The government of this country is effected by the Federal law and by the laws of the several nations, the Federal law operating through the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, which has both district and circuit court powers, and has cognizance of all criminal cases arising in which a citizen of the United States is a party, but does not have civil jurisdiction over the Indian country.

The Federal law (section 464, Revised Statutes of the United States) authorizes the President to prescribe such regulations as he may think fit for carrying into effect the various provisions of any act relating to Indian affairs, and in section 463 *ibid.*, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, has the management of all Indian affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations. This places almost autocratic power in the hands of the Indian Office, and it applies to this agency except in so far as regulated by treaty and statutory provisions. Under section 464, Rules and Regulations of the Indian Department, of very complete and full character, have been made and approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, by which this office is guided. Section 2058, United States Revised Statutes, declares:

Each Indian agent shall, within his agency, manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians, agreeable to law, and execute and perform such regulations and duties * * * as may be prescribed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Under these rules and regulations an Indian police force of forty-three men has been established, which has been of much service in the prevention and suppression of crime as well as the execution of orders from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and of this agency.

The laws of the several nations have jurisdiction of all cases of either civil or criminal nature in which Indians or adopted citizens are the only parties, the jurisdiction varying, however, in the several nations. The Choctaws and Chickasaws claim and exercise exclusive jurisdiction, though the adopted citizen is a citizen of the United States and not of Indian blood. The Cherokees claim and exercise concurrent jurisdiction, while the Creeks and Seminoles do not exercise jurisdiction of intermarried United States citizens.

The laws and constitutions of the Five Nations are based upon those of the States, modified to suit their changing condition, and show every year marked improvement. Having previously given sketches of the Cherokee and Choctaw laws (Report of 1886 and 1887), I give brief outline herein of the Chickasaw laws.

In convention, at Camp Harris, August 16, 1887, the Chickasaws met and adopted their present constitution, with this preamble, to wit:

We, the people of the Chickasaw Nation, acknowledge with gratitude the grace and beneficence of God in permitting us to make choice of our own form of government, do, in accordance with the first, second, fourth, and seventh articles of the treaty between the United States, the Choctaws and Chickasaws, made and concluded at Washington City June 22, A. D. 1855, and the treaty of April 23, A. D. 1866, ordain and establish this

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—*Bill of rights.*

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, we declare that:

SECTION 1. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on this authority and instituted for their benefit; and they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think expedient.

This bill of rights further declares:

All freedmen, when they form a social compact, have equal rights, and no man, or set of men, is entitled to exclusive, separate, public emoluments or privileges, but in consideration of public services.

It is declared further that—

All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

The liberty of the press and public speech is assured.

The security of the people in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions from all unreasonable searches and seizures is affirmed, declaring, however, the search and seizure of intoxicating liquors is reasonable.

In criminal prosecutions the accused is entitled to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury, the right of counsel, compulsory process for witnesses in his favor, and to be tried only on indictment or information, the right of bail, immunity from excessive fines, or cruel or unusual punishments, and remedy by course of law for any injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation. He shall not be twice held for the same offense, and the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate. No person shall ever be imprisoned for debt.

The right of petition is declared.

No retrospective law, or laws, impairing the obligations of contracts, is permissible.

Polygamy, or concubinage, is strictly inhibited.

The right of suffrage *viru voce* is declared to all Chickasaw citizens of the age of nineteen and upwards who have resided six months in the Chickasaw Nation preceding election.

The powers of the government are divided in three distinct departments the legislative, executive, and judicial.

The Legislature of the Chickasaw Nation is composed of senate and house of representatives. It meets annually at the capital, Tishomingo, in the capitol, a decent brick building on an elevated wooded hill.

Senators hold office two years and must be thirty years old.

Representatives hold office one year and must be twenty-one years old.

The rules of the legislature are such as ordinarily govern such bodies.

"The supreme executive power of this nation shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled 'the governor of the Chickasaw Nation.'" His term is two years, and may hold only four years in period of six years. He must be thirty years old and a Chickasaw by birth or adoption. The returns of every election for governor are made out, sealed up, and transmitted to the national secretary at the seat of government, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives during the first day of its organization, who shall proceed immediately to open and count the votes in the presence of both houses of the Legislature. The person having a majority of the whole number of votes is declared governor, and if no candidate have such majority the Legislature by joint vote, without debate, selects him from those two having the largest votes. The governor has the usual powers attaching to such officers in the States—veto right, enforcing laws by militia, but not the pardoning power. The Chickasaws do not pardon or commute.

Under the executive department there is a national secretary, who keeps the records of the executive office. There is a national treasurer, under proper bond, with the usual functions of a treasurer. There is an auditor of public accounts and an attorney-general with the duties indicated by their titles. In addition, each district has its sheriffs and deputies and clerks and deputies.

The judicial department is comprised of four county judges, one each for the four counties, the circuit court with one circuit judge, ranking the four county courts, and the supreme court of a chief-justice and the associate justices, which is a court of appeals. The supreme court has also the power necessary to issue such writs as shall be necessary to enforce its own jurisdiction and to mandamus lower court. The circuit court has original jurisdiction over all criminal cases not otherwise provided for by law, exclusive original jurisdiction of all crimes amounting to felony and civil matters exceeding \$100 in value, and may issue all writs necessary to enforce its own jurisdiction. The county courts are probate courts and with jurisdiction in misdemeanors and minor civil matters. Appeals lie from this court to the circuit court and from the circuit court to the supreme court. All judges of the several courts are made "conservators of the peace." Writs and processes of the court are "in the name and by the authority of the Chickasaw Nation," and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the nation."

Under the general provisions of the constitution the rights of a wife to property separate from the husband is declared to all property, real and personal, owned by her previous to marriage, or subsequently acquired by gift, devise, or descent.

It is provided specially that every person convicted of using bribes, perjury, or other crimes and misdemeanors, shall be disqualified from holding any office of honor or trust, and shall be disfranchised of suffrage.

The citizens of the Choctaw Nation are given every right of Chickasaws except suffrage, and Chickasaw citizens, by marriage or adoption, are entitled to every privilege but election to governor.

Public education is carefully provided for as the basis of the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people and the advancement of their happiness. It is declared that—

The legislature shall encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement, and such other means as shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of general education throughout this nation.

The wording of this declaration is not fine English, but its purpose is splendid.

The laws of the Chickasaw Nation then proceed to fill in the detail of this broader plan, and defines with detail and care the respective duties of the national secretary, the district attorney, the treasurer, the auditor of public accounts, sheriffs and constables, the school superintendents, the clerk of the supreme court, the district or circuit judge, the district, county, and probate clerks.

Proper punishments are provided for murder, treason, burglary, larceny, arson, perjury, maiming, etc., from "hanging by the neck until he be dead" to a nominal fine.

The laws are reasonably well framed, though to some extent defective. Like the other nations, the Chickasaw law is superior to its execution, but it is improving under the great educational influences at work and the watchful scrutiny of the politicians of each other.

They publish their platforms, make stump speeches, hold barbecues, and ingeniously canvass their claims and criticise their opponents. To show the nature of this method I inclose the position taken by the candidate opposing Governor William M. Guy, an honest and faithful man to the extent of his ability, who was a candidate for re-election during this present month. The following "executive policy" was declared by Mr. W. L. Byrd, candidate for governor.

EXECUTIVE POLICY.

- (1) If elected I shall be governor of the Chickasaw Nation.
- (2) I shall at all times watch and guard the interest and general welfare of my people impartially and without favoritism.
- (3) I shall select and appoint a wise and sufficient cabinet, with whom I shall consult on all matters of importance.
- (4) I shall maintain and enforce a sober administration.
- (5) I shall enforce the laws of the nation rigidly and effectively (assisted by the militia, if necessary).
- (6) I shall uphold and protect the rights of the people, both as to life and property.
- (7) I shall take no stretches of power beyond what the laws repose in me.
- (8) I shall oppose to the bitter end any and all measures calculated to injure and impair the interest and welfare of the people, both as to the country and their rights in the country.
- (9) I shall endeavor by every possible means to unite and harmonize the willingness of the people to be governed (for in unity there is strength).
- (10) I shall appreciate competency, energy, and honesty.
- (11) I shall advocate economy, vigilance (for economy is the science of wealth, and eternal vigilance is the price of liberty).
- (12) The constitution and laws of the Chickasaw Nation shall be my guide and director.
- (13) Duty shall not find me lacking, and the people can approach me on any subject with full assurance of due consideration on my part.
- (14) I shall guard with care the finances of the nation, and shall by every effort possible increase rather than diminish the same.
- (15) I shall see that all the officers of the nation discharge their duties as required of them by law, and for any willful neglect of duty or misdemeanor in office the offender shall be promptly suspended and proceeded with according to law.
- (16) I have ever been and ever shall be opposed to the adoption of the negro, and shall use every effort to cause the Congress of the United States to remove the negro from among us.
- (17) I shall yield patiently and tenderly to the wishes and desires of the people so far as the same is consistent with law, good faith, and expediency.
- (18) I shall endeavor, if possible, to get the people to agree with me in the fact that the successful government of the people consists in the willingness of the people to be governed.
- (19) I shall not favor any radical changes impairing the rights of those who are citizens by adoption or marriage.

Mr. Byrd was running as candidate of the Chickasaw national party.

Platform of the Chickasaw national party, adopted in convention at Hiestotibby Place, Tishomingo County, Chickasaw Nation, April 28, 1888.

We, the Chickasaw national party, agree not to support any person running for office unless he indorses the following platform:

- (2) That we want a fair and impartial administration, treating all alike and showing partiality to none.
- (3) That we oppose the adoption of the negro in any way, shape, or form.
- (4) That we oppose any law changing the holding of our lands, except in the present way.
- (5) That we are opposed to any officers usurping power, except it be given him by the constitution and laws of the Chickasaw Nation.

The position taken by Governor Guy is not less patriotic and virtuous, and out of these pledges open circulars widely distributed and published in Indian newspapers good results must necessarily follow. In no country, I imagine, does party feeling run higher than in the Indian nations. In the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Cherokee, and Creek Nations the parties are very vigorous in pushing their candidates. It is largely the ins and the outs, with a distinguishing feature more or less prominent, of a tendency

to progress more marked in one party than the other. This progressive element is generally victorious. Much of the politics of the nations, however, stands on the plank of "for revenue only," without regard for the tariff, and is inspired by a desire both for the emoluments of office and for the honor of position.

EDUCATION.

In the Five Nations special stress is laid on the education of children.

The Chickasaw constitution says:

A general diffusion of knowledge being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislature to make suitable provisions for the support and maintenance of public schools.

The Choctaws have a compulsory school law which fines the parent for non-attendance of children, and sends a sheriff for the pupil if refractory.

The Cherokee constitution says:

Morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, the preservation of liberty, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this nation.

The Creek Nation's school law says, section 8:

Parents and guardians shall not be permitted to keep their children, or those under their charge, away from school without the consent of the trustees, and when such children are detained from school sufficient reason shall be given for such detention.

Having previously given in previous annual reports sketches of the Choctaw and Cherokee school system, I present here a brief outline of the Chickasaw school law. The high schools were created and established by special acts. It is provided that to carry into effect the different school bills the superintendent and different school trustees shall certify to services done by "contractors" for carrying on the schools, and on such certificate the auditor issues his warrant for the amount. The law requires text-books to be uniform. A standard of scholarship is set for admission to seminaries. The student must read well in McGuffey's Fifth Reader, spell well, and read in the New Testament, and be of good moral character.

The singular feature of this system is that of letting schools out by contract. Section 4 reads:

That a committee of three competent persons be appointed to act in conjunction with the superintendent of schools in making a contract for the said schools with responsible party or parties, to carry into effect this act for a term of years. The contract shall not be made but with those of the highest moral character or Christian standing, with practical and successful experience in teaching and managing a first-class boarding-school.

The act further provides that the party contracting to carry on said school shall furnish tuition, bedding, washing, mending clothes, medicine and medical attention, and also furnish all the modern apparatus for successfully carrying on a first-class school, and to furnish all the books and stationery for a thorough English course of study, etc. This sounds very well, but is substantially impracticable where there is no public opinion and society is loosely organized.

The common country schools are called "neighborhood schools" by the Chickasaws. There are fourteen established in the four districts, according to population. It is enacted that ten or more scholars shall be taught in the neighborhood schools, and all Chickasaw scholars between the ages of six and fourteen years going to these schools, living over 2½ miles from such school, shall be entitled to the sum of \$8 per month for board during their attendance at school, provided that they must board within 2½ miles of the school-house. Other Chickasaw scholars living within 2½ miles of school are allowed tuition only. The law provides:

That the neighborhood schools shall be taught by the best teachers that can be selected, who have no hindrance whatever, and of good moral character.

A singular provision of the school law is that when parents or guardians prefer sending their child or children to school in the States they can do so, and be entitled to their pro rata share, as provided in the act, according to grade of scholarship.

The teachers are classed according to qualifications. The first class receive \$600 for a ten months' session, the second \$450, third class \$350. No teacher is allowed to take more than thirty scholars.

Schools in the Cherokee Nation.

The male seminary of the Cherokee Nation is about a mile from the capital of the nation at Tahlequah, situated on a slight eminence above the prairie, near a clear little stream of water, at the foot of a wooded hill. It is a handsome, commodious, and well

constructed building, 185 feet long by 109 feet broad, of three and four stories in height, and costing nearly \$100,000. It has over eighty available rooms, including chapels, parlors, dining-hall, study-hall, bath-rooms, laundry, furnace-rooms, storage, section rooms, library-room, sleeping apartments, etc. It is decently furnished, and has a respectable faculty of six teachers and instructors, and six other officers, to wit, steward, domestic, superintendent, matrons, physician, and librarian.

The female seminary, identical with this, has been destroyed, and the new seminary for the girls is under rapid construction. It will be a beautiful building with all the modern improvements, and will cost over \$60,000. It is to be located near Tahlequah, about a half mile north of the capitol building near a great spring of limpid water, pouring out of the flint rocks under some large elm trees, from which the water for the seminary will be supplied by modern appliances.

The orphan asylum, near the Grand Saline, two boiling artesian salt wells on Grand River, is 40 miles north of the capital. It is a handsome building, beautifully located in a grove of oak, elm, and sugar maples. It has a fine spring, over which is placed a shapely spring-house of cut stone, dressed and placed by a full-blood Indian.

The cost of the national schools is about \$80,000 per annum for current expenses. Besides the public Indian schools are the following:

	Capacity.
Worcester Academy, Vinita, mixed, Congregational	150
Cherokee Academy, Tahlequah, Ind. T., Baptist	99
Presbyterian mission:	
Tahlequah, Ind. T.	60
Park Hill	40
Dwight, Ind. T.	50
Vinita, Ind. T.	
Methodist mission:	
Vinita, Ind. T.	100
Webber's Falls, Ind. T.	50
Presbyterian school:	
Locust Grove, Ind. T.	50
Childer's Station, Ind. T.	50
Moravian mission, Oaks, Ind. T.	7

There are other private schools of which this office has no data.

Register of Cherokee national schools.

Name.	Attendance.		Annual appropriation.
	Aggregate.	Average.	
Female seminary.....	170	150	\$15,250.00
Male seminary.....	200	152	15,250.00
Orphan asylum.....	149	144	16,842.72
100 primary schools.....	4,115	2,452	3,600.00

The primary schools are located as follows:

Locality.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.	Locality.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.
<i>Cooweescoowee District.</i>			<i>Cooweescoowee District—Continued.</i>		
Coody's Bluff.....			Cotton Creek.....		
Flat Rock (colored).....	41	35	Belview.....		
Chouteau.....	26	16	Lightning Creek.....	47	30
Goose Neck.....	96	57	Rogers.....	26	10
Oowala.....	27	17	<i>Delaware District.</i>		
West Point.....	58	27	Beck.....	28	16
Dronegoole.....	42	27	Delaware Town.....	38	25
Catoosa.....	40	23	Sager.....	50	32
Vinita.....	100	70	Hickory Grove.....	67	35
Pryor Creek.....	18	12	Mitchell Springs.....	42	37
Bartlesville.....					
Hickory.....					

Locality.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.	Locality.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.
<i>Delaware District—Cont'd.</i>			<i>Going Snake District—Cont'd.</i>		
Cave Springs.....	33	10	Smallwood.....	33	18
Virginia.....	29	16	Oaks.....	34	14
Whitewater.....	30	21	Rabbit Trap.....	34	23
Newtown.....	18	13	<i>Flint District.</i>		
Olympus.....	61	30	Double Springs.....	30	17
Ballard.....	52	21	Dahlonaga.....	57	29
Moore.....	52	36	Muddy Springs.....	34	15
Sicketa-wee.....	35	25	Clear Springs.....	43	19
Coselowe.....			Honey Hill.....	36	23
Island Ford.....	48	36	Cochran.....	51	37
<i>Saline District.</i>			Round Springs.....	27	18
Aradia.....	44	31	Elm Grove.....	37	14
Grand Saline.....	24	16	<i>Illinois District.</i>		
Requah.....	24	18	Garfield.....	39	11
Cheestawa.....	32	21	Round Rock.....	23	15
Wickliff.....	23	15	Fort Gibson.....	25	18
Lynch Prairie.....	48	37	Fort Gibson (colored).....	53	37
Kah-kah-wee.....	27	19	New Hope.....	24	7
<i>Tahlequah District.</i>			Green.....	36	15
Tahlequah.....	104	74	South Bethel.....	23	13
Tahlequah (colored).....	42	35	Tahlequaska.....	27	12
Swimmer.....	36	17	Sandtown.....	40	15
Grand River.....	26	17	McDonald.....	20	14
Grant (colored).....	51	35	Greenleaf (colored).....		
Clear Creek.....	22	14	<i>Sequoyah District</i>		
Caney.....	51	35	Sweet Town.....		
Four-Mile Branch.....	56	29	Greasy Valley.....	32	16
Crittendon.....	40	32	Gunter.....		
Shirley.....	42	16	Shiloh.....	27	18
McLemore.....	20	11	Bellfont.....	22	10
Sequoyah.....	50	35	Red Land.....	26	19
Eureka.....	40	27	Advance.....	26	16
Blue Springs.....	52	23	<i>Canadian District.</i>		
<i>Going Snake District.</i>			Monroe.....	32	15
Whitemire.....	35	13	Bertholf.....	21	16
Oak Grove.....	42	17	Texanna.....	37	13
Prairie Grove.....	37	14	Union Chapel.....	49	22
Baptist Mission.....	40	22	Point Lookout.....	36	14
Flint Creek.....	32	14	Stooping Elm.....	24	15
Long Prairie.....	33	22	Muskrat.....	25	6
Christie.....	30	17	Webbers Falls.....		
Limes Valley.....	20	14	Prairie View.....	15	6
Piney.....	45	18			
Pea Vine.....	20	14			

Board of education.

Name.	Office.	District.	Address.
Hon. W. H. Davis.....	President.....	First educational district, consisting of Cooweescoowee, Delaware, and Saline.	Manard, Ind. T.
M. R. Brown.....	Secretary.....	Second educational district, consisting of Going Snake, Flint, and Tahlequah.	Tahlequah, Ind. T.
R. T. Hanks.....	Member.....	Third educational district, consisting of Illinois, Sequoyah, and Canadian.	Webber's Falls, Ind. T.

Total number of teachers employed in primary schools, male seminary, orphan asylum, and female seminary at the time the female seminary was burned: native Cherokees, 89; adopted whites, 9; white non-citizens, 4; colored native, 9; colored non-citizens, 5. Of the native teachers, 33 speak both English and Cherokee; 8 males and 2 females were educated at the orphan asylum, 20 males at the Cherokee male seminary, 12 females at the female seminary; 2 were educated at Worcester Academy, Vinita, Ind. T., and 3 at the Baptist University, Tahlequah, Ind. T. From these figures it will be seen that the Cherokees themselves are largely engaged in educating their own people, and that the higher schools are sending forth the majority engaged in this patriotic work.

Choctaw schools.

Name.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.	Name.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.
Spencer Academy.....	100	78	SECOND DISTRICT—cont'd.		
New Hope Seminary.....	108	97	Townson County—Cont'd.		
Wheelock Orphan Asylum (female).....	58	56	Forrest.....	20	17
Armstrong Orphan Asylum (female).....	52	48	Oak Hill.....	60	40
FIRST DISTRICT.			Wheelock.....	19	18
Scullyville County.			Peter Weir's Chapel.....	19	9
Scullyville.....	25		Box Spring.....	15	13
Lanier.....	20		Wade County.		
Fort Coffee.....	30		Half Way.....	16	15
Pine Ridge.....	31		Lenox.....	18	15
Cedar Creek.....	23		Pleasant Hill.....	28	18
New Double Spring.....	25		Rock Creek.....	27	16
Brazil Station.....	35		High Mountain.....	15	11
Wammack.....	10		Toshka Homma.....	20	17
Dog Creek.....	32		Cedar County.		
Brazil Station.....	20		Lukfapa.....	19	15
Wolf Creek.....	18		Davenport.....	31	16
Opossum Creek.....	20		Lukfapa.....	17	16
Walnut Grove.....	20		Black Jack.....	20	18
Cavanaugh.....	20		Salt Creek.....	18	17
Pacola.....	15		Cloudy Creek.....	20	15
Cowlington.....	16		Red River County.		
CACHE.....	14		Bayou.....	17	15
Clarksville.....	24		Bok Chito.....	16	15
Sans Bois County.			Water Hole.....	18	13
Sans Bois.....	15		Kulli Tuklo.....	19	18
Dwight Mission.....	20		Good Water.....	19	17
Middle Sans Bois.....	20		Philadelphia.....	15	11
Rock Branch.....	20		Pine Creek.....	25	16
Whitefield.....	16		Pleasant Hill.....	16	14
Knoxville.....	20		Antioch.....	27	15
Little Sans Bois.....	20		Kully Inia.....	56	85
New Hope Church.....	30		Richland.....	21	10
Rock Creek.....	25		Pine Ridge.....	21	17
Owl Creek.....	15		Fields Ridge.....	18	11
Tobuckny County.			Eagle County.		
McAlester.....	18		Yanubbe.....	19	17
McAlester.....	15		Kulli Bok Ushi.....	21	17
McAlester (colored).....	20		Stock Bridge.....	34	17
Choates Prairie.....	22		Hocha Town.....	21	15
South Canadian.....	20		Big Spring.....	22	18
High Hill.....	20		Saint Paul.....	29	16
Savanna.....	15		Boktoklo County.		
Simpson.....	10		Sulphur Spring.....	19	16
Zion.....	20		Kulli Iawa.....	23	16
Gaines County.			Mount Gilead.....	36	19
Boling Spring.....	15		Nashoba Coun'y.		
Valley.....	15		Mount Zion.....	26	15
Fourchmaline.....	21		Sulphur Spring.....	19	16
Round Mount.....	16		Bethel Hill.....	35	16
Locust Grove.....	13		High Mountain.....	22	15
Sulphur Springs.....	11		Big Lick.....	18	15
Sugar Loaf County.			THIRD DISTRICT.		
Spring Hill.....	20		Boggy Depot.....	11	11
Thesolonian.....	15		Stringtown.....	14	12
Salem.....	15		Kiowa.....	13	12
Jefferson.....	17		Caddo.....	19	15
Caston.....	27		Atoka.....	18	15
Summerfield.....	20		Stringtown.....	16	16
SECOND DISTRICT.			Goodland.....	22	20
Townson County.			Atoka.....	23	20
Pine Ridge.....	21	17	Stringtown.....	14	14
Choctaw Academy.....	19	16	Nelson.....	21	20
Clears' Creek.....	15	12	Atoka.....	12	9

Choctaw schools—Continued.

Locality.	Average attendance.	Aggregate attendance.	Locality.	Average attendance.	Aggregate attendance.
THIRD DISTRICT—cont'd.			THIRD DISTRICT—cont'd.		
Atoka.....	13	11	Durant.....	21	15
Stringtown.....	21	19	Nelson.....	13	12
Atoka.....	41	35	Goodland.....	26	24
Caddo.....	10	10	Atoka.....	40	37
Goodland.....	28	20	Antlers.....	33	30
Caddo.....	10	10	Atoka.....	38	33
Atoka.....	25	18	Durant.....	24	24
Caddo.....	19	19	Tushka Homma.....	18	16
Stringtown.....	14	12	Atoka.....	29	19
Atoka.....	12	12	Goodland.....	53	48
Doaksville.....	19	15	Atoka.....	46	40
Caddo.....	13	12	Annette.....	28	25
Atoka.....	22	15	Atoka.....	15	15
Stringtown.....	19	16	Goodland.....	24	20
Caddo.....	14	10	Do.....	29	25
Do.....	22	20	Caddo.....	25	25
Grant.....	14	13	Goodland.....	26	23
Boggy Depot.....	21	20	Caddo.....	32	28
Caddo.....	28	26	Atoka.....	20	15
Annette.....	29	26	Do.....	13	10
Caddo.....	10	8	Caddo.....	23	20
Caddo.....	26	25	Do.....	14	14
Atoka.....	17	17	Annette.....	21	16
Caddo.....	20	14	Do.....	19	18
Annette.....	17	17	Tushka Homma.....	21	19
Goodland.....	27	21	Caddo.....	23	20
Caddo.....	17	15			

Recapitulation.

	No. schools.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.
High schools.....	4	318	279
Common schools:			
First district.....	48	693	470
Second district.....	48	1,046	791
Third district.....	64	1,370	1,208
Total.....	165	3,427	2,748
Negro schools.....	29		
Indian schools.....	136		

Schools of the Creek Nation.

Name.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.	No. of scholars.	Cost.
Leaving Mission (mixed).....			100	\$7,000
Wealaka Mission (mixed).....			100	7,000
Asbury Mission (mixed).....			80	5,600
Nuyaka Mission (mixed).....			80	5,600
Tallahassee Mission (colored).....			50	
22 common schools (Indian).....	616	362		12,300
7 common schools (negro).....	300	215		

The following are the names of districts and schools:

Eufaula district.—Eufaula, West Eufaula, Tuskegee, School Creek, Hillobee, Weogufkee, Tuckabatchee, Coon Creek, The Wabee, Middle Creek, Tul Mochusse, Little River, Oakland, Salt Spring.

Muskogee District.—Grove Creek, Sugar Creek, Black Jack, Old Agency, Durant.

Okmulgee District.—Okmulgee, Cussetaw, Pine Bluff, Springfield.

Coweta District.—Coweta, Marshalltown, Vanns Lake.

Deep Fork District—Greenleaf, Honey Creek, Alabama.

The superintendent says these schools are better attended and more highly appreciated than formerly.

The Creeks have less means than any of the other nations for educational purposes, but their schools are being conducted very well, and I believe are doing good.

There are twenty-one Creek youths sent to colleges in the States at a cost of \$6,500.

There are various churches and private schools, *e. g.*:

	Capacity.
Indian University (Baptist), boarding, mixed, Muscogee.....	100
Harold Institute (Methodist), boarding, mixed, Muscogee.....	100
Presbyterian school (Presbyterian), boarding, mixed, Tulsa.....	84
Presbyterian Mission (girls, on cottage plan), Muscogee.....	40
Muscogee day-school, mixed, Muscogee.....	25
Eufaula day-school, mixed, Eufaula.....	60
and others unrecorded.	

The Indian University has a beautiful, commodious building, and is a first-class school. Its special work is fitting young Indians for the Christian ministry.

Harold Institute is an excellent, well-conducted school of high order, and in a prosperous condition.

The Presbyterian Mission is conducted on the cottage plan, the girls being practically instructed in housekeeping. Cooking has as careful instruction as playing on the piano; they make beautiful bread; and the girls have been taught good manners. It is a pleasure to visit the place. The principal, Miss Alice Robertson, is a woman of superior talents and excellent management.

Schools of the Chickasaw Nation.

Name.	Capacity.	Average attendance at each school.
Chickasaw Male Academy, Tishomingo (boys).....	100	
Orphan Home, Lebanon (both sexes).....	75	
Wapanucka Academy (both sexes).....	60	
Female Seminary (girls).....	75	
14 common schools.....	280	20

Some students are educated in the States. I have again been unable to get data from the Chickasaw authorities as to their schools. There are a number of private schools and church schools referred to elsewhere. The Chickasaw schools are not well conducted. Their high schools have been under a wretched contract system that is poorly fitted to secure proper results. Personal interests dominate to too great an extent the disbursements of the educational funds.

Schools in the Seminole Nation.

The Seminoles support 2 high schools—Wewoka Mission, boarding, 75 pupils, cost \$3,700; Sasakwa Female Academy, boarding, 23 pupils, cost \$2,600.

The Presbyterian board furnishes also \$1,700 for Wewoka Mission, and the Methodist board \$600 for Sasakwa. The schools under church supervision have done excellently well for the most part, and have been of very great service to the Indian country.

There are also 4 district schools in the Seminole Nation in good condition.

NEWSPAPERS.

I regard one of the chief educational influences operating in this agency as the newspapers of the Territory. There are quite a number, and they are beginning to take a lively interest in public affairs and to express their opinions freely, both by correspondence and by editorials. This was not done a few years ago with anything like the same freedom as now.

I regard this tendency to public discussion like the sunlight piercing the clouds that have heretofore obscured Indian legislation. Public discussion will eradicate error and educate the public. It will create intelligent public opinion and moderate partisanship,

which has greatly dominated this country, in many cases injuriously. Some of these papers are edited with much intelligence and spirit, are well conducted, and enterprising in gathering local news. Some State papers have a great circulation here.

Name.	Where published.	Management.	Publication.	Circulation.
Globe-Democrat.....	Saint Louis, Mo.....	Republican.....	Daily.....	2,500
Saint Louis Republican.....	do.....	Democratic.....	do.....	3,000
Indian Journal.....	Eufaula, Ind. T.....	Creek.....	Weekly.....	1,000
Independent.....	Atoka, Ind. T.....	Choctaw.....	do.....	1,200
Indian Chieftan.....	Vinita, Ind. T.....	Cherokee.....	do.....	1,018
Indian Missionary.....	Atoka, Ind. T.....	Baptist.....	do.....	1,000
Cherokee Advocate.....	Tablequah, Ind. T.....	Cherokee.....	do.....	800
Telephone.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	800
Capital.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	400
Indian Arrow.....	Fort Gibson, Ind. T.....	do.....	do.....	600
Phoenix.....	Muscogee, Ind. T.....	Creek.....	do.....	800
Lehigh News.....	Lehigh, Ind. T.....	Miners.....	do.....	600
Brother in Red.....	Muscogee, Ind. T.....	Methodist.....	do.....	1,000
Enterprise.....	Pauls Valley, Ind. T.....	Chickasaw.....	do.....	650
Fort Smith Elevator.....	Fort Smith, Ark.....	Democratic.....	do.....	1,150

Besides these there are many others with greater or less circulation from towns adjacent the agency.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has 62 ministers with regular circuits, and 115 local native ministers, who preach when occasion offers. White members, 2,937; Indian members, 5,409; negro, 32. Sunday-schools, 96; Sunday-school officials and teachers, 440; Sunday-school scholars, 3,797; churches, 52; parsonages, 16. This church also superintends Asbury Manual Labor School, Seminole Female Academy, Harold International Institute, District Conference School, Webber's Falls School, Pierce Institute at White Bear Hill.

The Baptist Church has 163 churches; ordained ministers, 137, and a number of native supernumeraries; church members, 8,141; annual report of baptisms, 538. The statistics for each nation are as follows: *Cherokee Nation*.—Indian and white: Churches, 20; ordained ministers, 23; church members, 1,820. Negro: Churches, 19; ordained ministers, 8; church members, 550. *Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations*.—Indian and white: Churches, 65; ordained ministers, 46; church members, 2,376. Colored: Churches, 15; members, 943; ministers, 15. *Muscogee and Seminole Nations*.—Indian and white: Churches, 31; ordained ministers, 35; church members, 1,173. Colored: Churches, 20; ministers, 20; church members, 1,261. They have probably 125 Sunday-schools, 300 Sunday-school teachers, and 2,500 Sunday-school scholars.

The Presbyterian Church North has 24 ministers, 6 licentiates, 43 churches, and over 1,300 members. It has 12 important and well-conducted mission schools, with some 800 pupils, and probably 30 Sunday-schools, with 900 Sunday-school scholars and 90 Sunday-school teachers.

The Presbyterian Church South has probably half this working force. Rough estimate, 12 ministers, 3 licentiates, 20 churches, 600 members, 15 Sunday-schools, 45 Sunday-school teachers, and 400 scholars.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in the Cherokee Nation, ordained ministers, 5; members, 500; 1 boarding school, with 51 scholars.

The Congregational Church has 7 ministers; has established 40 church meetings and Sunday-schools, with 1,609 Sunday-school children, 213 church members, and two large, fine schools, Wilberforce Institute, McAllester, Ind. T., and Worcester Academy, with 124 pupils.

The Roman Catholic Church began work in this Territory in 1875 at Atoka, establishing a small school. The present statistics of the Apostolic Prefecture of the Indian Territory are—Prefect Apostolic, V. Rev. D. Ignatius Jean, O. S. B.; Sacred Heart Mission, Indian Territory; the church has: priests on the mission, 13; churches and chapels, 15; male college, 1; industrial schools, 2; female academy, 1; monastery, 1; convents, 4; day schools, 8; stations, 28; baptisms, 220; Catholic population, 3,800.

The Moravian Church has 2 societies, 2 churches, 2 white missionaries, 1 native preacher, 54 members, and 2 Sunday-schools.

The Mormons, or the "Church of the Latter-Day Saints," are proselyting with some vigor throughout this agency and with some effect. They have missionaries who with great zeal push their propaganda while they labor with their hands for livelihood. The

sincere convictions they appear to entertain, their decent behavior, and inoffensive manners leaves this office without reason to expel them, except for their opinions relative to polygamy, which are not insisted on, but by some disavowed. The Indian authorities have not complained of them. Their doctrines, as declared, are the Christian doctrines, with the addition of an avowed belief in the Book of Mormon as a revelation, and a declared willingness to believe in signs, tokens, miracles, prophecies, etc., as occurring in these present times.

From this record it appears there are of priests, ministers, etc., at work, 537; churches, chapels, etc., 317; Sunday-schools, 308; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 1,105; members of churches, 20,186; Sunday-school scholars, 9,206; secular teachers, 543; secular schools, 376; scholars, 12,268.

Under all this drilling and teaching, the five civilized tribes ought to be trained to a high degree of religious, moral, and intellectual worth. A marked improvement is taking place in this people, and out of this community I hope and expect to see grow a valuable society of good people, who will some day add honor and glory to the American Union as a noble and worthy State.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL.

Pursuant to adjournment, the delegates from the different tribes of the Territory, who take interest in the annual caucus, met at Fort Gibson, Ind. T., on the 19th of June, 1888. Between two and three thousand people were present as spectators. About twenty tribes were represented, and the representatives had quite a pleasant time. A great many speeches were made. I give a brief synopsis of some of them.

Tabananaka, chief of the Comanches, said:

MY COUNTRYMEN: The Western Indians stand to the civilized tribes as child to guardian. We have come to listen and take advice from older brothers for the better welfare of our people. You have made great strides on the white man's road. The Western Indians have smaller idea of what is going on around them. We come to get your experience. We live on reservations, and are aware that dangers threaten our lands. You hold your lands in more solid form. We want your united experience. That is why we come to this council.

S. Houston Bengé, an educated Cherokee half-breed, chairman of the council, followed Tabananaka, and said:

I believe at one time the Indians were one great family, but that circumstances changed their language. We should all stand together. Tabananaka, we hold our land by the white man's title, but as a nation, and not as an individual. We have a patent. If your forefathers had educated their children you would have seen clearly and got a patent also, and not be in your present situation. I want to give you some advice. Take off your blankets, paint, and feathers, put on the civilized garb, go to work, build schools, and trust in God. If the Government sees you do this they won't bother you.

Rev. Samuel Smith, assistant Cherokee chief, said:

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: I look on you with compassion. You say you are children. Bengé has told you truth. We owe all we have to our education. Educate, then, your children, and encourage and help the missionaries and teachers. Then your children will be competent to make your laws, and protect your persons and property as the Cherokees have done. If you were educated now, you could defend your land.

Big Tree, Kiowa chief:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL: Twenty-one years ago the United States granted my father by treaty the Wichita Hills in writing. We have the copy with us. We hold the land by solemn treaty guaranty. Still we are annoyed by Texas cattlemen; they are put out and press in again like water from an impending overflow. We see this with fear. I regard the civilized tribes as competent advisers. I came for advice. I believe in one chief and one law for all Indians of this Territory. They would be stronger than now. There are as many Indian tribes and bands as cow brands. Some are weak. Through them I fear a gap may be made. We should close up the files and do as United States do have one head and one law. I saw men setting stakes on my land. I asked them what they meant. They said they were surveying a railroad. I told them they should ask my permission first. You may have granted them permission. I don't know. I am groping blind-like. I am bitterly opposed to white settlement of Oklahoma. It would overthrow the Indians. I want that land used by Indians only. We should all organize and have one Indian government. We should never sectionize or allot.

Ex-Governor A. C. Burris, a Chickasaw Indian, in a respectable argument, said the Chickasaws owed all they had to their educated men, told the history of their advancement by missionaries, and said:

To-day the Chickasaws have many educated and intelligent men among them who are able to transact the business of my people in a correct and intelligent manner. That is what you, my brothers, need and must have to become a prosperous people. Build schools, encourage missionaries and teachers, make children study white man's language and books, and God will secure his red children every blessing.

White Wolf said:

We are one color, race, and blood. Your talk is good. We accept it as ours, and will keep it. The Indians of the plains are of one mind in this matter. We urge you, civilized brothers, use all your wisdom to help us on the road to safety for our lands. With that safe, there is hope of perpetuation.

Caddo Jake said:

I rejoice to meet my brothers like in old-time councils. We came West in obedience to treaty from Louisiana. The first Indian council was at Tahlequah. We regard it yet as binding, because especially danger approaches. We have come to get assistance of our elder brothers. I am an Indian and very ignorant. I feel like a man groping his way in the darkness of night without a single ray of light. I need advice and help. White people encroach on us. They insist on allotting our lands. We don't understand it, and want to have it put off until we can understand it better. The Government gave us this land as a people as our own, and now comes and wants to allot it, but I don't want to see it done. I oppose the white settlement of Oklahoma. It is dangerous to Indian rights. The true policy of the Indians is to unite and have one head, one law. I have done.

Wis-sha-wa, Sac and Fox Indian, said, among other things, he was a poor Sac and Fox, needing and asking help and advice of his civilized brothers. He opposed allotment. The five civilized tribes were doing well without allotment, and he wanted to follow their plan. He favored unification of all the Indians in one general government.

George R. Cheta, Otoe chief, said, among other things:

My brothers, let the spirit of the Great Spirit rule us in all our hearts, and direct us in all our works. He made us in one skin and in one family, and will lead us to one destiny. I favor schools, missionaries, and unification of all the Indians in one government as the only means for the welfare of us all.

White Horse, Otoe, said his home had been in Nebraska; that he favored unification; that he and his people were held on a small reservation, and to leave it must get a pass like a slave; he did not like it; that he worked hard for his living, and was denied his liberty in this way; asks advice.

Joe Vitter, an Iowa Indian, made a speech favoring education and unification.

Apache White Man made a speech favoring Indian international council and against sectionizing. He said, "We come to you more intelligent Indians and ask your advice." He said the white could see further ahead than the Indian, and there might be danger in this allotment to the Indian.

Whirlwind, Cheyenne Indian, made a speech against allotment and railroad surveys without consent of Indians on the land. He said:

The members of the council from the Five Tribes, we think, have more intelligence than ourselves. We have come to hear, believing they will suggest what is best for us all. We are trying to keep our promises to become like the white man. We think the white man ought to keep faith with us. He is encroaching on us.

Hon. Pleasant Porter, of the Creek Nation, made an eloquent and philosophic address in favor of unification. He said:

Mr. President and delegates representing the several tribes: I wish to make a short talk to-day. I have listened with a great deal of interest to the speeches made, and more especially those made by the delegates representing the tribes from the Western plains. During the council which met here last Monday this question was incidentally discussed by Mr. Benge and myself, whether it was practicable to unify the tribes of the Territory for their preservation. The reason for such action was that the preservation of our lands and political status under the present system has become uncertain, if not impracticable. It appeared certain that if the tribes of the Territory endeavored to preserve their rights by their own individual action it was impracticable, and they would fall to pieces. That requires no proof. If it were otherwise, many large tribes who held possession of the Atlantic coast would be in existence to-day. Tribes that had learned the wisdom of union and co-operation within their own borders have maintained themselves, their languages, and their rights to a large extent. Aggregation and general growth form the law of their existence. All communities grow according to the virtues found in their institutions. When the political bands that unite them in communities are strong enough to hold them together, growth and development is the rule. The Indian nations which have advanced furthest in understanding the principles of government have stood firmer in the advance of civilization, as witnessed in the condition of the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. These tribes and others had considerable progress in formulating the principles of association, and hence when brought in contact with those of higher civilization they took more readily to the new order of things, and were enabled to make that degree of progress which has been spoken of so much to-day by our brothers from the West, and for which they deserve much credit. But their surroundings and that of their brethren to-day are very unlike.

At that time the white man was weak and courted the Indian as a friend and not as an enemy to be despised. To-day the Indians are weak and the white men strong and their friendship is of no particular value. Your route is certainly more difficult and harder than that traveled by the Cherokees and other civilized tribes. Therefore, I regard the talk by our Western chiefs as those of brave men who were willing to come forward and adapt their steps to the situation and help build a state for themselves and within themselves. I say it requires the courage of brave men to make the attempt, and the virtue almost of gods to carry it out. It will require all the virtue that flows under a red skin, and the laying aside of all individual interest, and making it secondary to the interest of all Indians. It will require the laying aside of all the honors of leadership you have inherited from your ancestors in your organizations. You will have this to encourage you—the virtue that makes rapid advances where others require time. I take it for granted that the Indians of the plains are, driven by the pressure that surrounds them, willing to undertake it, and will be able to succeed. Now, I will admit that these civilized tribes do not seem to need such an organization, and it may be against their interest to favor it. They have made the advances spoken of, and have formed the governments that gave them protection under their system. They state truthfully that it is the work of sixty or eighty years. But you have the advantage of their experience, and the manhood that shines in your faces shows that you can do what they have done. The civilized tribes can not escape themselves if they fail to help you. The weak will fall, but not alone. The others will go down with them. It will be admitted that there are rights and interests involved and difficulties in the way in which they would lose and you would gain. But in a coun-

try and age with people surrounding you, among whom each man is a sovereign, it seems to me that it would not be difficult to recognize that you have all the rights the five tribes have.

In a policy looking to the unification of the Indian people of the Indian Territory, the aim would look only to political union. The question of lands and funds would not be touched. Should it become clear that our interests be in unification, let us try it; let us begin to-day in this age of advancement in the United States. One thing seems clear, we can not lose by it. If we fail we can not help it. If we neglect our opportunity we shall fail. Now, if we can find that this thing is reasonable let us adopt the policy of unification and take up the line of march like men and do it. Let us know not the Creek, the Cherokee, the Chickasaw, nor the Choctaw, but the Indian only; not one tribe, but all.

I would say further, no people ever acquired greatness without feeling they can attain it. The Indians have this appalling picture that others have faced, and when, years ago, they had thousands of warriors, now they have none, or but few. Extinction stares them in the face. In order to increase the growth of children you have to set before them pictures in advancing steps. It is true of nations, as well as individuals. There is something in the little word "hope." It gives life and greatness. If the Indian people can grow so as to set a hope before their children and warm up their existence, a better future awaits them. But we must adopt a policy untried. All past policy has been death to the Indian. I believe this policy must come from us; from within ourselves; from our own minds. All natures grow from within. Communities have the same growth from within, not from without. Self-help, self-effort is all that succeeds in anything beneficial.

In education we need only two things—a knowledge of the English language and habits of industry. I propose on to-morrow to introduce resolutions, looking to the unification of Indians on the plan so briefly sketched. I have said more than I expected. If we undertake this policy, we have young men among us of ability to carry it into statehood, the only existence possible in the United States. If a worthy policy is once set up, it will find men to carry it out. It would command the moral support of the United States. You will have your own strength, and the support of every good white man in America. I will never have anything to say that I have not said to-day. I will never say anything else in a council. I will be true to myself, at least.

Others spoke in the same vein. After some days of caucusing the resolutions were adopted, as set forth below, and the council adjourned to meet again next year, after the matters therein resolved should have been presented and acted on by the various tribal authorities.

Resolutions passed by the Indian International Council, June 25, 1888.

Whereas the Indian tribes now settled in the Indian Territory have interests in common which will be better protected by closer and more helpful relations than have heretofore existed between the different tribes; and

Whereas a unification of the tribes in matters of general welfare is absolutely essential to the preservation of Indian rights, the final settlement of landed interests, and the establishment of proper safeguards for our homes in this country, which have been solemnly set apart for us; and

Whereas the welfare of the Indian people now settled in the Indian Territory will be best promoted by an organization which, originating with and established by the Indians themselves, provides by a common bond of union for the good of all, and which recognizes the ability of the Indian to protect his interests and devise plans for the civilization, education, and prosperity of the Indian race; and

Whereas the interest and safety of the individual is best assured when the interests and safety of the tribe or nation is secured, and the welfare of the tribe is assured when the safety and prosperity of the race is promoted, the general welfare demands that some plan of union be devised which, seeking the good of the individual, shall at the same time provide for those larger interests which attach to the Indian race as a whole; and

Whereas the United States, by its Executives, Indian Commissioner, and Congress, has repeatedly expressed approval of the unification of the various tribes, and has in many treaties endeavored to secure some form of Federal compact which would embrace the Indian nations within its scope, secure the enactment of general laws for the government of all Indians, and establish one commonwealth in the territory to control all nations; and

Whereas from time immemorial the Indian has had such forms of government, even long before the white man came to America, and has found strength in union, prosperity in justly-executed laws, and security in well-planned and far-reaching measures for the public safety; and

Whereas the Indians are best able to understand and provide for the difficult problem connected with their own future, and are ready to make necessary sacrifices to secure the true welfare of the Indian race: Therefore, be it

Resolved (1), That the general welfare of all the Indians requires a stronger and more lasting bond of union between the various tribes now in the Indian Territory than at present exists.

Resolved (2), That the unification of the tribes will best secure the general good of the Indian race.

Resolved (3), That all the tribes should have one common government with common laws, officials and institutions, in which all the tribes should have equitable representation.

Resolved (4), That to secure such form of government for the Indian Territory as will make it an Indian commonwealth, the assent of the Indian nations and tribes here represented to such plan is hereby requested, and the councils and tribes are invited to invest their official delegates to the next international council with the authority to adopt a plan of Indian Territorial government, which will, when approved by two-thirds of the tribes and Indian nations, be the general constitution of the unified Indian tribes for the government of this Territory.

Resolved (5), That the approval of the President of the United States be requested to this plan of this Indian Territorial government and tribal unification, and that a committee of three be appointed to present the plan to him as soon as possible.

Resolved (6), *Finally*, That the next international council be called to meet for the adoption of the plan of government provided for in the foregoing resolutions on the first Monday in June, 1889, and that in the mean time a special committee of five, to be appointed by this council, prepare a draft of a constitution for submission to the international council of 1889, such constitution to be the fundamental law of the Indian commonwealth herein provided for.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Armstrong, and passed. A copy was ordered to be sent to President Cleveland.

Whereas the Forty-ninth Congress of the United States at the last session passed a bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians in the Indian Territory contrary to treaty stipulations

treaties made by and between the United States Government and said Indians in the Indian Territory, and contrary to the expressed wishes of this people:

Whereas it is the opinion of the delegates to the international council now in session at Fort Gibson, Ind. T., who have the authority to represent all the tribes in the Indian Territory, that if the terms of said bill are enforced at present it will work a great hardship upon and destroy and annihilate:

Resolved by the international council now in session at Fort Gibson, That the address of the international council of 1887, directed to the President of the United States, upon the subject of the allotment of Indian lands, is hereby reaffirmed and made part of this memorial, supplemented by renewing our earnest request to the President of the United States to defer further proceedings in the allotment of Indian lands until the work of special agents who have been intrusted to perform said duty be inquired into by him respecting the manner in which the lands of the Wyandottes and Senecas have been allotted by said agents.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions or memorial be immediately and officially signed by the chairman of this council, and then forwarded to the President of the United States.

All this seems to argue serious business, and that unification is imminent. Not so. I don't think there is the slightest probability of it. The Indians have apparently no power of organization, and instead of centripetal motion and cohesion under dangers alleged, show only centrifugal motion. The Chickasaws break away from the Choctaws, and are at this moment on the verge of a political row. The Choctaws threatened a political disturbance in the election last month as to whether Wilson Jones, esq., or Ben Smallwood, esq., should be chief. The Cherokees had a division so fierce last fall that arms were used and Government aid invoked; and now the late Delaware tribe of Indians are so divided that any union, even for bringing suit to recover claims due them, seems impracticable, if not impossible.

In the international council not one of the chiefs of any of the Five Nations took part. Hon. John F. Brown, governor of the Seminole Nation, was not present. Hon. William M. Guy, governor of the Chickasaw Nation, was not present. Hon. Thompson McKinney, governor of the Choctaw Nation, was not present. Hon. Lexus Perryman, governor of the Creek Nation, was not present. Hon. Joel B. Mayes, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, took no part. Their absence is significant. The arguments in favor of union are good, but the five civilized tribes, for personal and political reasons, are not likely to permit any change in their present status.

RAILROADS.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad runs through this agency from north to south, from Chetopa, Kans., to Denison, Tex. The Southern Kansas and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, a parallel line 100 miles west from Arkansas City, Kans., to Gainesville, Tex., is in full operation. The Frisco has in operation a line from Fort Smith, Ark., to Paris, Tex., through the Choctaw Nation down the Kiamitia Valley. The Arkansas Valley Railroad, from Fort Smith, Ark., northwest to Wagoner, a station some 15 miles north of Muscogee on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. The Frisco Railroad, operating under the Atlantic and Pacific charter, has a line operating from Pierce City, Southwest Missouri, to Red Fork, on the Arkansas River, near the ninety-sixth meridian. A number of other roads are proposed.

The contest of the Cherokee Nation against the construction of the Arkansas Valley road, on the ground it was a violation of the treaty, was decided adversely by Hon. I. C. Parker, judge of the United States district court of the western district of Arkansas. The court took the ground that the Congress of the United States had the right to grant the charter under the right of eminent domain. His argument is that eminent domain, or the rightful authority belonging to the sovereign power to take private property on just compensation necessary to the public welfare, is in the United States alone; that the Cherokee Nation is fee-simple owner, but not sovereign; that, on the contrary, it is subject to the sovereign power of the United States; that in the Indian Territory eminent domain is clearly in the United States; that the Cherokee Nation is not a State or Territory in the sense of the Constitution, but is under an Indian agent and with certain delegated powers of self-government; that eminent domain can not be delegated, but is in the United States alone; that the use of the rights or privileges flowing from the exercise of eminent domain may be granted by the sovereign power to a railroad company, because this is for the public benefit, safety, necessity, convenience, and welfare; that this charter to the Arkansas Valley Railroad is a proper case for the exercise by Congress of this great sovereign right.

The Arkansas Valley Railroad succeeded in getting ties necessary to construction of their railroad after some delay, caused by the chief ordering the clerks to issue no permits for this purpose. I went to see the chief to urge the revocation of the order. I am informed he withdrew the order, though at first he declined to do so.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé paid some thousands of dollars to the Chickasaw governor, Hon. William M. Guy. His political adversaries in the legislature declined to receive his report on the subject, or to take the funds he offered, on the ground he had

no law justifying his accepting royalty, or let the railroad have ties. He has the money yet on his hands, and is unable apparently to make satisfactory disposal of it.

There has been comparatively little complaint against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad for the killing of stock or burning of improvements. The settlements have been satisfactory in many hundreds of cases and but very few complaints.

On the 'Frisco, operating in the northern part of the Cherokee Nation, the complaints have been more frequent, and the friendly intervention of this office for the purpose of securing adjustments has been resented by Mr. M. G. Moist, claim agent of that road. I renew my recommendations on this subject. The claims of James P. Audrain have never yet been settled, though pending four or five years. Under the present status, I have no hesitation in advising claimants to take what the mercy of the claim agent will allow as the most practicable way out of the difficulty.

COAL MINING.

Coal mining in the Territory began practically at McAlester, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad in 1872, where a 4-foot vein of firm, clean bituminous coal was discovered. The working of these mines has grown to large proportions at McAlester, Krebs, Savanna, Lehigh, and west of Lehigh. The output this year probably amounts to 600,000 tons. United States citizens and others are paid yearly an amount approximating \$900,000 for labor in and about the mines. The royalties to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and citizens thereof exceed \$100,000 per annum. It is largely expended for educational purposes and for expenses of the Indian government. These coal leases pay one-half cent per bushel royalty to the nation, and from one-quarter to one-half cent per bushel royalty to the individual citizen who owns the mine. Under the Choctaw law, any citizen finding a mine is owner thereof, subject to the rights of the nation's royalty, and may work it exclusively for a mile in any direction from the point of discovery.

These leases are made by the citizens, subject to the approval of the Choctaw national agent. The Indian Office and Secretary of the Interior do not approve them because of an opinion of Attorney-General Garland that there is no law authorizing such approval. If any law is needed to place this valuable and great industry on a legal and safer basis it should by all means be enacted, not only for the sake of the revenue it affords the Indian school funds, the sustenance of a large number of United States citizens and Indians whose families are supported by the employment given in the development and working of these mines, but above all, perhaps, because it supplies important transportation companies, the Indian Territory, and the great State of Texas—which appears to be substantially without a good mineral fuel—with an abundance of cheap fuel of good quality. The encouragement of the mineral, agricultural, and other resources of the Indian Territory in the hands of its own people is the most speedy way in which the Indian nations can be developed and brought to maturity of citizenship and statehood.

Under the Choctaw law proper provision is made for labor. Under the Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw laws no coal has yet been developed, though all these nations have good coal mines. In the Chickasaw Nation coal fields are being opened at Ardmore, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad. There are a number of good coal veins along the 'Frisco Railroad in the Choctaw Nation, but the adjacent fields in Sebastian County, at Huntington, Greenwood, Jenny Lind, and Hackett City can be worked more cheaply, and the Choctaw fields are therefore neglected.

At the coal fields at Krebs and Lehigh there is quite a large white population. At Lehigh alone the number is estimated at nearly 4,000. They have expressed a desire to organize and establish municipal rules and regulations. Permission has been given them to do so, with my assurance that United States citizens refusing to obey the town rules would be held as intruders and ejected. This action will assist much in the preservation of order.

CHEROKEE OUTLET.

The lands of the Cherokee Nation lying west of the ninety-sixth meridian were leased in May, 1883, to the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association for five years, at \$100,000 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. The lease expires October 1, 1888. The association has paid to the Cherokee Nation the amount due, to wit, \$500,000.

In November, 1886, the association tried to release it for \$100,000 per annum for five years more, and failed. In the council of the winter of 1887 and 1888 another effort was made by the Cherokee national party to pass a bill for \$125,000. They passed the bill and it was vetoed. Then an attempt was made to pass it over the veto. This effort failed by one or two votes only. The council adjourned. The chief then published the following open letter on the subject:

Whereas, in sundry places, the constitution of the Cherokee Nation requires the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation to inform himself about the condition of the people and their affairs, and to

submit such information to their representatives with a view of securing the legislation best suited to their interests; and

Whereas the people's representatives are not now in session, I deem it proper to issue the following letter to the citizens themselves of the Cherokee Nation direct, relative to their affairs, for their information on a matter involving thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars.

I was chosen by the people as principal chief on my pledge made in various places to diligently and faithfully serve their interests, and among other things to secure for them, as nearly as I could, the full valuation of the grazing privileges lying west of the ninety-sixth meridian. I deem it my duty now to lay before them a brief synopsis of the history of this land and its present status.

In the fall of 1836 a strong effort was made by the Cherokee Strip Live-Stock Association to release this country. They failed, and in the fall of 1887 they returned and redoubled their efforts. In the mean time I had made an endeavor to learn the market value of these lands, and I know, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that this value was far in excess of the sum paid by them on the previous lease, to wit, \$100,000 per annum. They succeeded, however, in securing the passage of a bill to re-lease to them this property for \$125,000, which I promptly vetoed, because I positively knew the amount was far below the market value of the property.

I proposed in my veto that the true method to secure the market value was to let it out, after suitable advertisement, to the highest responsible bidder. My veto was sustained, but no act was passed authorizing the advertisement, as I desired. It is now my purpose to call the council for the consideration of the question, at such a day as shall leave ample time for the adjustment of this question, and all its incidents, before the expiration of the lease on the 1st day of October. It will not take the time generally supposed to advertise this property. After beef move on the market, cattlemen from whom we may reasonably expect bids will be in better condition and humor to make bids; the competition will be livelier, and our delegates, who are also senators, will have returned. For this reason calling of the council will be yet deferred.

I propose to the consideration of the Cherokee people a bill on the following terms, and I wish them and the various members of the national council to carefully consider it before the meeting of the council. If it is right, I sincerely and respectfully ask the people and their representatives to give us the desired legislation, so the full value of this property may be secured to the Cherokee people.

Let the terms of the lease be for five years. Let the advantages and limitations be as before, with these provisions for the manner of leasing:

(1) The chief shall advertise for thirty to forty days that till a certain day at noon he will receive bids on this franchise.

(2) That each bid must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit of some national bank, which shall also be a United States depository, that the amount of the first annual payment has been deposited by the bidder with such bank, subject to the order of the Cherokee treasurer when the lease shall have been executed, and the 1st of October shall have arrived, and the certificate from such a bank that the bidders are men of high financial standing and character.

(3) That the rental shall be payable annually in advance.

(4) That failure in observing the terms of lease shall work a forfeiture, and immediate possession shall inure to the Cherokee Nation.

(5) That sealed bids may be delivered to the principal chief at any time up to noon of the day of opening them; that he shall give a receipt therefor, and it shall be his duty to sacredly keep the same under seal, and open them on the appointed day in the presence of the assistant chief, and the treasurer, and the executive council, and all bidders; that each bid shall be carefully examined to see that the bids are all intact before any envelopes are opened.

(6) That a synopsis of all bids should be published, and a careful record made of them at length and placed on file in the executive office, and the right to reject any and all bids reserved.

I favor this plan of legislation because it offers the only means of honest competition, because I know with certainty the grazing privilege is worth more than \$125,000 a year, and because I want the Cherokees to have its value. Because further, I have assurances from various men of high standing that bona fide bids will be made exceeding \$125,000, if an honest chance is afforded them on this basis, but would not make an open bid because they would have no guaranty of its acceptance. I further favor this plan of sealed bids because it will take away any inducements to anybody to use outside money to control our elections and manipulate our national legislature. I regard such outside interference as a most serious danger to the integrity of our institutions and the rights of the people to equal enjoyment of our common property.

This is a matter which I hope will not be regarded by any of my friends or fellow-citizens as a matter of party politics, but of national and common importance to us all, and in this spirit I respectfully present in this brief way my views, and appeal to the Cherokee people to sustain these views if they are just and right.

The above is given in answer to many anxious inquiries as to when the present lease expires, and when will the council convene to effect a new lease.

J. B. MAYES, *Principal Chief.*

The council was called together by Chief Mayes on June 25, 1888. The friends of the Strip Association made a resolute effort to secure the franchise for \$125,000, and defeated every effort of Mayes and his followers to secure legislation authorizing sealed bids and letting to the highest bidder. The bill in favor of the Strip Association was amended to \$135,000 per annum, and then a bill giving the association an option at \$150,000 per annum was passed. Mayes vetoed this bill, and submitted a bid of \$180,000 of the North and West Texas Live Stock Company, a corporation chartered by Texas for \$1,000,000, with headquarters at Dallas, Tex. They guaranteed the good faith of their bids by depositing \$75,000 in certified checks of the American National Bank at Dallas, with the Cherokee treasurer. Then another bid was made by the Waco Land Lease Company for \$175,000 per annum, secured by checks on the national banks of Waco for \$85,000 as a forfeit. The friends of the Strip Association put in a bill for them at \$175,000 per annum. The chief vetoed it, the Waco company having offered \$185,000. The chief submitted the following documents to the council:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CHEROKEE NATION.

Tablequah, Ind. T., July 18, 1888.

To the Honorable National Council.

GENTLEMEN: I have exhausted all the recourse I can conceive of to have our grazing privileges awarded to the highest bidder, and while I know that there are parties here who are responsible

and ready to offer \$200,000 for this franchise, if allowed the opportunity to do so, I am thoroughly satisfied that it is useless to waste any more of our public fund in trying to arrive at a point where the highest bidder can get the franchise, and in accordance with section 26, page 44, of the compiled laws, which defines the duties of the principal chief, and reads: "He may, if satisfied that the public interest demands it, adjourn a special session at any time."

Now, being satisfied that the public interest tells me that the time has arrived. Therefore, I, J. B. Mayes, principal chief of the Cherokee nation, do hereby issue this my proclamation, adjourning this special session of the National Council *sine die*, on Friday, at 5 o'clock p. m., July 20, 1888.

Very respectfully,

J. B. MAYES, *Principal Chief.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CHEROKEE NATION,
Tahlequah, Ind. T., July 19, 1888.

Gentlemen of the National Council:

You have been in session now about four weeks, under a call from me, to make some disposition of our grazing privileges west of the Arkansas River. I have recommended time and again to your honorable body the letting of this franchise to the highest responsible bidder under sealed bids, as the only fair way to deal with this important subject; but all my efforts in that direction have failed, and the next best course I have pursued is to ask you to let this privilege to the highest responsible bidder while the National Council is in session.

We have, in a measure, pursued this course, and now the responsible bids have run up to the sum of \$185,000 per annum, offered by a company from the city of Waco, Tex.

The last bid you had before you, allowing the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Company to reoccupy said lands for the sum of \$175,000 per annum, and which was not approved, was first offered by the Waco company.

One of the great objections to this bill, as set forth in my veto message, was the Cherokees were offered a greater amount of money than the amount proposed in the bill. There is a standing offer of \$185,000 per annum by the said Waco company, with a request to be allowed to make another offer on said privilege, provided another company offered a greater amount. I have not the least doubt but what this franchise can be let at this session of the council for the sum of \$200,000 a year if the proper course is followed, and now I am more than willing to consult and co-operate with you to get the greatest amount of money.

But if we can not arrive at some definite conclusion as to the best course to get the greatest amount for the Cherokee people, I am of the opinion the public interest demands that this session of the national council adjourns. I can not, under any circumstances, consent to let any company have the use of these lands while another company is offering a greater amount for the privilege.

The price of these grazing privileges has increased from \$100,000 per annum to that of \$185,000, and I am sure if we will pursue the proper course they will raise in value at this time not less than the amount of \$200,000. I am assured by parties who are responsible, and are ready to put up the money, that they will give this amount if an opportunity is given them.

I, as the chief executive officer of the Cherokee Nation, and you, as representatives of the people, can not, under any circumstances, afford to take a less price for this franchise, when we have a greater one offered for it. The poor, helpless people of our country are expecting us to guard well this important interest of theirs, and to secure to them every dollar it is worth. I can assure you the motives which have governed my actions in every respect on this important question have been that of a feeling for the welfare of the Cherokee people, and at the same time being convinced that I have done my whole duty to my country. It is a very unfortunate affair for the Cherokee people to be placed in a condition wherein they can not agree on this question, which involves a great pecuniary interest of theirs.

As I have said, your speedy action in this matter is respectfully requested, and I assure you that the public interest demands that this council adjourn in a very short time. I am willing to co-operate with you and agree on receiving the greatest amount of money for this privilege. There is but a very short time left for you to consider this question. You certainly have had ample time in which to determine this matter for the best interest of the Cherokee people by giving it to the highest responsible bidder.

Very respectfully,

J. B. MAYES.

The council adjourned on July 20, with the bill passed to lease the Strip for \$175,000 to the Strip Association in the chief's hands. The matter stands, unfortunately, undetermined. The Cherokees are somewhat disturbed by the matter, and various meetings have been held and resolutions passed relative thereto. The papers have been full of it, and, with one exception, they condemn the action of the council.

INDIAN POLICE.

There are 43 Indian police belonging to this agency—one captain, 2 lieutenants, and 40 sergeants and privates. They are distributed according to centers of population, and are selected with as much care as possible from men of courage and good character. The pro rata of territory would be 712 square miles. They co-operate with both Indian and United States officers in the suppression of crime. Their intimate local knowledge and constant available presence makes them specially efficient. They are not always scholars, but do good work in the suppression of crime. Reports are infrequent and short. Some time ago I received a note like this:

DEAR SIR: Burglars robbed Overstreet's store last night. I followed 'em and killed one.
Yours, truly,

Generally in such a case full reports are made, but many arrests are made and not reported at all.

Under the new law, giving the United States court jurisdiction of any Indian killing or attempting to kill an Indian police or Indian deputy marshal, they are safer and feel

much more confidence than before. The United States court ought to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, however, where an Indian police or deputy kills an Indian in executing the United States writs. It is a shame to let the Indian court hang him if he is innocent, and it might be done under the law. For example, Henderson, an Indian, posse to a United States citizen deputy marshal, who was condemned to die by a Chickasaw jury on a case where the deputy himself was the principal in the alleged crime, was declared not guilty by the United States district court. I urgently call your attention to this matter and my former recommendation that the court should also take jurisdiction when the attack on an Indian police or deputy grows out of the performance of duty by consequent malice. J. M. Jordan, whom I had dropped from the force in the redistribution, told me only yesterday that a party had threatened to kill him as soon as he got off the Indian police force. Protection ought to be guaranteed.

The Indian police are wretchedly paid for the work, hazard, and exposure they endure in this agency; they ought to have \$30 a month instead of \$8.

CITIZENSHIP.

The citizens of the Five Nations are variously graded by blood from the pure Indian stock to the pure white stock, and variously crossed on other Indian stock. There are many negroes, former slaves to Indians, and among the Creeks is some negro miscegenation, though much exaggerated in reports on that subject. There are numbers of adopted citizens—whites, other Indians, and negroes.

The adopted citizens of the Cherokee Nation—about 1,100 whites, about 550 Shawnees, about 765 Delawares, and about 2,400 negroes; total, 4,815—have been denied the rights of full participation as Cherokees in some respects, especially in regard to funds derived from lands west of the ninety-sixth meridian. The Cherokees claim that a fair construction of the purposes of the treaties would not give them this right, while the claimants, with apparent justice from the language, argue it gives them all. The ultimate determination of this question will probably be referred by act of Congress to the Court of Claims. It was interesting, however, to observe how the two political parties of the Cherokee Nation in their canvass of 1887 for the election of chief, legislature, etc., deferred to this adopted vote and treated the subject. The Downing party agreed to give them all the rights guaranteed by treaty. The national party agrees to let the matter go to the Court of Claims for adjudication and accept the decision of the courts as final. It would be interesting to submit here their intelligent, comprehensive, and shrewd platforms, and a synopsis of their ingenious arguments against each other. The contest terminated by the election of Hon. Joel B. Mayes, a highly intelligent and prosperous half-breed Cherokee, by the Downing party, and the election of a majority of the senate and council branch of the national party, so that the adopted citizens will probably have their rights adjusted by the Court of Claims without further serious opposition.

The rights of the Cherokees to declare who their own citizens of Cherokee blood are, in accordance with their constitution and laws, was determined to be in the Cherokee Nation by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the North Carolina Cherokees vs. Cherokee Nation, March 1, 1886. On August 11, 1886, this office was instructed to issue no more prima facie certificates of citizenship, and on June 16, 1887, was further instructed to enforce the Cherokee laws for the protection of the public domain. These laws forbid all persons entering the Cherokee Nation and setting up the claim to citizenship from exercising the right of citizenship, such as using public timber, minerals, grass, or opening up farms, etc., till their status was determined.

In the Kesterson case, August 21, 1888, when it appeared that Kesterson had entered the Cherokee Nation in 1883, the honorable Secretary of the Interior decided that the Cherokee commission appointed under the Cherokee law had a right to decide adversely; that such decision fixed Kesterson's status as an intruder; that the Cherokees had no right, however, to confiscate his effects, in whole or in part, as they had no jurisdiction of person or property of United States citizens intruding, but that the United States Indian agent should inform Kesterson that he was in the Cherokee Nation without any proper authority, and that his removal had been requested by the Cherokee authorities; and to notify him that he must dispose of his improvements and remove himself, his family, and his movable property from the Cherokee Nation, all of which must be accomplished within a reasonable time (six months), unless at or before the time fixed for his removal he shall obtain and show to the full satisfaction of the agent that he has obtained the consent, in writing, of the proper authorities of the Cherokee Nation to continue to reside in their country. This decision applies to all others involving the same question, and practically settles a matter that has long disturbed the serenity of the Cherokee Nation, and which has been frequently presented in various forms by this office in its endeavors to secure adjustment thereof. This settlement is regarded as just, and is gratefully acknowledged by the Cherokee chief as affording a much desired relief.

The commission on citizenship has admitted many hundreds of persons during the last year and denied a small proportion of applicants.

The Choctaw citizenship question no longer affords any trouble under the agreement with the Choctaws that applicants rejected by the Choctaw legislature might, in thirty days, appeal to this office and hence to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is satisfactory, though the great delay of this agency and of the Interior Department in passing on appealed cases—they are all still pending—is embarrassing. These cases have been pending three years and longer, and ought to be disposed of.

The Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles are not troubled much with applicants. Their laws on the subject are crude and uncertain of nature.

Intermarried white men are differently treated in the different tribes. The Creeks and Seminoles regard them judicially as United States citizens with bare right of residence, and their judges decline to exercise jurisdiction. The Cherokees make them at intermarriage take an oath to support and obey Cherokee constitution and laws, and exercise jurisdiction over them. Refusal to obey Cherokee law is regarded as sufficient to annul rights of Cherokee citizenship. A white intermarried man in the Cherokee Nation has all the privileges substantially that a Cherokee has. His rights in Choctaw Nation and Chickasaw Nation are as if he were a native Choctaw or Chickasaw. The Choctaw and Chickasaw courts exercise exclusive jurisdiction of intermarried white men, in my judgment wrongfully.

THE NEGROES

of the Choctaw Nation, entitled, have been adopted by the Choctaws, given a pro rata of schools, right of suffrage, and citizenship as provided by treaty.

The negroes of the Chickasaw Nation are still in the forlorn status as stated in my last report. The Chickasaws are firmly resolved never to receive them. It is the palpable duty of the Government to remove them. They should be placed in Oklahoma, west of the Pottawatomies. This office is frequently troubled in adjusting trespasses on them or by them. It is most unfortunate for the present generation there of negro children that they should be schoolless. The Cherokee and Creek negroes have the right of suffrage and all the rights of Indian citizens, except participation in public annuities, which is denied by Cherokees to their freedmen. They are given their full quota of school privileges, however, and are doing well in a material way.

One peculiar difference exists between negro and Indian in the Five Nations, *i. e.*, intermarriage with Indian gives a United States citizen, male or female, rights, but intermarriage with negro does not. This Indian law has been sustained by the Interior Department on the ground that the rights acquired by intermarriage are only such as the Indian law conveys, and is not a right inherent in the Indian citizen that he or she may convey it by that mere bestowal of his or her hand in matrimony.

An act in relation to marriage between white men and Indian women,* under solicitation of the people of this agency, was modified, as appears, so as to exclude from its operations the five civilized tribes. It was very ardently discussed in the Indian local papers, and many vials of wrath did indignant Indian ladies pour on the venerable and philanthropic author when it was believed this law proposed taking from them their right to endow their husbands with all the rights they enjoyed.

INTRUDERS.

The intruder is that United States citizen who, without authority from the United States or Indian government, takes up his abode in the Indian country. There are quite a large number, cowmen, squatters, coal and timber thieves, tramps, vagrants, refugees from justice, whisky peddlers, prostitutes, and lunatics. There is no way to manage such as are insane, and occasionally, where specially obnoxious, I gently drop one in Kansas or Texas without full consultation with the authorities of those noble States.

The usual way of managing intruders is as follows: The county officers report objectionable party to the principal chief, he to me, and I issue him the following notice, to nearest police or Indian sheriff for service, as follows:

UNION AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Muscogee, September 1, 1888.

To JOHN SMITH,
San Bois, Ind. T.:

You are hereby notified that the authorities of the Choctaw Nation have reported to this office that you are an intruder residing within their nation in violation of law, to wit, that you have no permit (or other cause as stated), and they demand that you be immediately removed.

You will therefore remove at once beyond the limits of this agency, or appear at this office on or before twenty days from the date of service, 188—, and show cause, either in person or by written

*For the text of this act see page —.

statements duly sworn to before any officer authorized to administer the oath, why the demand of the chief should not be complied with.

Your failure to appear or answer as directed will be taken as evidence that you are an intruder, and orders will be issued for your immediate removal, as the law provides.

Yours, respectfully,

ROBERT L. OWEN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Served by me this 3d day of September, 1888.

JEFFERSON SURREATT,
U. S. Indian Police, Post-office, Oklahoma, Ind. T.

N. B.—The officer serving this notice should, without fail, enter date of service, signing his official name, and giving his post-office address. Return this notice promptly to U. S. Indian agent, Muscogee, Ind. T.

Failure to answer or unsatisfactory answer is followed by ejection of intruder.

D. M. Wisdom, clerk at this agency, was directed to go to Ardmore, Chickasaw Nation, and investigate the trouble between the Chickasaw authorities and certain stockmen and farmers under permit, in some cases, who had refused to pay the Chickasaws for capita tax, and had seized and recovered back certain cattle, which had been taken by Richard McLish, tax-collector of said nation. About 30 persons were identified as connected with said seizure and recovery of said cattle and resistance to the Chickasaw law. A few of these men having no permits, and also holding more cattle than the Chickasaw law allowed, were expelled, and all of them were declared as intruders and as unfit to remain in the Chickasaw Nation; but under instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs they were given ninety days in which to gather their growing crops before their final eviction, and since that time there has been no special trouble in that quarter, although I have been officially informed that the parties who were expelled have returned with their cattle and other effects to the Chickasaw Nation, where they now are in defiance of law and the orders of this agency. I have recommended that writs be issued against them under section 2148, Revised Statutes. This, though, is no remedy at all, because the United States district court for the district of Arkansas can not by any possibility attend these cases and do the more serious work before its bar.

When I ejected these intruders two years ago I personally caused process to be issued against parties. Not one case has been settled thereunder. We need a court here. I am also informed that the national council of the Chickasaw Nation will pass an act directing that hereafter no person connected with the seizure aforesaid shall ever receive a permit from any Chickasaw official authorized to issue permits. That the matter did not result more seriously is largely due to the discretion of the Chickasaw militia, and to the patience displayed by Governor W. M. Guy, who preferred to appeal to the Government of the United States for protection rather than appeal to the armed force under his command, as some desired. The presence of a company of troops, Company D, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, under Captain Thomas, to whose courteous co-operation I am much indebted, contributed much to the settlement of the controversy, and aided the policemen of this agency in making the order of expulsion effectual without any conflict whatever. It is also probable that the Chickasaw law will be so modified as to prevent a recurrence of similar trouble in the future.

The Choctaw law regulating the practice of medicine caused to be reported to this office quite a number of so-called doctors, who could not pass a decent examination, and has led to the discontinuance of the quack practice, and an addition to the farming class of about sixty persons.

The law has been modified so as to give protection of section 5388, United States Revised Statutes, to Indian land, as recommended by this agency last year, and it has been of great value to the timber of this country.

The present law regarding intrusion does not in the least protect the Indian country. It is practically inoperative, because we have no court with time to enforce them, and because the penalty is trivial. In the case of the notorious Captain Payne, the Oklahoma boomer, who openly defied the proclamation of the President of the United States and organized raid after raid, a special effort was made to convict him. He gave bond, attended court, when at last trial came up. The Indians spent thousands of dollars to secure conviction. He was convicted and punished to the extent of the law; that is, by the imposition of the fine of \$1,000. He swore he was not worth it and bade the court good day, and immediately went to organizing some new Oklahoma booms. This was the absurd operation of the law in the most notable of cases. The law should impose an imprisonment in jail, and I respectfully urge this modification thereof.

THE TENURE OF LAND IN THE TERRITORY.

The most peculiar feature in the management of affairs in the Indian Territory is to be found in the land-holding. The title to the land occupied by the several different

civilized tribes is in the nation itself, held by a patent given them by the President of the United States guarantying the land to them not only as a nation, but to them as a people in their individual capacity. This patent declares the right of escheat practically, as it is stipulated that in the case of Indian abandonment or extinction, then it shall revert to the Government of the United States. There is not the slightest probability that they will ever abandon it or consent to be extinct. They are alive. They are crossing on the white race and establishing a race of people that will never be extinct while the United States Government exists. These conditions, therefore, do not in any wise invalidate the title or affect it. If there was such a condition, it would be null and void, because the fee guarantied by the treaty, of which the patent is but the written record, is fee-simple, and has been so held by the Supreme Court of the United States as well as by the lower courts.

In the recent decision by Judge Parker in the case of the Cherokee Nation against the Arkansas Valley Railroad, he made the following declaration: "That the title of the Cherokee Nation to their land is in the Cherokee Nation, with only the possibility of reversion, and not the right of reversion to the United States;" and this in effect puts the whole title in the Cherokee Nation.

The Indian law in all cases gives to the Indian citizen the right to use and occupy all the land he desires to cultivate, only providing he does not trespass on his neighbors and the rights similarly granted them. In all the nations laws have been passed regulating the number of acres which a citizen is permitted to inclose for the purposes of pasturage. This was found to be absolutely necessary, because the more enterprising citizen, not being limited by law or modesty, did not hesitate to inclose enormous areas for the purposes of pasturage, thus cutting off the humbler citizen from the use of the public domain for the purposes of pasturage. The common citizen, while not able to fence large areas for the purpose of pasturage, is able to protect himself through his political rights, because he controls ninety-nine hundredths of the vote. He is the gentleman that makes chiefs and legislators, and his will is very soon formulated into law.

The Chickasaws and Choctaws allow 640 acres to the citizens for pasturage. The Cherokees, being influenced to some extent by indignation against the greedy citizens who are overdoing their rights of using the public domain, cut the right to use the public domain for the purposes of pasturage down to the attenuated limit of 50 acres, and the law so stands now. None of these nations have, however, restricted the amount that a citizen might use for agricultural purposes. The Chickasaws only allow a citizen to have two places; in the other nations they have as many places as they please. In some cases these farms are very large, as I have previously reported.

I sent a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Hon. L. C. Perryman, chief of the Creek Nation, and he writes me back as follows:

I see on page 12 of the Commissioner's report that "one of the Creeks had under fence over 1,000 acres." He did not know that this Creek has in his own family eight children, besides three or four orphan children, minors, and by his own estimate—217 acres to each individual, and under his recommendation to divide up the entire Territory per capita and to the joint owners of the soil—this enterprising Creek has not exceeded what he would be actually entitled to.

This opening up of large farms in the Five Nations I regard as of the greatest consequence to the rapid advancement of the Indian people. It may be said that some individual will get more than he is entitled to. While this may be possibly true in some cases, the enterprising Indian is creating wealth for his community, and therefore contributing to progress. It may be said that his greed will deprive a poorer Indian of the chance to cultivate the land. But if there is one thing that a poor Indian understands better than another it is the value of a vote; and as the poor Indian will always be in the majority, no apprehension need be entertained that he will not provide for his own estate in the matter of securing land for cultivation whenever he gets sufficient ambition to cultivate it. The poorest Indian uses the public pastures, and when he sees the greedy Indian taking too big a slice he summarily restrains the greedy Indian. The Indian domain is very large and will for many years provide ample room for all who desire to cultivate the soil. The cultivation of the land is growing in a rapid ratio, and this Territory will become very wealthy.

There is a peculiar feature as to the manner of cultivating this land to which I deem it proper to make reference; that is, the leasing of land to the United States citizen by the Indian citizen. All the five nations have laws forbidding the leasing of land, and in all five nations the practice of leasing land flourishes like the green bay. This has been brought before the courts several times, but no conviction has been secured as far as I have been informed, possibly because no jury of twelve good and lawful citizens could be secured who did not have in the jury-box a respectable number of those who were similarly engaged, and because the contracts are so shrewdly drafted that a serious doubt arises as to whether or not it is a lease. The matter is this: the Indian citizen enters into what he calls a labor contract, in which he employs the United States citizen to do certain labor, to wit, to break up and put under cultivation 100 acres of land, to

dig a well, put out an orchard, etc. He gets a permit for the United States citizen as a common laborer, and agrees in his contract that the United States citizen shall faithfully observe all the laws of the Cherokee Nation, or the Chickasaw Nation, as the case may be. The Indian citizen further agrees that in consideration of the labor done he will, from time to time, turn over to the citizen of the United States the products of the soil as produced by the labor of the citizen of the United States for a period of years. In this contract he never uses the term "lease," probably introduces a clause declaring that under no circumstances is this contract to be construed as a lease, and that the United States citizen is not to set up any rights to the soil of the Cherokee Nation or its right of use and occupancy in his own name, but that the use and occupancy of said premises is at all times to be his, the Indian citizen's, who is, however, solemnly bound to regularly deliver to the United States citizen the products of the soil during the time on which they mutually agree. At the end of that time the Indian citizen is entitled to unrestricted possession of the premises. Frequently these contracts provide, there being no civil tribunal in this agency, that any misunderstanding arising shall be settled by arbitration of the neighbors.

There seems to be no special objection to this form of contract, for it results in common benefit. The only difficulty is that occasionally Mr. Indian is disposed to act the thief and swindle the white man out of his labor, as the white man is practically at the mercy of the Indian landlord, because under the rule they who make contracts with Indian do so at their own risk, and there is no way to enforce the contract. This dishonesty, however, is not very frequent, and by a judicious exercise of discretion on the part of the agency as to what constitutes a case of intrusion deserving eviction, such cases as do arise are generally settled with a minimum of hardship to the indiscreet lessor.

The cultivation of land by the Indian on a large scale will ultimately result in allotment. The half-breeds are favorably inclined to allotment now, probably in a ratio of a third. The full-bloods are against it, as a rule, as they are afraid it will destroy their present government, to which they appear attached.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The United States district court for the western section of Arkansas has more business of a serious nature in the trial of persons charged with serious crimes against the laws of the United States than it can attend to, although the court is conducted with great ability. As I have previously set forth, it is of the greatest consequence in the changing condition of affairs in this agency that a United States court, with similar and increased jurisdiction, should be established within the limits of the five nations. The number of United States citizens within this agency is growing rapidly. The relations between the Indian and the United States citizens are becoming important in their nature, and of such frequency that some means must be provided whereby they can be adjusted.

This agency is running a quasi court constantly, adjusting all manner of matters from the right of a stolen horse to a dispute over a coal mine, probate matters, etc. A suit was filed in this office last Saturday, involving \$75,000, relative to certain store privileges in conjunction with the Lehigh coal mines.

There are 4,000 citizens of the United States at Lehigh. They have decided themselves to organize a municipal government, and have been given that privilege for the sake of public order, with my assurance that I would do all I could to render effective their rules and regulations when adopted, without assuming to say what the regular statutes of such municipal organizations might be.

The present administration of justice for the western section of Arkansas is seriously defective in one of the most valuable privileges granted by the Constitution of the United States, to wit, a speedy trial. It is almost impossible to get a speedy trial in this court. The witnesses must travel great distances on horseback or in wagons. A witness has to go to a trial before the commissioner first. If the party is bound over, he has to go before the grand jury. Then he has to go to court. It is rare that a prisoner on trial does not find a reasonable ground in the absence of material witnesses for continuance once, twice, or three times. This necessity of attending Fort Smith three, four, or five times is a great hardship, and punishes the witness almost as severely as it does the accused where he has business of importance, because when he goes to court he can not as a rule expect the case in which he is interested to immediately come up; and sometimes a witness is detained a month, only to learn that the case has been postponed and that he must come again. The witness fees never pay a man to make these journeys, unless he is very poor and lives in a very poor way. Witnesses for this reason frequently do not report cases of which they are apprised for fear that they will be compelled to go to Fort Smith as witnesses.

If a court with similar jurisdiction or diminished jurisdiction were located within the center of the five nations it would secure a better administration of the law, save

great expense to the Government, and be far more satisfactory to the people of this agency. The stealing of timber, the peddling of whisky, malicious trespass, intrusion on the Indian domain, the unlawful introduction of cattle, etc., would be punished, and in this way would be cut off a class of evils which are promotive of more serious crimes. The people of this agency do not feel that persons accused of crime have a fair chance before an Arkansas jury, but that the jury are inclined to feel when the accused is placed in the box "here comes another Territory desperado," and that the mere fact of residence in the Territory is a certificate of bad character to Arkansas jurymen; that the true meaning of "jury of the State and district" wherein a crime shall have been committed, would entitle them to a trial by jury in the Indian Territory, and that a court should be established which shall give them this privilege. For practical purposes I regard it is very important to the welfare of this agency that a United States court should be located herein, and urge this upon your attention and respectfully refer to my previous reports regarding this matter.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

The United States commissioner, formerly located at this place, Muskogee, saved an enormous amount of mileage, witness fees, etc., by reaching cases west of this point (Muskogee), instead of having all parties compelled to go to Fort Smith, 80 miles east of here, and return. The office, however, has been abolished under the ruling of Comptroller Durham, who declared that the district was not authorized by law to appoint a commissioner with criminal jurisdiction in the Indian Territory. As the appointment of such officers would save the Government large amounts of money, the law should be changed, if necessary, to meet the ruling of the Comptroller.

Owing to the excessive business of the court at Fort Smith the appropriations have constantly fallen short of the necessities of the court, and the court has been compelled to stop for months at a time, to the great demoralization of this country. If a court was established in this country, the appropriation would probably be enough to secure at least the administration of justice; and I respectfully suggest that the Indian Office should do what it can to have some of "the surplus in the Treasury" devoted to the protection of life and property in this Indian agency.

CURRENT EVENTS OF NOTE DURING THE PAST YEAR.

While many events of consequence have transpired within the past twelve months, to one or two only will I make reference.

On the 8th of December, 1887, I received the following telephone message from Hon. D. W. Bushyhead, to wit:

An armed force of 100 men forced and have possession of the executive department. All offices and departments are exposed to the same violence. Application is now made for protection, guaranteed by the treaty to the Cherokee Nation in such emergencies. It should be as promptly afforded as possible to prevent threatened disturbances here.

D. W. BUSHYHEAD, Chief.

On December 9, 1887, I received the following:

The executive department of the Cherokee Nation to Robert L. Owen, United States Indian agent:

I was inaugurated principal chief of the Cherokee Nation yesterday evening at 4 o'clock without opposition and in perfect quiet. All is peace and quiet to-day, and the government is proceeding without trouble in all its branches. Should we need the interference of the United States authorities I will notify you.

Respectfully,

J. B. MAYES, Principal Chief.

I went over and made a thorough investigation of the difficulty. I found that J. B. Mayes had, with about one hundred men, assumed charge of the executive office against the protest of Mr. Bushyhead, and not in accordance with the forms provided by the Cherokee law. Mr. Mayes justified his action by a statement that he had been lawfully elected as principal chief in accordance with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation. The constitution reads as follows:

The returns of the election of the principal chief shall be sealed up and directed to the president of the senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the national council assembled. The person having the highest number of votes shall be principal chief. But if two or more shall be equal or highest in votes one of them shall be chosen by a joint vote of both branches of the council. The manner of determining contested elections shall be determined by law.

Chapter I, Article I, section 1, reads as follows:

Immediately after the meeting of the first annual session of the national council after a general election, and the organization of the two branches thereof, the president of the senate shall (after

having received the election returns) cause notice thereof to be given to the council that he will proceed to open and count the same at a certain hour, and requesting the presence of that body at that time for that purpose; and at the time designated he shall proceed, with the assistance of the chief clerk of the senate and the speaker and chief clerk of the council, beginning with the returns for the chieftaincy, if any, to open and examine the returns from each district one at a time in the presence of the two houses, and carefully compute and publish the result, and have a faithful record thereof made upon the journal of the senate.

The law relating to election, Chapter VIII, fixes the election of principal chief on the first Monday in August. Every male citizen over eighteen years of age may vote. The voting takes place before two superintendents and two clerks that are carefully selected; the clerks and superintendents from the two opposite parties. After the polls are closed, and before leaving the room or place of holding the election, the superintendents and clerks are directed to proceed to sum up the whole number of votes cast at the precinct and the numbers for each candidate, and shall continue without adjournment until completed. These numbers shall be stated at the foot of the roll, after which they shall certify as to the correctness of the rolls, sign, envelop, and seal, and the rolls shall by them be carried to the district court-house, and from the district returns the clerk shall issue certificates of election to the district candidates and carefully envelop and seal up in a single package all the returns of the district in a prepared envelope and place them in the hands of the sheriff, and the sheriff is directed to convey them to the office of the principal chief. The principal chief is directed by the Cherokee code to send these returns to the president of the senate immediately after the organization of the two branches of the national council, and the president of the senate is directed, as above set forth, to open and examine the returns from each district, one at a time, in the presence of the two houses, and carefully compute and publish the result.

The Downing party prevented organization for several weeks, upon the ground that they were assured it was the intention of the National party, under pretext of law, to declare J. B. Mayes not elected by throwing out various precincts, and what they saw fit to regard as illegal votes. After three weeks the Downing men consented to organization, on the alleged pledge of some of the National men, that they would count the votes for chief first, as provided by the Cherokee law, and award the chieftaincy to the candidate having the highest number of votes. The Downing men alleged that they had hopes by these delays of persuading the National men to conform to a proper interpretation of the law, and not take unfair advantage of a majority in both houses to deprive the Downing party of the results of the election. The National men insisted that the council had supreme authority to count these votes; that they had a right to count what votes they saw proper first, and argued that it would be necessary to open the official returns in order to determine the seats of contested senators (seven of whom were contested, three on one side and four on the other), and at this issue determine whether or not such votes were legal or illegal; whether precincts should be accepted or rejected; and that those contested cases of senators' seats must be settled before the count of votes for chief could be made. The Downing men protested against this construction as a palpable violation of the Cherokee law in many essential particulars.

Neither party would make any concessions, and finally J. B. Mayes and Samuel Smith, who had received a majority of votes of the Cherokee Nation, as already declared by the clerks and judges of the precincts, and by the district clerks, on the 1st and 2d of August, 1887, took possession of the executive office, after having taken the constitutional oath before the clerk of Delaware district. This caused quite an excitement among the National men, and the leaders of the National party, either from actual fear or as a political ruse, precipitately left the town of Tahlequah at night and fled to Gibson.

General Frank Armstrong was sent out by the Interior Department, at my request, as a disinterested man; both parties gave pledges to preserve the peace; he had all the evidence, pro and con; he urged them to an amicable adjustment of their own affairs, and told them plainly that Mayes, under the Cherokee law, was entitled to the chieftaincy; that the Senate should count the votes, and if Mayes had the highest number of votes, declare him chief, and inaugurate him at once. Both parties appeared to be obdurate, and, finally, General Armstrong left, with the avowed intention of protecting the peace by the use of military, unless the council did its duty.

After his departure I exerted every effort and succeeded in effecting the following compromise:

TAHLEQUAH, INDIAN TERRITORY, December 22, 1887.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the Cherokee Nation, acting as such and as representatives of our respective parties, as far as our influence extends, hereby agree as follows, to wit:

- (1) That by common consent on to-morrow, the national council shall meet and at once count the vote for the principal chief, as by law provided, and inaugurate immediately the persons having the highest number of votes.
- (2) That this session of the national council shall have transmitted to it for its action all the business which but for the interruption of affairs should have been transacted by the regular session, including all elections and confirmations thereto belonging.
- (3) That to-morrow morning Messrs. Mayes and Smith shall leave the executive office after locking the doors and delivering the election returns to the United States Indian agent, as a friendly

referee, to be delivered to the president of the senate as soon as council meets, as before provided, and declares itself ready to count the vote.

(4) That no guard shall enter the capitol or capitol grounds while the national council is counting the vote and inaugurating the chiefs.

(5) That we make these concessions with the spirit of friendly conciliation, for the good of our common country and our people.

J. B. Mayes,
Sam Smith,
S. W. Gray,
J. M. Lynch,
R. W. Lindsay,
D. W. Vann,

L. B. Bell,
Chas. Thompson,
Joe Starr,
R. F. Wylie,
D. W. Bushyhead,
Lacy Hawkins,

S. H. Benge,
George Sanders,
his x mark,
Jackson Christie,
H. C. Ross,
C. L. Lynch,

Daniel Red Bird,
his x mark,
Richard Wolfe,
George W. Benge,
and many others.

Mayes was duly installed and no further trouble was experienced of a violent nature.

Another incident which is yet pending, and which I regard of much importance, is the application of Chas. McClellan on May 23, 1888, for protection against action of W. E. Sanders, sheriff of Cooweescoowee district. The sheriff seized the cattle on the ground that they had been brought into the Cherokee Nation one day after the expiration of a so-called quarantine law of the Cherokee Nation. The law is a violent and arbitrary one, in violation of the Cherokee constitution, the treaties with the United States, and the Constitution of the United States in a number of important particulars. The fourth section of this act declares that, in all cases where the law is violated by a citizen in bringing in cattle after the time fixed by law, the citizens of the neighborhood into which the cattle may be thus driven are—

Hereby authorized to seize said cattle and deliver the same to the sheriff of the district wherein the cattle were seized, and said sheriff is hereby directed to advertise and sell the same after twenty days notice in the Cherokee Advocate or Indian Chieftain (newspapers), and to turn over the proceeds of said sale to the treasurer, after deducting 10 per cent. for his services and so much as will be sufficient to pay all costs of herding the same.

McClellan made an appeal to the office under the treaty of 1846, which he had a right to do as a Cherokee citizen, in my opinion. Passing over the various points in which this law violates Cherokee constitution and treaty, this law, I believe, violates the Constitution of the United States in these respects:

(1) The accused may be declared guilty thereunder of a serious crime, with punishment in the penitentiary without a trial by jury, and proposes in this case to impose a fine of \$10,000, denying the right of trial.

(2) The fourth amendment of the Constitution guaranties the right of the people against unreasonable seizure of their effects; that their effects shall not be seized except upon proper cause supported by oath, describing the things to be seized.

(3) It violates Article V of the amendment of the Constitution, wherein it is granted that no citizen shall be deprived of his property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public uses without just compensation.

(4) It violates Article VI of the amendment of the Constitution in denying the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, etc.; in declaring him guilty before he has been informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; before he has been confronted by the witnesses against him; before he has had witnesses in his own favor summoned.

It violates Article VII of the amendment of the Constitution, in denying the right to trial by jury in the civil aspect of this case.

It violates Article VIII of the amendment of the Constitution, in imposing an excessive fine, a cruel and unusual punishment; for in this case a providential hindrance delayed the shipment one day, and a fine of \$10,000, or a confiscation of so much property, is proposed by this law, and a long imprisonment in the penitentiary.

It violates Article XIV of the amendment of the Constitution in restricting the privileges and immunities guarantied to the citizen and in depriving the citizen of liberty and property without due process of law.

For these reasons and others I reported as my opinion the case warranted the intervention of the United States, and the protection of the individual against the operations of a law so palpably unjust and violative of the Constitution of the United States and of the treaties.

A proper quarantine law is needed in the Cherokee Nation for the protection of native stock, and there is no reason why such a law should not be passed, amply sufficient as a quarantine law to protect without violating those broad and liberal principles of government which are laid down in the Constitution of the United States, and which are made specially binding by treaty with the Cherokee Nation.

In closing this report, I have the honor to briefly recommend, first, in the case of salaries of the Indian police of this agency, an increase to \$30 per month. Second, further legislative protection to Indian police. Fourth, establishment of United States court at Muskogee with civil jurisdiction in all cases proper to such court and not provided for under treaty and local law, and with an additional misdemeanor jurisdiction. Fifth,

that some steps be taken to relieve the Chickasaw negroes from their forlorn and undetermined status.

With sentiments of distinguished consideration, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ROBT. L. OWEN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN IOWA.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX OF IOWA AGENCY,
Tama, July 25, 1888.

SIR: I herewith present my annual report of this agency from May 11, 1888, the date of relieving W. H. Black, the former agent.

To attempt to give "a concise but clear view of affairs at your agency" I will have to say that on taking charge of the business here, the credit and standing of this agency lived only in the past. The Department of Indian Affairs at Washington had ceased all communication with this agency. A few interested persons had petitioned Congress to remove these Indians, without cause, from lands purchased with their own money. This fact being made known to the Indians, caused them to become indignant, suspicious, and mistrustful of their own friends. As a result, creditors became alarmed and stopped crediting the Indians, and the outlook was truly deplorable. No friends, no credit or money, neither provisions, rich only in skeletons of ponies that had lived through one of Iowa's terrible winters without food or shelter, and the clear and lingering memories of present, past, and imaginary wrongs. Thus I found them, and under orders from the Indian Department began my work of reconstruction without fear or favor. No school-teacher, no farmer or employé of any kind, no money, except that furnished by myself to relieve the sick, and plow for those who could not help themselves.

Nearly three months of my official work has passed. The credit and confidence with the Indian Department has been restored, and the credit of the Indians is sufficient to obtain the necessaries of life, through the promise of the Department that annuity payment would occur in July or August, for which we are prepared. The Indians are all apparently happy and contented, with all families at work trying to raise something to satisfy their present wants and those of the coming winter.

The lands of this tribe are situated in Tama County, Iowa, near the south part of the county, on the Iowa River, about 5 miles southwest of Toledo, the county seat, a thriving town of about 1,800 inhabitants, and west of Tama City 3 miles, a railroad town of some 1,500 inhabitants. These lands are not a reserve, but lands purchased from the white people with their own money. This tract consists of 1,452 acres, mostly river bottom-land, and cost them about \$40 per acre. This best land is given up to pasturing ponies, while inferior land in or close to the timber is used for raising their crops.

These are raised with a view to supply the home wants, and are located in size and place to suit conditions. The houses the same way—they may be at or near their crop lands or they may be some distance away. Generally, 1 to 4 acres in one patch. They plant mostly sweet or squaw corn, although a few have grown Yankee corn.

Corn is their principal crop, and squashes and beans are raised by all; melons and potatoes, by about two-thirds; onions, by three; turnips, by two. Domestic fowls: six have chickens, three have turkeys, four have ducks. One has 2 hogs, two have cut and harvested hay. Nothing of the cow kind is owned by Indians.

These lands are divided into four parts, to wit: The Iowa River, from the northwest corner to the southeast corner; the Northwestern Railroad, from east to west; Tama City water-power aqueduct, east to west; the Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Paul Railroad, from east to west. These railroads are all fenced.

The habits and conditions of these Indians are undergoing a gradual change. A small portion of them are industrious, and all families are trying to raise some crops. The crops were well cultivated, mostly with hoes, and are in excellent condition. They promise very satisfactory returns. The men assist their wives in raising their crops, but generally the women do the most work. Those without families and young men stroll and lounge about without any object of usefulness in view.

The general deportment of all is good, quiet, peaceable; no disturbance of any kind, no drunkenness, no stealing reported.

Progress is noticeable by repairs, changing and rebuilding their houses or huts, and by the enlargements to cultivated grounds.

Their clothing—some wear full suits, some hats, boots, shoes, pants, coats, and vests, but the red blanket they still cling to.

Their houses are constructed mostly of poles set in the ground and boarded up with rough barnsiding put on lengthwise. A degree of comfort and neatness surrounds their homes, occupied by one to four families.

The health of these Indians is generally good. A few are sick with a lung trouble. There have been eight deaths and fifteen births since the 1st of January, 1888, to date.

The school is closed and has been for many months; the house is in fair repair, furnished with school-desks, books, slates, maps, chairs, sewing-machines, and organ. There are 101 Indians of school age. Compulsory education is the only road to success with these people.

Your obedient servant,

ENOS GHEEN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, KANSAS,
September 6, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs, under date of July 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Indians and the affairs of the agency for the year ending August 31, last:

As I have had charge of the agency but for two months, during which time I have been almost constantly employed in the performance of routine duties, I have not informed myself sufficiently well on the diversified interests of the agency to justify myself in the belief that I will be able to make as full a report as will perhaps be expected.

POPULATION.

The population of the tribes embraced in the agency, as shown by the census recently taken of each of them preparatory to making annuity payments, is as follows, viz:

Prairie Band of Pottawatomies.....	496
Kickapoos.....	226
Iowas	147
Sac and Fox, of Missouri.....	80
Chippewa and Muncie, or Christian, Indians.....	81

aggregating 1,030 Indians present on the different reservations. I am credibly informed that in addition to these, there are at least 250 members of the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies residing in Wisconsin, Iowa, and the Indian Territory. Those of the absentees now in the north, it appears, left their reservation, during the war, and having formed family ties with other tribes, especially with what are known as "Old Pottawatomies," do not not care to return to their homes.

An examination of the records of the office show that the number of births in the different tribes during the year has been greater than in preceding years, and that the deaths have been less, and information derived from intelligent members of the different tribes justifies the inference that they are increasing in numbers. These results are, in my opinion, due to better methods of living and to better care and treatment of the sick, in themselves evidence of a better civilization.

FINANCES.

Without entering into details as to the amount of money placed to the credit of these tribes under treaty stipulations, upon which 5 per cent. is paid them for the various purposes stipulated, it may be said that it is sufficient, with careful expenditure, to educate them in all primary studies; purchase supplies for blacksmith and wheelwright shops, and to furnish them with all necessary farming implements and lumber for houses. Independent of these classes of funds, each tribe is entitled to, and receives, payments of annuities semi-annually, sufficient to supply them with a

large proportion of the clothing and subsistence required by them. This is true of all the tribes, with the exception of the Chippewa and Christian Indians, to whom annuities alone are paid.

LOCATION AND ACREAGE IN RESERVATIONS.

The reserve of the Prairie Band, containing 77,357.57 acres, is located within the limits of Jackson County, Kans. The Kickapoos occupy 19,137 acres, located in Brown County, Kans. The Iowas have 16,000, and the Sac and Fox of Missouri, 8,000 acres in adjoining reservations in northeastern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska. All these reservations contain a fair proportion of excellent farming land, and are held in common. The Chippewa and Christian Indians hold 4,395 acres by certificate title in Franklin County, Kans.

A survey of the Iowa Reservation is now being made with a view to allotting lands to those members of the tribe who desire them, and the sale of that portion that would belong to those who expect to remove to the Indian Territory.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians expect to request legislation during the next session of Congress, which, if enacted, will relieve the Government of their care, but there are no indications that I have been able to observe in either of the remaining tribes in the agency of a desire to change their relations in any degree with the United States. All of the reservations are well watered by streams of running water, on which there is a growth of more or less timber that would yearly be extended if protected more fully from prairie fires. The land not in cultivation or covered by growing timber is made valuable by a heavy growth of grass.

GRAZING AND HAY.

The farmers owning the lands contiguous to the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Reservations having converted nearly all their prairie into cultivated fields, are now and have been for some years greatly pressed for grazing and hay for their stock. In this emergency their attention was directed to the reservations named, which the majority of them attempted to utilize without expecting or intending to return compensation therefor.

The experiences of this class for several years, and the absolute need of the grazing and hay, has brought about a revolution in their opinions on the subject, and I understand there has been but little difficulty in collecting in full, for both grazing and hay, during the past two years. It is shown by the books of the office that \$2,295 has been collected for grazing on the Pottawatomie Reserve during the season of 1888, and that \$3,935 has been received from the same source on the Kickapoo Reserve for that period.

Contracts have been entered into by various farmers for the purchase of about 3,000 tons of hay standing on the Pottawatomie Reservation, for which they are to pay \$1 per ton; none has been sold from the remaining reservations. I am of the opinion that the grazing of an increased number of cattle on these reservations hereafter should be discouraged, for the reason that it destroys the grass, which, if not already so, will shortly be more valuable for hay than grazing.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

Believing the Indians to be better qualified for the pursuits of farming and stock-raising than any others, and in fact that their civilization and fitness for citizenship can only be accomplished by steady application to these pursuits, I have been gratified to note their advancement in these respects. I have visited full-blooded Pottawatomies whose houses were kept as neatly as those of the better class of white people, where all the surroundings of wells, outhouses, fences, and fields indicated calculation and thrift on the part of their owners. Taking the different tribes as a whole, this situation is the rule and not the exception, with, perhaps, the exception of the Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians, who are not well supplied with houses, and care less for them than the others do. The Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Iowas, and Chippewas, and Christian Indians, live entirely in houses, supplied with stores and necessary furniture. Of the adults and heads of families, many have thrifty young orchards, and all have farms or fields varying in area from 5 to 150 acres, and a few are even larger in each reservation.

Corn, wheat, oats, rye, pumpkins, beans, melons, and vegetables are cultivated with more or less success. This season having been a favorable one, an average crop of all those named will be realized, and corn will yield an unusually heavy return; sufficient, it is believed, to admit of considerable sales by the Indians of the different tribes.

While a majority of the Indians prepare their ground and plant carefully they do not cultivate as thoroughly as they should. This is especially the case in the cultiva-

tion of the corn crop, which by some of them is not plowed as often as it should be, and in this respect there is room for improvement and instruction. I do not consider that riding cultivators are of advantage to them, and indeed white farmers frequently use them without advantage to their corn in its early growth.

The Pottawatomies own a large number of horses of mixed American and pony stock. Considering the demand for such horses, they are perhaps more profitable per head than cattle. They command, at three or four years of age, from \$40 to \$80, and the better grades even more, while cattle of the same age will not average in value over \$25 to \$30 per head, and cost as much or more for care and feed than horses.

Cattle are owned by a number of these Indians, ranging in number from one to several hundred. They all care for them well and are ambitious to increase their number. There are about sixty pedigreed short-horn cattle and several hundred graded ones on the reservation of these Indians. The remaining tribes in the agency also own and raise horses and cattle in proportion to the enterprise and opportunities of their members. From what I can observe in regard to this industry on the reservations, I believe that many of the Indians have learned that the products of the fields should be realized upon through their stock. Hogs are also raised in moderate numbers by the different tribes.

Though four out of the five reservations in the agency are held in common, the farms and improvements of each individual are occupied as granted in severalty, and for agricultural and stock purposes a patent for land would not insure him greater protection from interference of any kind than he now enjoys. There are no collections of families on any of the reservations; the improvements are all distinctly separated and their ownership is never questioned. I find all of them, irrespective of tribe, are tenacious of individual property rights.

USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

But very little intemperance among the Indians has come under my observation, though I have information that the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they readily obtain in Nebraska. I shall attempt to prevent this traffic in the future. The Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, and Chipewewa and Christian Indians are represented to be, and I believe are, as temperate as white communities of equal numbers in Kansas.

CRIMES BY OR AGAINST INDIANS.

I do not know of any of sufficient importance to warrant mention in this report. The Indians and white people surrounding them trade and visit with each other very much as the whites do among themselves, and appear to sustain very pleasant relations toward each other. A difficulty between a white man and an Indian is almost unheard of here, and whatever misunderstandings may occur among the Indians themselves are settled by appeals to reason rather than to excited argument and violence. In this respect many white men might learn a useful lesson from the Indians.

EMPLOYÉS.

A resident physician has been employed for the Pottawatomie Indians for about one and a half years past. His services have undoubtedly been of benefit to the tribe, not only in the successful treatment of diseases, chronic and otherwise, but in the discredit which has attached to the pretences of "Indian doctors" through such success. In cases of child-birth and chronic diseases, of a scrofulous nature especially, the services of an intelligent physician in an Indian tribe can not be overestimated. The doctor, Wilson Stuve, is furnished with a neat office and a good stock of drugs. A physician is employed in special cases for the Kickapoo Indians and the members of the remaining tribes employ such services as they require, at their personal expense.

The blacksmiths and wheelwrights employed for the different tribes perform about the same character of work as is required in white farming communities. I find the Indians generally to be fair judges of the work required by them.

RELIGION.

While I am convinced of the intense religious convictions of all the Indians with whom I have come in contact and am fully satisfied of their sincerity in the methods of worship practiced by them, I am not able to state from actual observation the extent of their knowledge of or belief in the truths of revealed religion. I do know, however, that they all believe in the Creator, in future rewards and punishments, and teach the practice of truth and charity as the greatest of virtues. I believe it makes them better men and women, and that they are earnestly striving to attain to the truth in this vital principle.

EDUCATION.

There are three industrial boarding schools operated in the agency, as follows, viz: For the Prairie band of Pottawatomies on their reserve, near the office of the agency; the Kickapoo Indians on their reserve, 7 miles from Netawaka, Kans., and for the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians jointly on the Iowa Reservation, 6 miles from White Cloud, Kans.

At the school for the Prairie band the lack of sufficient accommodations for boarding and sleeping purposes and a supply of pure water is a great detriment. It seems useless to expect a full attendance of the children of school age in the tribe when there is no place to put them. The school-house and other buildings at this school answer the purposes for which intended very well. This tribe has accepted education as a necessity and a duty, and I believe that the attendance will be in proportion to the attractiveness of the accommodations and the character of treatment received by the pupils. The head chief and principal speaker of these Indians have steadily supported the school, not only by advice in council, but by sending their children and keeping them there during school sessions.

The buildings at the Kickapoo school, though unattractive, furnish sufficient accommodation for all the children likely to attend. In this tribe a number of the pupils are children of citizen parents who are gradually receiving their pro-rata shares of the cash credits of the tribe, in addition to allotments of lands already certified to them. The withdrawal of these people from the tribe will of course carry their children with them, and render the accommodations more ample for the children of those who hold in common and are entitled to attend the school. Some additional lots for hogs and cattle are required; otherwise the buildings and yards are sufficient for the present.

The boarding-house at the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri school is handsome, commodious, and excellently arranged for the purposes intended. The room is ample for all the pupils that can be brought into the school. The school-house is poor in structure and contracted in size, and stabling, sheds, and lots for stock are badly needed.

Farms are attached to each of the schools, managed and worked, under supervision, by "industrial teachers and farmers," with such assistance as can be obtained from the larger pupils, which I fear has not been very great. Cattle, horses, and hogs are kept at each of them, and though they have doubtless contributed to the support of the schools, it is questionable if they have done so to the extent they should, when the splendid facilities for farming and stock raising are understood.

The employé force allowed last fiscal year at each of these schools was about the same, and in my opinion is sufficient for their proper conduct, with the exception of a laborer to assist the farmer in making hay, at each of the schools, for a short period.

In consequence of the attendance of the Chippewa and Christian Indian children at Haskell University, the school for those Indians was discontinued by the missionary in charge some time ago.

During my short stay here I have seen many evidences of the advantages the Indians are realizing from these schools. These do not consist alone in what has been learned from books, but are to be seen in their manner, mode of dressing, greater industry, their desire for refined associations, and finer moral perceptions.

I am under obligations to the office of Indian Affairs, and to the Indians throughout the agency, for kind and courteous treatment.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BLAIR,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN MICHIGAN.

REPORT OF MACKINAC AGENCY.

MACKINAC AGENCY,
Flint, Mich., September 1, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my third annual report of the Mackinac Indian Agency:

Since my last annual report I have made and submitted several special reports in reference to the schools and the results of suits heretofore commenced for the value of timber taken from Indian lands, and which in this report I will again refer to.

When I first assumed charge of this agency, it was brought to my notice that for many years, more particularly since 1870, trespassers had been despoiling the Indian lands on the Isabella Reservation of the timber, much of which was very valuable

pine. I made a sufficient investigation to convince me beyond a doubt that the charges against trespassers were well founded. I reported the same to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who at once directed me to use all diligence in an effort to recover the value of the timber and to bring the trespassers to justice; since which time six suits were commenced in the United States court, for the recovery of the timber, against prominent lumber-men in Saginaw and Mount Pleasant, in four of which judgments were obtained in favor of the United States. Four criminal suits were commenced, in three of which convictions were obtained, and in one the jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. Although in two of the civil cases the United States consented to a judgment against them, the cases turned on a point of law, there being no question as to the sufficiency of the facts to warrant a judgment in favor of the United States.

In my last annual report I stated that in 1872 and 1875 about 6,500 acres of land were allotted to Indians, but the selections were subsequently canceled by the Secretary of the Interior before patents were issued for these lands. These lands have appeared on the records as vacant; but the claim has been made by parties cutting the timber on them that the title passed when the selection was approved by the Secretary, and that the subsequent cancellation of the selection was void, and that the issuing of the patent, although better evidence of title, was not necessary to vest the title in the allottee. On the trials of the cases above referred to, this question was raised, and relied on by the defendants, but the court held that the title did not vest by the simple allotment of the lands, and that the Secretary of the Interior, acting within the authority given him by the acts of Congress and the treaty under which the lands were allotted, had the authority to cancel the selection and to refuse to issue patent. Thus, by the above ruling of the court, this 6,500 acres of land is vacant and subject to selection. Also, during the years 1871 and 1875 patents were issued to Indians for about 4,000 acres, but subsequently these patents were canceled by the Secretary of the Interior and not by a decree of the court; these lands are also on the records as vacant lands belonging to the United States. The two cases above referred to, where judgment was taken against the United States, were cases where patents had been issued and canceled, and by reason of which fact the defendants claimed that the United States could not maintain the action, the court holding that the patents could not be canceled or set aside, except by a suit in equity. Hence, these lands for which patents were issued and subsequently canceled are not Government lands, and the records showing them to be vacant Government lands are incorrect. The result of the above suits should be entirely satisfactory to the Government. Although but a comparatively small amount has been recovered, the result has been to practically put an end to willful trespasses; also to determine the question of disputed titles.

There is now but little green pine timber on the Isabella Reservation, but there is quite a large quantity of dead and down timber, which, on account of scarcity of pine timber in the locality of Saginaw, which is the lumber center of Lower Michigan, is valuable; and the only way in which the dead and down timber can be saved for the Indians is to make an allotment of the lands as soon as possible, thus clothing the Indians with some authority to look after and care for the timber.

I will not, in this report, attempt to go into the question of the frauds and timber steals on the Isabella Reservation, for at best I could only convey a faint idea of them; but had the United States, by its officers, used the means within their power (for the Interior Department had full and complete knowledge, which was unmistakable, of the extent of the frauds between the years 1865 and 1884), thousands of dollars could, and would, have been saved to the Government and Indians.

It will be seen at once that it is next to an impossibility to collect the value of timber that was taken by trespassers so many years ago. Witnesses can not be found in many cases, and in many cases the land can not be identified, because much of the land has been partially improved, thus changing the general appearance to a great extent. Much credit is due to the Indian Department at Washington for the interest and zeal manifested in endeavoring to investigate these matters and bring the guilty parties to justice.

BUILDINGS.

The Government now owns the following buildings in this agency: One school-house at Isabella, one at Middle Village, one at Sugar Island, one at Baraga, and one at L'Anse. The school-houses at L'Anse and Baraga are new, and have a seating capacity of fifty pupils each. Those at Middle Village and Sugar Island are in poor condition. The one at Isabella is small, but in fair condition. It was erected in 1882. The school-houses at Isabella and Sugar Island have not been used for school purposes during the last fiscal year, the schools having been discontinued.

SCHOOLS.

During the last fiscal year 5 schools have been in operation, with average attendance during the year as follows: L'Anse, 19; Baraga, 15; Iroquois Point, 11; Middle

Village, 12; and Saint Ignace, 22. The teachers are, as a whole, very satisfactory. They are industrious, competent, and manifest a desire to make the schools a success. There are about 1,000 children belonging to the various Indian tribes in this agency of school age, and about 100 are attending the Government Indian day schools. Some, however, are attending the public schools of the State, but a very large number of them are not living where they can derive the benefit of the public schools; and it is impossible to maintain Government day schools sufficient to accommodate any great number of these children, for the reason that the Indians are scattered all along the shores of the Great Lakes bordering on Michigan, and not enough of them in any one place to maintain a school outside of the places where schools are now in operation.

During my incumbency of the office I have in my annual reports, as well as in special reports, earnestly recommended that an industrial school be established in Michigan for the benefit of these Indians, and early in the present session of Congress a bill was introduced in both the House and Senate appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose of establishing such a school. The present system of educating the Indian children in this agency is far from being perfect, for the reason that only a small portion can have any benefit from it; but an industrial school, I have no doubt, would be cheerfully attended by two or three hundred children. If it is desired to make these Indian children intelligent and useful citizens they must be educated. The hope of these Indians is in the children; the realization of the hope is in the education of the children. The Indian Department at Washington, I know, is in full sympathy with the industrial-school plan, and if it fails the responsibility of the failure should fall upon Congress, where it belongs.

PAYMENTS.

During the last fiscal year payments were made as follows: In October, 1887, clothing and provisions to aged and destitute Indians at L'Anse, amounting to \$399. Issued to L'Anse Indians, in May, 1888, oxen and agricultural implements to the value of \$954.50. In June, 1888, paid Pottawatomies of Huron cash annuity amounting to \$394.88.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés of this agency consist of 1 clerk at agency office, at a salary of \$720; 1 physician at L'Anse, at a salary of \$700; 5 teachers, at a salary of \$400 each. When required, interpreters and special clerks are employed at \$3 per day.

SANITARY.

The Indians as a rule are healthy. Consumption seems to be the most fatal disease. The number of births just about equals the number of deaths.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

The Indians as a rule (with the exception of some of the older ones and some of the younger ones who are orphans) are self-sustaining. The Indians in the vicinity of L'Anse and Baraga show a marked improvement in industry and sobriety during the last three years; they are working their land better, making improvements; and those who work in the mills and quarries, as well as common labor, are more steady and devote more time to earning money. In the winter they work in the lumber woods and earn good wages. Their families are better fed and better clothed, and I can attribute this improvement more particularly to the fact that good schools have been maintained at Baraga and L'Anse for many years, and to the further fact that their lands have been granted to them with a restriction prohibiting a sale, and it can be safely said that if the schools are continued and the present policy of the administration is carried out with reference to their lands that a few years will disclose a comparatively happy condition of the Indians at L'Anse and Baraga.

As to the Indians on the Isabella Reservation the future is uncertain because of the almost total disregard of the rights of the Indians with reference to their timber and lands; for there can be no doubt as to their rights and interests having been materially disregarded by the Indian Department of former years, for it is true that the valuable timber on over 10,000 acres of these lands was cut and removed therefrom while the lands were yet owned by the Government and being held for the Indians. The value of the timber is many thousand dollars, not a dollar of which was ever collected or recovered prior to the recovery of the money just received in the suits above referred to in this report under the head of "Lands." A large amount of work yet remains to be done in the interest of the Isabella Indians in allotting lands and plac

ing the Indians in possession, for a large amount of their land is now occupied by parties who claim to be innocent purchasers, deriving their claim through men of whom they purchased, but who had no title whatever and could not obtain title because the lands belonged to the Government.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I feel very grateful to the Indian Office for their manifest interest and efforts in assisting me to restore to the Isabella Indians that of which they have been systematically robbed, and to the employés of this agency I deem it due that I should refer to the fact that they have never been found wanting in their duties and have at all times aided me with their most devoted energies in discharging the duties that devolved upon the office.

MARK W. STEVENS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH INDIAN AGENCY, MINNESOTA,
August 22, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of this consolidated agency, comprising the White Earth, Red Lake, and Leech Lake Reservations, with the Mille Lac, Sandy Lake, and White Oak Point Indians included, together with accompanying statistics relating to the same, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians the past year has been excellent. There has been no epidemic of any description, and as a rule general good health has prevailed among the Indians of all the reservations. The physicians in charge of these Indians, Dr. R. W. Rea, of the White Earth Reservation; Dr. A. M. Hawes, of Red Lake Reservation; and Dr. F. E. Seal, of the Leech Lake Reservation, have been very attentive to their duties in caring for the sick, and have by their untiring efforts met with great success.

POPULATION.

The following table is respectfully submitted (in compliance with information desired) showing the number of males above eighteen years of age, the number of females above fourteen years of age, and the number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen on the different reservations:

Reservation.	Males, eighteen years and upwards.	Females, fourteen years and upwards.	School age, six to six- teen years.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Total population.
White Earth.....	481	814	515	1,007	966	1,973
Leech Lake.....	410	516	385	804	701	1,565
Red Lake.....	290	397	207	517	614	1,131
Total.....	1,181	1,747	1,167	2,328	2,341	4,669

The census of the Indians at Mille Lac has not been officially taken since they received their last annuity payment, in the fall of 1885. At that time they numbered 954 persons of both sexes, as shown by the enrollment then taken.

The same may be said of the White Oak Point and Sandy Lake Indians, who numbered that year 579 persons of both sexes, thus making in these two localities a total of 1,533 persons at that date, and a grand total of 6,202 Indians under my charge.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is carried on to a greater extent on the White Earth Reservation than on the Red Lake and Leech Lake Reservations. The statistics for the present year show a steady and permanent yearly advancement in agricultural industry. The following table shows the number of acres cultivated on the White Earth Reservation and the various kinds of seeds sown thereon. It also shows the number of acres cultivated on the Red Lake and the Leech Lake Reservations and an estimated yield of the crops on the same :

Character of crop.	White Earth Reserve.		Red Lake Reserve.	Leech Lake Reserve.	Total.
	Area in cultivation.	Estimated yield.	Area cultivated and estimated yield.	Area cultivated and estimated yield.	
	<i>Acres.</i>				
Wheat..... bushels..	3,797 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,977	-----	-----	37,977
Corn..... do.....	164	4,920	7,000	1,500	13,420
Oats..... do.....	1,478	59,120	-----	-----	59,120
Barley..... do.....	50	1,500	-----	-----	1,500
Potatoes..... do.....	174	12,180	4,000	3,000	19,180
Turnips..... do.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,675	300	75	3,050
Beans..... do.....	46	690	135	-----	825
Onions..... do.....	-----	431	150	50	631
Melons..... number.....	-----	-----	50	50	100
Pumpkins..... do.....	-----	3,017	75	75	3,167
Garden vegetables..... pounds.....	-----	2,500	4,000	2,500	9,000
Hay..... tons.....	-----	5,132	1,200	600	6,932
Acres cultivated.....	5,778	-----	993	195	6,966

Besides the above table there was, pertaining to agricultural industry, the following amount of work done during the year on the White Earth Reservation: 9,634 rods of fence made, making at the present time a total of 14,917 acres of land under fence. There were also 644 acres of new land broken and the plowing of 542 acres of summer fallow. On account of the lateness of the seeding season the past spring and the prevailing frosts during all the summer months, it was very difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the yield in crops at the present time. Although the acreage in wheat is greater by 39 acres than last year, a reduction in the estimate this year shows a decrease of 2 per cent. less than the last year's yield.

No effort has been spared or advice withheld to impress on the mind of the Indian the fact that his future success and happiness depend upon his individual exertions and continued perseverance. The Indian Bureau (upon being notified of the facts in the case) authorized the purchase in open market, as the exigency required, of 300 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of potatoes for seed; this amount was accordingly purchased and distributed among the most destitute. The Rev. J. A. Giltillan and Rev. Father Aloysius contributed liberally of their means towards furnishing seed of various kinds to those most in need. All of the employes who could possibly be spared were detailed by me to visit the several localities, to see that the seeding was properly done and to help the farmer in his work in instructing and encouraging the Indians in their work during the spring seeding.

EDUCATIONAL.

I am forcibly impressed that education and agricultural pursuits are the great factors in civilizing these people, their education to be compulsory, if need be. It matters not where they are educated (on the reservation or elsewhere), only educate them. There are within the limits of this agency six schools, which are located as follows, with the names of the teachers and the salaries paid yearly to them for their services, and the daily, monthly, and average attendance at each school:

Names of teachers.	Salary of teachers.	Number crowded into the schools any one time.	Attended school one month or more.	Largest average attendance.	Number of months the schools were maintained.	Amount of funds expended for the support of schools by Government.
<i>White Earth Reservation.</i>						
White Earth school:						
S. M. Hume.....	\$900	153	153	113	10	\$8,745.73
Julia M. Funk.....	480					
Maggie McArthur.....	480					
Rice River school:						
Mary A. Crowe.....	480	47	47	17	9	507.08
Pine Point school:						
Lewis Manypenny.....	480	60	60	28	9	360.00
St. Benedict's Orphan School:						
Sister Lieba Brown.....		25	25	25	12	2,700.00
<i>Leech Lake Reservation.</i>						
W. A. Hayden.....	600	53	45	39	10	2,922.24
J. E. Perrault.....	480					
<i>Red Lake Reservation.</i>						
William Denley.....	600	110	88	45	10	3,963.24
Mary English.....	480					
Total.....						18,998.15

I am happy to state that the efforts of the several teachers to bring their schools to a state of perfection have been attended with a decided improvement when compared with former years. The kindness shown by the teachers to their scholars and their patience with them deserve commendation, while these scholars show a willingness to study and to make the school their home, and thus gain the confidence and good will of their teachers, quite cheerfully.

The schools have been filled to their utmost capacity during the greater part of the past school year. The opposition on the part of the parents, which was so determined and made so manifest in the past, has dwindled into insignificance. Every fair and just means has been employed to bring about this happy state of feeling among these Indians. Although a few compulsory and mildly coercive measures had to be resorted to at the beginning, the final result has proven the wisdom of the undertaking. The schools having been well managed, as a general rule were successful.

The gardens attached to the White Earth, Leech Lake, and Red Lake schools deserve creditable mention. These gardens are worked systematically by the school boys, under the immediate care and tutorship of their respective principals and janitors. Each of these schools raises enough of garden vegetables to last usually through the entire school term.

While claiming no undue credit for the work done in the several schools during the year within the limits of this agency, it is very gratifying to notice the improvement in the general deportment of these scholars. I am at the present time engaged in helping to collect those children whose parents desire to have sent to St. John's Industrial School at Collegeville or to St. Benedict's Industrial School at Saint Joseph's, both of these schools being in this State (Minnesota). These schools in the past have been largely attended by boys and girls belonging to this agency, and these two schools have been of great service to the reservation schools. Twelve youths belonging to this agency are preparing to start on the 27th of August, 1888, to attend the Catholic Normal School, established by the Rev. Father Stephan in the State of Indiana, where a collegiate course of study will be given them. I respectfully refer to accompanying statistics for additional information relative to the status and progress of the several schools within the limits of this agency. ●

RED LAKE.

The Indians residing at Red Lake are highly deserving of kind and considerate mention. They are peaceable and industrious, and being expert hunters, they manage to support themselves by their own exertions mainly, in part aided by a judicious expenditure of the appropriations made by Congress in their behalf.

Under the careful management of the overseer, J. B. Laird, esq., no suffering is made apparent among them. I respectfully refer the Department to the yearly statistics accompanying this report for further information in regard to their condition.

THE WINNEBAGOSHISH, CASS, AND LEECH LAKE INDIANS.

These distinct bands of Chippewa Indians, known as the Pillager and Winnebagoish bands, remain in the same condition that they have been in for years past. Their agricultural development is at a standstill. The several patches or parcels of land which they have been cultivating in the past fail to show progress in their condition, and will, so long as they are permitted by the Government to occupy their old haunts, as they are nomadic in their habits and live mostly by hunting and fishing, occasionally trapping for the few fur-bearing animals yet inhabiting this region, and digging the Seneca snake root. For this last article they realize this present year 25 cents per pound in merchandise from the traders. One principal source of their support is the picking and gathering of blueberries during the months of July and August. They market and sell these berries at an average of \$1.75 per bushel, receiving in exchange provisions, dry goods, or cash, as they prefer. It is a lucrative employment for them while the season lasts. I have made it a special duty during their stay in the vicinity of the white settlements whilst picking berries, to repeatedly visit them and keep them from committing depredations on their white neighbors. I have also caused the arrest and trial of those accused of selling to or procuring intoxicating liquors for them. My efforts in the premises, I am led to believe, have had a very salutary effect. The high water caused by the erection of the reservoir dam on the headwaters of the Mississippi River has been the cause of the total destruction of the wild-rice crops which formerly furnished them the one-fourth part of their yearly subsistence. I am pleased to state that their behavior during the past year has been commendable. If I should find it necessary to estimate for the sustenance of these people through the coming winter, I will do so in time to save suffering.

THE MILLE LAC AND WHITE OAK POINT INDIANS.

I had occasion to respectfully call the attention of the Department to the deplorable condition of these bands of the Chippewa tribe of Indians in my last annual report. Their condition remains the same at this date. I could add nothing relative to these Indians which would be desirable, as year after year the Department has been informed by my predecessors in office, as well as by myself, in regard to their condition. The Rev. Father Stephan, from Washington, has been here, and after a consultation with myself, he has directed his missionaries to go among them and collect as many of their children as may be possible and send them to the various Indian contract schools in this State. I trust these missionaries may be successful in getting a large number of these Mille Lac children for these schools.

LUMBERING.

Authority was granted during the month of December last past by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and instructions to this effect forwarded to me by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to allow the Indians of the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations to cut, haul, and bank dead and fallen timber in the burnt pine and cyclone stricken districts inside the limits of these reservations. The Indians were allowed to enter into contract with T. B. Walker, esq., president of the Red River Lumber Company for whatsoever amount of logs the Indians would be capable of banking ready for the drive in the spring. The total amount of logs banked and marketed was 3,883,410 feet on the Walker Brook and the Clearwater River on the White Earth Reservation, valued at \$20,157.07, which amount was subject to and used for the liquidation of all expenses (incidental and otherwise) incurred in carrying on their logging operations. Owing to the lateness of the season when their camp organizations were completed and the unusual depth of snow, with which they had to contend, and the very rigorous winter weather they had to endure, the result financially to the contractors was attended with but little profit, although 175 Indians employed as laborers were greatly benefited by the logging operations of the season. The Indians of Red Lake cut and banked 858,420 feet of lumber in the log, but as none of this timber has been sold, the logs still remain on hand ready for sale as soon as a purchaser can be found.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The commendable work done by the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, and the Rev. Father Aloysius, of the order of St. Benedict, Catholic, in their laudable efforts to Christianize the Indians within the limits of this agency, deserves the thanks of all Christian people. They work with that perseverance and zeal that insures success. They are charitable in the extreme sense of the word, and many are the cases of want which they have relieved and of

grief consoled. In my efforts to benefit and civilize these Indians I am pleased to say that I find in the two reverend gentlemen mentioned steadfast and wise counselors, and ever ready and willing co-workers in the civilization and advancement of the Indians of this agency.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In reviewing the work of the past year connected with the special and various duties which are assigned to and required to be performed by the agent and his corps of employes within the limits of his agency the task seems at times perplexing, but all questions, however complicated, will always find an intelligent solution. In this connection I would be doing an injustice to the employes of this agency did I not state that their intelligence, capacity, and willingness to comply with any project connected with the welfare of the Indians under my charge deserve honorable mention and due recognition from me. Entering into my plans with hearty good will and spirit, their example must be salutary to the Indians.

The statistics of the different reservations have been very carefully collected, the census is correctly reported, and all the information contained in this report can be relied upon.

The Indians through me return their warmest thanks to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the furnishing to them of 300 bushels of seed wheat and 100 bushels of seed potatoes to complete the seeding of their lands last spring, and also for the late authority granted me for the purchase of \$500 worth of provisions with which to aid the Indians in carrying on their haying and harvesting successfully. With many thanks to the honorable Commissioner and the Bureau in general for the many official courtesies extended to myself the past year,

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. SHEEHAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 22, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herein the annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1888.

In the month of February, 1887, a treaty was entered into with these Indians, together with the Indians belonging to the Belknap and Fort Peck Agencies, whereby they ceded to the Government the great body of the Blackfeet Reservation, then held in common by said Indians. In May of this year said treaty was duly ratified by Congress, and is now in force and effect. This treaty gives to the Indians of this agency as their permanent home and reservation substantially all that part of the old reserve lying west of a north and south line drawn from the Canadian boundary to the mouth of Cut Bank Creek, a mountain tributary of the Marias River, being a tract of land about 45 miles square. This reservation gives them sufficient land for all their wants. It is chiefly valuable for stock-grazing, the creek bottoms and hay coulees only being adapted for agricultural purposes. The uplands are very much broken and hilly, but being covered with a luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses, and the nearer the mountains, even to their summits, the same attains its greatest perfection.

The white people who have been successful in making a living in this country out of its natural resources are either miners, who have brought forth the hidden wealth of these gigantic hills by their industry, or stock-growers, who have literally covered its hills and plains with cattle, horses, and sheep. Cattle and horses here are apparently free from disease, and while the weather is severe for about two months in the year, viz, January and February, the business is profitable, and the returns sure. The cold climate and manner of living require for the subsistence of these people a large quantity of beef. This is now, and probably always will be, their principal article of food. They can and ought to raise their own supply of beef. To do this would require the purchase of about 2,000 head of heifers or cows; the increase of which would, in a few years, furnish them not only all the beef they would need for food, but would make them sellers instead of buyers of beef. These Indians like the free, open life of herding. They take good care of their ponies, and if they become, as they ought to be, self-supporting, they must engage in such pursuits

as the country they live in is best adapted to, and that is stock-grazing. Any other means of obtaining a livelihood is uncertain. Early frosts are fatal to the wheat crops about every other year. Oats and barley do well, especially the latter crop, but the nearest market is distant 100 miles.

These Indians are nearly all desirous of owning their land in severalty; they want their houses and lands inclosed with good, substantial fences. Many of them have put up good hewed-log houses, which is a marked improvement over the log cabins heretofore put up by them. They are also building stables for their ponies. Their old habits and customs are disappearing.

This year they wholly abandoned the medicine-lodge. It was a partial failure last year. In issuing the brood mares last fall, purchased by the Department for them, the Indians receiving the same were required to pledge themselves to give up this institution, which has proven in the past such a stumbling-block to their progress in civilization. Heretofore these Indians would, late in the spring, commence beating the tom-tom, a kind of a drum, the sound from which goes a long distance. These tom-toms would be heard throughout the different camps, and this noise was kept up most of the nights, together with dancing, the principal dance being the sun dance, in which none of the females were permitted to participate; all of this drumming and dancing culminating in the assemblage of all the Indians at a certain point, and the putting up of a very large wigwam, which they term a medicine-lodge, the word medicine used in the sense of religious. This lodge represents their religion or manner of worship.

In the past they have been worshipers of the sun, and would make what they call sun offerings in the way of clothing, blankets, skins, etc., which they would fasten to the trees, or on some high rock, where they would remain until the destructive forces of nature would dispose of same. Their mode of burial has heretofore been to wrap the deceased in skins and blankets, and fasten the same in the tops of trees, or upon some high butte, or upon a frame above the ground. Now this is changing, and they are adopting the burial of the whites.

These Indians have made commendable progress in their agricultural efforts. Heretofore their farm work was confined to Birch and Badger Creek bottoms. This season about 150 acres on the Two Medicine Creek were plowed and sown with potatoes, oats, and barley. On Cut Bank Creek about 70 acres were broken and planted with like seed, and on both forks of the White Tail Creeks a number of patches of ground have been plowed and planted, all of which promises a fair return for their labor.

The disposition to separate and live apart from each other is constantly increasing, and also the intention to own their own homes is evidenced by the large amount of land by them fenced. They realize that a good fence, built by their industry, puts them in the actual possession of a certain quantity of land.

In the work of farming and fencing they have been materially aided by the farmer and assistant farmers, without whose aid but little progress could have been made. Their services should be continued; their work and example are the best kind of object lessons.

There have been 8,000 rods of fence constructed by these Indians during the past year, and they have plowed and planted 340 acres of land with oats, barley, and potatoes. This year these Indians will cut and put up 300 tons of hay to feed their ponies, and now they are all desirous of so providing for their stock.

SCHOOLS.

A boarding-school has been maintained at this agency throughout the year with an average attendance of 30 pupils, while 40 pupils attend day school, both of which have made commendable progress.

The want of accommodations for a greater number limits the benefits. A new school building is demanded, and inasmuch as this is contemplated by the terms of their late treaty, it is hoped that this want will be supplied at an early day. These Indians do not want their children to leave this reservation to attend school, but they seem anxious to have better school facilities here. A few years ago quite a number of these children were taken to a mission school across the mountains, and it is said that most of them died, and they are reluctant and unwilling, in fact, to have their children go away to school.

The boarding-school children raise all of the vegetables required for the use of the school. The past year they raised a fine crop of potatoes, rutabagas, cabbages, beets, peas, and turnips. They also milked, fed, and properly cared for twelve cows.

More clothing ought to be allowed these children to keep them plainly and cleanly dressed.

The blacksmiths' and carpenters' apprentices are daily becoming more useful. They learn readily and like mechanical work. As this work is constantly increasing, there should be more apprentices in the shops.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Were it not that this organization exists, the general advancement of these Indians would not be so great. When well organized and composed of good men, their example and restraining power are the most potent factors in the production of orderly and industrious habits among the Indians. The police force of this agency is well organized and composed of the best men of the tribe. Its influence is manifest throughout the camps; order prevails in and around the stockade and business places of the agency. The police of this agency have largely overcome the delicacy existing in making arrests and imprisoning members of their own tribe, and it is only necessary for them to know that a crime or act of violence has been committed to arrest and bring the offender before the proper tribunal. Among Indians, arrest and imprisonment of one another is and always will be distasteful. Their habits of life brook no restraint, nor fetter the licentious ambition of another.

While much good results from this branch of the service, poorly paid as it is, were their salaries such as to make the position desirable, how much more effective would be their work and greater the general advancement of the Indians in the avenues through which they have, in a small way, achieved success. A well-trained force (as a sequence a well-paid force) is demanded by the service as a protection to life and property of the Indians and employes against marauding bands of hostile Indians that are liable to visit us at any time. It is demanded by the citizens living near and even remote from the agency, for without which, situated as we are, it would be unreasonable to expect orderly camps and law-abiding Indians. Hence I would suggest, as I have often suggested to the Department, that the police should be better paid for their services.

It is but due the police to say, that during the year no acts of violence nor crimes have been committed, and but few misdemeanors (principally intoxication), the offenders being promptly punished; that their manly position in refusing to participate in or encourage the "Medicine Lodge" does them honor and largely influenced others to regard it as a thing of the past. Red Head, one of the most efficient men on the force, died during the month of June from hemorrhage of the lungs, contracted in the active discharge of his duties. Many of the police of this, will not be found on the roll of next year, for the reason that they find much more desirable and lucrative work.

MARRIAGE.

There ought to be a better arrangement as to the Indian marital relations. A matter of so much importance to them, their posterity and future welfare should receive proper consideration, and there ought to be some evidence of record of their marriage contracts. Vesting in agents authority to execute Indian marriages would benefit them very much in this respect. It is impracticable to have them conform to the Territorial marriage laws, which would require a couple to travel 250 miles accompanied by an interpreter to comply therewith, whereas a simple form could be adopted, and it is desired by these Indians. The present loose method is wrong in every sense of the word, and is calculated to make anything but a moral people of them. It is, however, gratifying to observe that plural marriages have ceased.

SANITARY.

The Indians of this agency being so remote from white settlements and military posts, are comparatively free from most of the diseases commonly found among other Indians, but many of them are affected with pulmonary complaints, and most of the deaths are from consumption. Their confidence in the agency physician and his remedies is increasing. A good, active physician has the means and opportunity of doing great good to these people.

GENERAL.

The depredations alleged to have been committed by these Indians in the past have ceased. Their industry and interest in other pursuits have operated for their general good, and as a preventive of many crimes and misdemeanors of which they were heretofore guilty. Not a single instance of horse stealing has occurred during the past year, this crime in the past being their favorite pastime. There has not been a depredation claim filed against them by any one for losses occurring during the past two years.

The present employes have been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their respective duties. Their willingness to meet the exigencies of the service in the performance of other duties not in their line, as well as their conduct and example, have aided much in making the progress which I am able to present in this report.

Better dwelling accommodations are needed for their use; their present quarters could be used to advantage as warehouses and are really better suited for such purpose.

For the prompt consideration given to their requests, as well as for the uniform kind treatment shown them, these Indians are grateful, and unite with the employes and myself in tendering thanks to the Department. Herewith find statistical report.

Respectfully submitted.

M. D. BALDWIN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 15, 1888.

SIR: I have, as agent for the Crow Indians, the honor to submit my annual report for your consideration. This agency was transferred to me May 10, 1888, by H. E. Williamson, since which time I have endeavored to familiarize myself with the various duties of the office, nature of the reservation, and habits, disposition, and wants of the Indians intrusted to my charge.

It has been impossible as yet to take a census of the tribe; as soon as practicable it will be taken and forwarded. The last census, taken by Agent Williamson, shows over 600 families, aggregating nearly 2,500 Indians. Owing to their constant procurement of abortion the deaths are in excess of births; so that now, from the best information I can get, I consider 2,300 about a fair estimate of their numbers. Hereditary diseases and the abrupt change from a nomadic life and an all-meat diet to living in houses and an almost vegetable diet is causing the enormous death rate.

In disposition the Crows are peaceable, and will make no trouble for the Government if kindly and firmly treated by the agent and his employes. No events worthy of note have occurred since I assumed charge.

Most of the crops were planted before my arrival. Some of the Indians have worked well and made good gardens. Some of the best workers, however, have had their gardens completely destroyed by hail-storms—potato vines, corn, melons, wheat, and oats beaten into the ground and the garden spots left absolutely bare of vegetation. Some of the finest hay meadows were also ruined. This is very discouraging and, I fear, will make them reluctant to plant again next spring.

The scattered condition of the farming makes the duties of the additional farmers employed to teach the Indians how to farm very onerous. Most of the districts are very large, requiring a ride of from 50 to 150 miles to go over them. This renders it impossible for the farmer to give the Indians under his charge the attention that is absolutely necessary in order to teach him to support himself by farming.

Well disposed Indians, desiring to work and better their condition, are subjected to all manner of ridicule from their comrades who compose the idle, shiftless class. These latter will not work, and try to prevent others from working.

The allotment of land to each Indian is too large. In my judgment, the Crow Indian will never use 40 acres for agriculture, yet he is given 160 acres, with an additional 80 acres for each child. If he were given 40 acres of land he could be made to fence it, and if not more than fifty families were put under the charge of each farmer, they could soon be made self-supporting. Arranged in this way, the idle and vicious could be made to work.

A system of irrigating ditches should be put in the valleys of the "Big Horn" and "Little Big Horn" rivers. The cost of ditching would be small in comparison with the benefits derived therefrom.

On the subject of education I herewith inclose report of the superintendent of the agency school, marked "Exhibit A." This school is unfortunately located. Being at the agency, the coming of the "camp" every week for rations has a demoralizing effect on the pupils, practically undoing in one day all the good of six days' teaching. As the building is badly constructed for school purposes and in a dangerous condition, I would suggest removing the school at least 2 miles from the agency and locating it on a section of land set apart for school purposes. With plenty of land for the pupils to work, it could be made almost self-supporting in the way of food.

The Unitarians are doing some good near their location, but the superintendent in charge of their school does not seem to have the knack of getting along with the Indians.

The Catholic school, situated on the "Big Horn," 20 miles from the agency, is doing much good and will prove of great assistance in civilizing this tribe. They are rapidly increasing the capacity of their buildings and filling them with pupils. They are

contemplating the establishment of a branch school on Pryor's Creek for the benefit of the "Plenty Coos" wing of the tribe. I shall do all in my power to encourage and assist them in this work.

The Jesuits are doing the only missionary work now being done on the reservation.

As reported a short time since, we have no "court of Indian offenses" on this reservation. I do not deem such a tribunal at all necessary, and will not organize it unless so directed.

Many of the Indians are learning industrious habits and are becoming civilized enough to understand the advantages of having money. Wood and hay contractors are employing them in their business of cutting and hauling wood and hay for the military post. They (the Indians) also make good herders and freighters. Some of the cattlemen grazing stock on the reserve are regularly employing Indians as assistant herders, and I expect to haul from the railroad with Indian teams all the supplies for this agency not under contract to be delivered. This will not alone give employment to the Indians but will enable them to buy sufficient supplies to last them through the winter. This last sentence may seem superfluous, as the Government is supposed to feed the tribe, but in point of fact the amount of meat given them (5½ pounds per week) but keeps them in a half-starved state. They actually need and should have at least 7½ pounds of meat per week. If that is impossible from the annual appropriation, adopt the Indian's own suggestion; that is, use a portion of the money derived from grazing permits in buying more beef. Half-starved men are always dissatisfied and can not and will not work.

The cattle issued to Indians by my predecessors were branded with individual brands and herded by the agency herder with the beef-cattle. In June I rounded up the herd, branded all the calves that were old enough to brand, and put each Indian in possession of his own cattle. I particularly instructed them in regard to taking care of their cattle, and so far they are carefully caring for and herding them. In some few cases hunger has driven them to kill a beef or yearling. Early in September I expect to have the "fall round up" and will clear the range of all cattle except the beef herd. This may be a wrong move, as the pangs of hunger may drive the Indians to slaughter many of their cattle this coming winter. In anticipation of this I have issued orders to my police to report all cases of cattle killing, and shall try, by promptly punishing the first offenders caught, to "nip it in the bud."

The fuel supply is a serious question to be considered. The number of persons necessarily here require a large supply of fuel, and its long distance from the agency renders it extremely difficult to keep on hand a good supply. Measures should be taken by the Department to open some of the coal banks within 20 miles of the agency, or permission should be given the agent to buy fuel from the Indians. This latter plan would be the best, as the Indians have plenty of ponies and wagons and it would encourage them to habits of industry. The agent should also be authorized to buy hay and oats from the Indians. The Indians living within 10 miles of the agency could easily furnish a sufficient quantity of oats at a cost not exceeding \$1.25 per 100 pounds, and hay at a cost not exceeding \$6 per ton. This would not alone save money to the Government, but would encourage the Indian in his farming experiments.

The presence of a large military post, with its numbers of "hangers on" in the way of sub-contractors and teamsters, and the fact that unlimited quantities of beer and wine are allowed to be there sold, is detrimental to the moral and industrial advancement of the Indian.

The marriage of white men to Indian women on the reservation is another evil which should, if possible, be checked. The white man who would now marry an Indian woman is low and degraded enough to commit any crime. With the exception of Thomas Steward, the interpreter, all "squaw men" should be ordered off the reservation. With their superior advantage of civilization and education they have selected the choicest places of location, and without the consent of the agent or the sanction of the special allotting agent, have caused their lands to be surveyed and platted, putting the whole amount allowed to the head of families and each child, grazing and tillable, in the most fertile agricultural valleys, and then making a vigorous protest against any Indian settling near them. One of these "squaw men" claims the right, by virtue of the interest of his wife and children, to pasture 20,000 sheep on the reservation.

The boundary-lines of this reservation is another important subject and should receive immediate attention. The east line is merely a nominal one, and if protest is made against trespassing the reply is, "show us your boundary-line." The condition is even worse on the south and southwest, where the "grangers" and miners are located. On the southwest there is a strip of land 6 miles in width in dispute, private surveys on the part of the miners placing the line 6 miles north of the point claimed by the Government under the "Blake survey." These points, causing much worry to the agent and the loss of considerable revenue to the Indians, should be settled at an early day.

I would respectfully call attention to the subject of a ferry or a bridge across the Big Horn River. At most times it is impossible to ford this stream, and large numbers of the Indians are necessarily compelled to cross it in coming to the agency. The military, having possession of the desirable point of crossing, have established a ferry, and there is much complaint from them because they have to cross the Indians without pay. The establishment of a ferry across the Big Horn at or near the mouth of Beauvais Creek, that being the most direct route to Pryor's Creek, would be of much benefit.

It would also be of advantage to establish a telephone line between this agency and Fort Custer. I can, without cost to the Department, put in the necessary posts. The Signal Service will furnish the wire, and it would only remain for the Indian Bureau to furnish the telephone instruments to carry the scheme into effect.

Trusting this report will meet the requirements of the honorable Commissioner, I am, very respectfully,

E. P. BRISCOE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 16, 1888.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I herewith submit my twelfth annual report, with census and accompanying statistics.

The confederated tribes of this reservation consist of the Pend d'Oreilles, the Flatheads, and the Kootenais, Charlott's band of Bitter Root Flatheads, and Michel's band of Lower Kalispels, who removed here last year, making a total in all of Indians under my charge 2,018, under the following

RECAPITULATIONS.

Confederated tribes: Total number.....	1,767
Males over eighteen years.....	535
Females over fourteen years.....	628
School children between six and sixteen years.....	428
Charlott's band of Bitter Root Flatheads: Total number.....	129
Males over eighteen years.....	56
Females over fourteen years.....	68
Children between six and sixteen years.....	42
Lower Kalispels: Total number.....	62
Males over eighteen years.....	21
Females over fourteen years.....	22
Children between six and sixteen years.....	14

THE PEND D'OREILLES

Are the most numerous tribe of the confederation, and are, as a rule, well behaved and industrious. They are fast advancing in the various paths of civilization, education, and industrial habits. Their homes are principally in the vicinity of the Mission Valley. They have well-cultivated farms, comfortable dwellings, herds of cattle, and a number of them take great pride in cultivation of orchards and gardens. Their chief is an old man, of good character, who cultivates the soil and leads a quiet and unobtrusive life among his people.

THE KOOTENAI INDIANS.

Of the Kootenai Indians who reside on the reservation and who are of the confederated tribes of the reserve, very little can be said in the way of advancement, either in civilizing pursuits, morality, or religion. They live on Dayton Creek, on the border of the Flathead Lake, and are, as a rule, inveterate loafers and gamblers. It is a distance of about 70 miles from the agency to where the Kootenai tribe make their home. They have some land under cultivation, but are so far from the agency that their efforts at improvement can not be well seconded by the employes or the agent.

The missionaries at Saint Ignatius are building a church at the Kootenai settlement, and through them and the efforts of the chief, who is himself a progressive

Indian, I hope to report an improvement this year. A resident farmer should be sent to Dayton Creek to aid, direct, and encourage the efforts which are already being made to elevate this tribe from their present condition.

CHIEF ARLEE.

This is the Flathead chief who entered into an agreement with General Garfield on the 27th of August, 1872, to remove from the Bitter Root Valley to the Jocko Reservation, which he did, and was followed by about twenty-two families. The head chief, Charlot, refuses to sign the agreement and also refused to remove from the Bitter Root Valley. Arlee is now an old man, and respected by the families who followed him from the Bitter Root Valley to this reservation. Those said families are settled around in the vicinity of the agency, and although they have farms and houses and cultivate the soil and raise cattle, are not as well off as they should be. Arlee was second chief when the Garfield agreement was signed, and upon his removal to this reservation was recognized by the Government as the head of the tribe and with his people received all its bounty. This is the great cause of Charlot's bitterness and his refusal to remove to the reservation.

CHARLOT'S BAND OF BITTER ROOT FLATHEADS.

On the 12th of August, 1884, under orders from the Secretary of the Interior, I met Charlot's band of Bitter Root Indians at Saint Mary's Mission, in the Bitter Root Valley, and after a careful census found the following result:

Married men	79
Unmarried males above 16 years	25
Boys under 16	68
Total number of males	172
Married women	100
Marriageable girls	9
Girls under the age of puberty	61
Total number of females	170

In all, 342 individuals, of whom 101 were heads of families.

At this date, August 12, 1888, there remains of Charlot's band living in the Bitter Root Valley:

Total number of Indians	189
Males above 18 years	56
Females above 14 years	68
Children between 6 and 16 years	42

By above figures it will be seen that the band of Charlot's are gradually removing from the Bitter Root Valley and are settling on the Jocko Reservation.

In January, 1884, Chief Charlot and four of his head-men, accompanied by the agent and an interpreter, visited Washington under orders from the Indian Department. Nearly a month was spent at the National Capital, and during that time several interviews were held with the Secretary of the Interior, but no offer of pecuniary reward or persuasion of the Secretary could shake Charlot's resolution to remain in the Bitter Root Valley. An offer to build him a house, fence in and plow a sufficiency of land for a farm; give him cattle, horses, seed, agricultural implements, and to do likewise for each head of a family in his band; also a yearly pension to Charlot of \$500, and be recognized as the heir of Victor, his deceased father, and to take his place as head chief of the confederated tribes of Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenais Indians living on the Jocko Reservation, had no effect.

After returning to the reservation the agent was instructed to use his best judgment in regard to inducing the removal of the tribe. Under the following offer seventeen families removed and settled on the reservation:

First. Choice of 160 acres of unoccupied land.

Second. Assistance in the erection of a substantial house.

Third. Assistance in fencing and breaking up a field of 10 acres.

Fourth. The following gift: Two cows, a wagon and harness, plows, with other necessary implements, seed for the first year, and provisions until the first crop was harvested.

Having taken advantage of the opportunity, they removed and were settled as agreed, and most of them are now selling a surplus of the productions of the soil.

Other families followed afterwards, but authority has not yet been granted to extend to them the same facilities as were given the original families who took advantage of the offer.

If Congress would give the Indians the right of alienation and to sell and dispose of their possessions in the Bitter Root Valley for their own benefit, or to let the land revert back to the Government, and let it be sold for the benefit of the rightful owners and heirs, with a view of expending the money in giving them homes on the reservation, the question would soon be settled, and the Flatheads would remove to the Jocko Reservation, including Chief Charlot, who has lived to regret his refusal of the generous offer made to him by the Government.

THE LOWER KALISPELS.

On the 27th day of April, 1887, the Northwest Indian Commission on the part of the United States and the chiefs and head-men and other adult Indians of the confederate bands of Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenai Indians entered into a certain agreement at this reservation. It was there and then announced that it was the policy of the United States Government to remove to and settle upon Indian reservations scattered bands of non-reservation Indians, so as to bring them under the care and protection of the United States. As the Lower Pend d'Oreilles or Kalispel Indians expressed a desire and entered into an agreement under certain promises of assistance to be guaranteed by the agreement to remove to the Flathead Reservation, the said confederate bands of Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenais agreed with the commission to allow the Kalispels to remove to and settle upon their lands. It seems, up to present date, the United States Congress has not confirmed or passed upon said agreement and it leaves the Indians in question in a very undecided and unsatisfactory condition.

On the 25th of September, 1887, I reported to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs that Michael, one of the chiefs of the wandering bands of Lower Kalispels, who met the northwest Indian commission at Sand Point, in Idaho Territory, and who signed the agreement to remove to this reservation with the families who acknowledged him as chief, was at the Flathead Agency; that he came to request transportation, by railroad or otherwise, for fifteen families from Idaho to the Flathead Reservation. The chief at the time fully understood that the agreement with the northwest commission, which he signed should be ratified by Congress before it could go into effect, and that there was no means at the disposal of the Indian Office to pay for transportation or to take care of those families until such provisions were made by Congress. But he appealed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through my office, to grant them the aid and facilities he desired to remove his band while they were anxious and willing to come to the Flathead Reservation, where it was expected they would cultivate the soil for a living and abandon their wandering and vagabond life. The appeal was listened to, and the Indian Office furnished means to bring the band to this reservation, and also provided means of support until the close of the fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1888. During the year this band, with whatever aid could be afforded them from the agency, commenced farming in a small way, and gave ample evidence that with proper attention and the assistance promised in the agreement in which they entered with the northwest commission, they would soon become tillers of the soil and placed on the highway to civilization and self-support. The number of Michael's band removed from the Kalispel Valley to this reservation under such circumstances are as follows:

Total number.....	62
Males over 18 years	21
Females over 14 years	22
Children between 6 and 16 years.....	14

VICTOR, HEAD CHIEF

of this band, after the commission left talked to his people against removal to the reservation, but, as events show, is now solicitous and urgent in his appeal to the Government to carry out the provisions of the agreement with the northwest Indian commission, and to remove his people at once to the Flathead Reservation. In fact, he has asked, and I have made the request from the Indian Office to provide the means of transportation for himself and his band from the Kalispel Valley, in Idaho Territory, to this reservation.

BUFFALO ON THE RESERVATION.

In 1878, one year after I took charge of the Flathead Reservation, believing that in the manner in which buffalo were being slaughtered by white hunters for their

hides, and by travelers and would-be sportsmen, who shot the animals down and left their carcasses to taint the atmosphere where they fell, I conceived the idea that this noble beast, which is now almost extinct on the American plains, might be saved from total annihilation by getting some of them on an Indian reservation, where they could be bred, herded, and cared for by the Indians. There were no buffaloes west of the Rocky Mountains, and the nearest herd was on the eastern plains in the vicinity of Fort Shaw, in the Territory of Montana. At my suggestion, Indians undertook and succeeded in driving two young buffalo cows and a bull from a wild herd, near Fort Shaw, through Cadotte's Pass, and across the main divide of the Rocky Mountain range into the Flathead Reservation, on the Pacific slope. The buffalo have increased from three to twenty-seven head. Besides, several males were slaughtered by the Indians for their feasts, as it was deemed better for propagation not to have too many bulls running in the herd. The buffalo are now owned by two individual half-breed cattle owners of this reservation. Tempting offers have been made to them to sell the herd, but I advise a continuation of ownership. It seems to me that the Government should take steps to secure these buffalo, which are among the last remnants of the millions that roamed the great American plains in former days. They could be herded, cared for, and the number increased in proportion to that of similar herd of stock cattle.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PURSUITS.

The average of planting has vastly increased this year, and every agricultural valley on the reservation is dotted with Indian homes, well-fenced farms, comfortable houses, cultivated fields and gardens. A majority of the Indians also have herds of cattle, for which they have individual brands, and herd and care for them with the same ambition for increase and profit as the white farmer and stock-raiser.

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Since the establishment of this tribunal on the reservation there has been a marked change. Before its inauguration the chiefs were head and front, and their decision and action went unquestioned among the tribes. A small bribe from a cattle-owner secured the right from the chief, without consulting anybody, to drive cattle and herd them on the reservation. Questionable characters in the same way introduced themselves among the Indians in various occupations; gambling and the introduction of whisky with all their attendant excesses and crimes was the rule. But after the court of Indian offenses became established and the induction into office of Indians of character with the elevation and advancement of the tribes in view, a curb was put upon the action of the chiefs, who at first opposed the rulings of the court of Indian offenses and the action of the Indian police. But by promptness and firmness the court was sustained and the chiefs as well as the Indians were brought under its rulings.

It gives me great pleasure to learn that provisions have been made to allow the judges compensation for their service, as their duties entail a loss of time which should be rewarded, as each of them at this agency are tillers of the soil and stock-raisers.

STOCK KILLED AND INJURED ON THE RAILROAD.

Since the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad through this reservation a great number of Indian stock has been killed or injured. I kept a careful list of the stock so killed or injured, with the names of owners, their residence, the date of killing, the value thereof, etc., and on the 11th of November, 1884, D. K. Ford, the general claim agent of the railroad, visited the agency and allowed sixty claims to individual Indians for the killing and injuring of stock, amounting to the sum of \$3,155. Since that date, including the sum allowed for the first sixty claims, the sum paid to the Indians on this reservation for killing and injury to stock to July 1, 1884, is \$11,469.50. The company have made arrangements to put up a wire fence along the most dangerous part of their line running through the reserve. The settlements with the Indians by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have been most honorable and the Indians were satisfied, as they received the full market value of their animals killed or maimed; but it will be a great benefit to the Indians to fence the railroad, as the money paid to them for the killing of cattle or horses is generally spent in frivolous ways instead of replacing the stock killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 31, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency, with accompanying statistics.

CENSUS.

The census taken this year shows:

Gros Ventres:

Males over 18 years	245
Females over 14 years	259
School children between 6 and 16 years	223
Males under 6 years	121
Females under 6 years	116
	<hr/>
	964

Assinaboines:

Males over 18 years	193
Females over 14 years	266
School children between 6 and 16 years	160
Males under 6 years	130
Females under 6 years	81
	<hr/>
	30

Total number of Indians of both tribes 1,794

The utmost care was used in the enumeration of the census, and valuable aid was rendered in its preparation through the efficiency of Charles Ohlerking, agency employé, and William Bent, interpreter. The census shows an increase of about four per cent. in the population of these tribes. This increase is due to the births outnumbering the deaths.

THE RESERVE.

The agreement made by the northwestern commission with the Indians, ratified and confirmed by Congress and approved May 1, 1888, throws open to settlement several million acres of land, including the site of the present agency, and necessitating at an early date the removal of the Indians and the establishment of agency buildings upon the reduced reservation, the boundaries of which are described per treaty as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of Milk River, opposite the mouth of Snake Creek; thence due south to a point due west of the western extremity of the Little Rocky Mountains; thence due east to the crest of said mountains at their western extremity; thence following the southern crest of said mountains to the eastern extremity thereof; thence in a northerly direction in a direct line to a point in the middle of the main channel of Milk River, opposite the mouth of People's Creek; thence up Milk River in the middle of the main channel thereof to the place of beginning; and estimated to contain about 840,000 acres of land.

The land on this reservation consists of prairie or bench lands, second to none in Montana for stock-raising purposes; fertile river and creek bottoms, susceptible of producing in abundance all agricultural products adapted to the Territory.

In July, authority was given me to have broken or plowed several hundred acres of land, that it might become mellowed by time and the frosts of winter, thereby rendering it available for crop-raising purposes for the Indians the coming season. In using this authority, I have had the land broken in small farms of from 5 to 10 acres each, with a view of an early allotment of the lands in severalty, and had these farms so scattered as to give the heads of each family and their children the requisite number of acres to which they would be so entitled.

Nearly all of the selections made were chosen by the heads of families in person, under the supervision of the additional farmer. A majority of these selections have been made by the Assinaboines. The Gros Ventres, as a tribe, are slow in making their selections of locations. When the subject is discussed with them, as a rule they desire to know where the agency is to be located before selecting sites for their new homes; hence, as the selection of agency site has not been definitely settled and approved by the President, very little land has been broken for them.

When the Indians are removed to their new homes on the reduced reservation, and supposedly to be theirs for all time to come, I believe that their best interests will be served if located upon the lands as selected in severalty. They will be better prepared

to acquire their severalty rights at this period than at any other time. Such a course would at once break up the village life for which they have been noted, and give them the idea of ownership, and if carried out would be a rapid stride towards their prosperity and self-sustainment.

AGENCY LOCATION.

As soon as I was officially advised of the ratification and approval of the treaty, thus necessitating the early removal of the Indians, I at once communicated with you, urging that early action be taken; that settlers were pouring in on all sides, and I believed that the best interests of the Indian service could only be served by the early removal of the Indians to the reduced reservation. In July, Special Agent Henry Heth reached this agency, for the purpose of accompanying me on a tour of inspection looking to the selection of an agency site, making necessary estimates for buildings, etc.

Upon that trip every possible available point was visited, and as I had heretofore thoroughly familiarized myself by personal visits and inspection, justice to the Indians, as their agent, compelled me to differ with Special Agent Heth as to location of agency site. When taken into consideration that the cost of erection of all agency buildings, improvements, etc., comes from the treaty fund of the Indians, as per treaty, this location should be so centralized as that the greatest good will accrue to the greatest number. I am satisfied that an agency location properly centered would be a great incentive towards inducing the Indians to settle upon their lands in severalty and selecting for their homes such portions of their reservation as to enable them to become "tillers of the soil" and eventually self-supporting citizens.

Special Agent Heth recommended that the agency be located upon Lodge Pole Creek, near the foot-hills of the Little Rocky Mountains. The water on this small stream within a few hundred yards of the mountains sinks or disappears beneath the rocks, to reappear three-fourths of a mile below, and it is well known by those familiar with the situation that in 1896 this stream was dry, from one-half mile below its reappearance to its mouth. The bottom land is not susceptible of being utilized for Indian farms for more than one-half dozen families, and the same may be said of most of the so-called creeks issuing from the Little Rocky Mountains. The timber resources of this mountain are limited. Forest fires of recent years have comparatively denuded it of timber, and the timber-bearing qualities of the same are, and have been, greatly exaggerated.

My recommendation was that an agency site be selected on Milk River, at a point nearly half way between Peoples Creek and Snake Creek. Such location would be convenient to the Indians, and they can locate their farms both east and west of agency; successfully propagate as farmers all cereals adapted to this climate. This valley is 25 miles long and from 3 to 10 miles wide, where, for all time to come, they can find ample land for agricultural purposes and an abundance of hay for stock feeding and utilizing the bench lands in the rear as a summer feeding-ground for stock. I consider the subject of timber a secondary consideration; all "coolies" in the foot-hills are teeming with an abundance of Montana's best coal, giving assurance that for all time to come they will have an abundant fuel supply.

Three-fourths of the Indians will from choice locate upon Milk River, and seven-eighths from necessity, that they may become individual owners of farms and agricultural people, will so locate. It would be an injustice to them to have the agency located at or near the Little Rocky Mountains, and compel the large proportion of Milk River settling Indians to travel the barren, snow-covered, bench lands for twenty-five miles or more, between their Milk River homes and the mountain agency, if so located, for the purpose of receiving their weekly rations (which by treaty they are entitled to) for at least five months in the year. It would be a physical impossibility for even the strong and vigorous ones to make this trip. Justice to their interests urgently demands that I reiterate my former recommendation, "that the new agency be located on Milk River, with a sub-agency situated near the Little Rockies, that supplies may be issued during the winter months from that point to those locating there."

AGRICULTURAL.

The past year shows a decided improvement among the Indians as farmers. They are beginning to realize the results of their labors, by finding a ready market for oats and vegetables grown upon their farms. As a rule the Indian farms have been well cultivated, and will yield this season abundant crops. Their present farms were broken for them in large fields, necessitating to some extent co-operative farming, with as many as twenty families with gardens in the same field, and, as a result, at harvest time, the so-called "chief" usually gets the lion's share. As a consequence many of them have become dissatisfied and are expressing a desire for individual

farms, which are being broken for them at present as heretofore noted, and will greatly aid in obliterating this chieftainship.

STOCK RAISING.

During the year, under the authority of the Department, I have issued to individual Indians 370 cows, calves, and bulls, as a beginning for their future stock-raising purposes. As a rule this stock has been well cared for. Many of them have domesticated their cows and greatly appreciate the milk for family use, and in a few instances they are making butter. I believe it would be a wise investment to purchase and issue to them 1,000 cows, the increase of which in a few years would be such as to render the annual beef-supply purchase entirely unnecessary.

POLICE.

The police force consists of one captain and thirteen privates. As a rule they are efficient and are quick to respond when called upon to perform the services for which they are appointed.

CRIMES.

The year has been comparatively free from crimes. I have had occasion to arrest but three Indians, and they were placed under arrest and punished for "borrowing" twenty-three horses from their neighbors across the international boundaries. Having no guard-house at the agency they were sent to Fort Assinaboine, where Colonel Otis, commandant, kept them confined in the post guard-house thirty days, with a daily intermission of a few hours at wood-sawing and other labor, as a punishment for the offense. The stolen horses were turned over to the military and through the kindness of Colonel Otis sent to the international line and there delivered to the northwest mounted police, for return to their owners.

Two raids have been made by the Canadian blood Indians upon these Indians this season, and about one-half of the horses stolen by them have been recovered.

SANITARY.

The general health of the Indians has been good and the medicine-man is gradually losing his influence. A lack of proper transportation greatly hampers the efficiency of the agency physician. The necessary transportation should by all means be furnished him for his use at the earliest date possible, that he may make at least weekly visits to the different settlements. Many of the progressive Indians who have no faith in the medicine-man have expressed this desire to me.

The births during the year exceed the deaths, by quite a large number, which speaks well for the sanitary condition of the tribes and their healthfulness.

SCHOOLS.

An agency day school has been in operation for the past year. The teachers have been efficient and satisfactorily performed their duties. The average attendance has been twenty-three scholars per day, but like the majority of Indian day schools it does not meet the necessary requirements for the education of the Indian youth.

MISSION SCHOOL.

The advancement made by the pupils at the St. Paul's Mission School, located upon the east fork of Peoples Creek, near the Little Rocky Mountains, under the able management of Rev. F. Eberschweiler, superintendent, assisted by the Mother Superior and sisters, is gratifying. Large additions have been made to the buildings and new ones erected, thereby increasing facilities for the education and training of an increased number of pupils. I am pleased that the contract has been increased to fifty scholars for the ensuing year.

SURVEY.

The boundary lines of the reduced reservation should be surveyed and properly marked by mounds or otherwise at an early date. The ceded lands are being rapidly settled, rendering this survey all the more important. If delayed I greatly fear that trouble may ensue on account of encroachments of white settlers upon Indian grounds.

CONCLUSION.

In reviewing my work for the past year, I am pleased to report there is to be noticed in all directions evidences of progress and improvement on the part of these Indians. They are better workers, better farmers, and are showing an increased disposition to help themselves.

Thanking you for the kind assistance rendered me by the officers of the Department, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN C. FIELDS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 15, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with your circular of July 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the last fiscal year.

THE DIMINISHED RESERVATION

for the Indians now attached to and receiving rations at this agency, consists of about 1,700,000 acres, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Big Muddy Creek; thence up the Missouri River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point opposite the mouth of Milk River; thence up the middle of the main channel of Milk River to Porcupine Creek; thence up Porcupine Creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point 40 miles due north in a direct line from the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Milk River; thence due east to the middle of the main channel of the Big Muddy Creek; thence down said creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

These Indians are already beginning to enjoy the benefits arising from this treaty by which in lieu of lands surrendered they are to receive annually \$165,000 for ten years, to be expended for them by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in the purchase of subsistence and supplies. The treaty was ratified by Congress and approved May 1, 1888, and the few Indians who were somewhat opposed to signing the articles of agreement at the time of presentation to them by the Commissioners, in December, 1886, are now highly elated over the result.

THE CENSUS

was to be taken very carefully this year. Every house and tepee was visited by the commissary clerk, agency interpreter, and police, and particular inquiry made to ascertain facts, so much so, that I believe the report as nearly accurate as it is possible to be, with present facilities for making the count.

Yanktons:

Whole number of Indians.....	1,178
Males over 18 years of age.....	294
Females over 14 years of age.....	370
School children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	230

Assinaboines:

Whole number of Indians.....	713
Males over 18 years of age.....	192
Females over 14 years of age.....	248
School children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	124

In addition there are perhaps two hundred Indians who are off the reservation (without leave) some roaming around hunting game and picking berries, and others employed during the summer on the cattle and sheep ranches and elsewhere. As suggested in my last report, I believe midwinter, when all are at home, the best time to take the census.

FARMING.

No lands have been allotted among these Indians. They are not yet prepared for allotment, but a majority of them have taken small farms and patches, built cabins,

and made other improvements quite commendable for a people who two years ago were nearly all living in tepees and shifting about from place to place, on the reservation and off, manifesting no interest whatever in tilling the soil. The agency farms were this year abandoned and the time of the farmers and other employes given in instructing and assisting the Indians in cultivating their farms and patches. Owing to the backward season, planting was not begun until the first week in May, finishing the work on the 20th of that month.

The Yanktons put in 200 acres between the Big Muddy Creek, the eastern boundary of the diminished reservation, and the Toulées, 12 miles west of Poplar River; and the Assinaboines planted 225 acres between the Toulées and Milk River, the western boundary line. The crops consist of two-fifths potatoes and the rest of corn and garden truck—all Indian cultivation. Last year there were 613 acres cultivated, but 95 acres were in agency farms, and perhaps 100 acres more was land outside the present diminished reservation. In many places Indians removed late in the spring to permanently locate, and no land, save a garden spot, was broken. Many having no oxen or ponies, were dependent upon agency stock to break ground, and we found it impossible, with six head of horses, to prepare fields for all this season.

These Indians are very greatly in need of work cattle and wagons. Among the Yanktons there are only eight yoke of oxen, and the Assinaboines, twenty-six yoke. Both tribes own about seventy available pony teams for light work. One hundred yoke of oxen and as many wagons are needed, and I am glad to say that steps are being taken to purchase one-half this number this season, so that next spring farming and other work by Indians will not be so much an uphill business.

There are 2,000 acres under fence on this reservation; 3,200 rods of fencing being made this season. One hundred and ninety-seven heads of families are engaged in cultivating the soil this year—half of them working with hoes only, as they have no work cattle, ponies, or farm implements.

CIVILIZATION.

It is generally conceded in this vicinity that these Indians have perceptibly advanced the past year in the manners and customs of the white man. They manifest a greater disposition to reside in houses, to wear clothing, to till the soil, to do freighting, to encourage the school, and to work when opportunity offers. Morally, little can be said. Among some of them there has been an improvement, but a majority have made little or no change, and the loafers have rather retrograded, in my opinion. Every effort is being made by all hands to improve the morals of these people, but so far it seems a difficult undertaking.

STOCK-RAISING.

Very little attention has heretofore been given to this industry. The census shows 555 ponies, 761 head cattle, including cows and calves; 8 hogs, 305 sheep, and 1,000 chickens. The heavy loss of stock in the winter of 1886-'87 so discouraged the few who had been induced to raise cattle that they gave it up in the spring of 1887, and only here and there have I succeeded in getting an Indian to take hold of this industry, even on a small scale. They are, however, taking more interest this summer, and have stables and sheds now where they had no shelter heretofore, and I believe they will make a better showing in this important branch hereafter. Their ponies are generally small, inferior stock, and of little value. The cattle are good common stock. Three hundred are owned by J. A. Culbertson, an intelligent and industrious half-breed, who has given special attention to cattle raising the past few years. These Indians more than ever appreciate the value of cattle, and are beginning to take much better care of the little stock they own. They seem anxious to possess oxen, and begin to understand how useless their small, weak ponies are. Much good would be accomplished by distributing a few hundred heifers and 100 yoke of oxen among them. It must not be expected that an Indian will become self-supporting in this country by tilling the soil, as there are too many dry seasons; but, if given a start, there is no reason (if looked after by agent and employes) why he should not succeed as well in raising stock as the white man and largely become, in this manner, self-supporting. This reservation is naturally adapted to rearing cattle and sheep, and it should be so utilized.

THE AGENCY BOARDING-SCHOOL

has been successfully conducted the past year. The average attendance was 193.17. In January last there were 216 pupils enrolled, all of whom were in actual attendance. The employes consisted of superintendent, matron, one principal teacher, two teachers, one industrial teacher, seamstress, laundress, cook, baker, and night-watch-

man. The entire expense of the school was sustained by the Department, the average cost of each pupil, including salaries paid employes, being \$111.38. As a rule, the children have made gratifying progress.

Regular work in addition to study and recitation is provided for the various "details" each day, the usual assembly exercises in the evenings, and Sabbath school every Sunday. The boys are required to care for the oxen and cows, haul water, cut wood, cultivate the garden and farm, consisting of 15 acres planted in corn, potatoes, cabbages, beans, onions, etc., while the girls are taught sewing, kitchen and dining-room details, laundrying, and general house-work. Four boys are apprentices at the carpenter and blacksmith shops, where they devote one-half the time. I do not anticipate these children will become statesmen to cut prominent figures in the great national council at Washington, but I confidently believe they will acquire such habits of industry and gain advantages at this school that will enable them to become self-sustaining when they arrive at maturity.

The school buildings are too small for so many children and the facilities generally inadequate. The superintendent and all employes have labored under many disadvantages, which I hope to see obviated when the new school building is up and other contemplated improvements are made. The present buildings consist of a two-story frame, 35 by 97, intended to accommodate 75 pupils; a one-story frame, 16 by 40, used as a recitation room—in bad repair, an old, old log building, 16 by 160, originally intended for 50 pupils, but now almost worthless; log barn, 16 by 18, log cow stable, 14 by 16, and a log ice-house. Nearly all the log structures are unfit for use, but we can not dispense with them until something better is provided, which we hope for next year.

POLICE.

The police force, consisting of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, and 13 privates at Poplar Creek for service among the Yanktons, and 1 captain and 5 privates at Wolf Point subagency for service among the Assinaboines, have not been as efficient as I could wish, and several changes during the year became necessary. Their intentions are good and will do anything, if told and directed, but some of them failed to take proper interest in the discharge of their duties and were not sufficiently aggressive. The force is distributed in the various neighborhoods throughout the reservation, and no doubt their presence has a beneficial influence in preventing crime. It has been difficult to obtain suitable policemen who own ponies, and it is useless to enlist one without a pony. Many do not care to enter the service and furnish and feed a pony for \$8 a month. They have recently been supplied with new revolvers, and belts and holsters, to take the place of arms and accouterments practically worthless. They feel encouraged and there is prospect for the betterment of this service.

FREIGHTING AND LABOR.

These Indians hauled with their own teams 160,000 pounds of Government supplies from the agency warehouse, at Poplar Creek, to Wolf Point subagency, 25 miles, and 125 tons of hay from the Tonlees, 10 miles east of Wolf Point, to agency and school at Poplar Creek. For this service they were paid \$900. They were also employed by contractors and others to freight supplies and goods from the Missouri River steamboat landing and from the railroad station to agency warehouse, military post, traders' stores, etc., also to haul wood for contractors, and other transporting, amounting in all, to perhaps, \$2,500. Indians have been paid during the year for labor about the agency \$1,230.25, and I estimate they have received for various kinds of work about the railroad and for individuals not less than \$2,000 more.

AGENCY BUILDING.

There are forty-seven buildings, so called, carried on the rolls at this agency. Eighteen of these are frame, the rest log structures; one-half of the log buildings are of little or no value, save the timber in them suitable for fuel. Some of them I shall ask to have condemned this season. Those needed and of some value I have repaired and put in shape. The frame buildings (those needing it) have been painted and otherwise improved. A new dwelling should be erected for the agency farmer, as his house is an old tumble-down log building, unfit for occupancy.

MISSIONARY WORK AND RELIGION.

Rev. George W. Wood has been at this agency nine years, engaged in missionary work. He conducts an interesting and instructive English and Dakota service every Sabbath, but I can not say that his efforts are converting many of the natives. These Indians trouble themselves very little about religious matters. Many are Mormons,

with a strong belief in polygamy, not, however, because they have any profound religious convictions. Polygamy suits their tastes. The medicine men have lost their hold and there are few cases of killing ponies and destroying property of deceased Indians. The practice of burying blankets and presents with their dead still continues. The great hope of overcoming these superstitions is in the education of the young, which is being realized to some extent already.

SANITARY.

Fully 30 per cent. of these Indians are afflicted more or less with rheumatism, scrofula, consumption, and constitutional diseases of a venereal character. They are learning the value of the white man's medicine and have patronized the agency physician much more this year than last.

It is noticeable that the "medicine man" is rapidly losing his grip. His tom-tom is not heard about the sick so frequently. He is consequently becoming despondent, a chronic grumbler, and imagines the red man and his wild West are going to the "dickens."

One thing greatly needed is suitable hospital accommodations at the agency for the benefit of the school pupils and others whose cases can only be properly treated at such a place.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés have generally been faithful and rendered good service, as good, according to report, as ever had at this agency. Most of the exceptions have been in the police force.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated by my superiors in the service, and the faithfulness and industry of employés.

I herewith transmit agency statistics.

Very respectfully,

D. O. COWEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 18, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888.

The Indians belonging to this agency are located in Montana Territory, about 50 miles north of the Big Horn Mountains, 40 miles south from the Yellowstone River, and 30 miles east of the Little Horn River, on the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers, and some small tributaries of those streams. The general face of the country is very much broken, comprising a part of the Wolf Mountains. The northeast corner of the reservation is one of the best timbered sections of this country, being covered with a good growth of pine. A saw mill is located and in operation near the line of the reservation. In the absence of maps of the surveys made in 1886, I am unable to decide whether it is on the reservation or not. Where the land is not so broken as to show the bare rock, it is covered with a growth of blue-joint, bunch, and buffalo grasses, all of exceedingly nutritious character, which cure on the ground, thus becoming a species of standing hay, which, when not covered by too great a depth of snow, affords pasturage to cattle, horses, and sheep, and with ordinary winters the appearance of stock in the spring on the range astonishes people who live in the South and East.

The soils of the narrow valleys is generally of a yellow color, containing a considerable amount of alkali; produces good root crops, and is thought capable of producing good crops of small grain. Corn with good seasons produces well, but with the short period between frosts does not always mature; the stalks growing very small afford but little fodder. A portion of this country south of the reservation and north of the Big Horn Mountains, near the Wyoming line, is irrigated, pretty well settled, and is said to produce fine crops of small grain and all the root crops and garden stuff usually grown. The little valleys on the reservation, however, are too narrow to afford much cultivatable land, and in dry years, without irrigation, would probably produce nothing even with the best cultivation. I am unable to form any correct

judgment of the amount of land which can be irrigated by the Rosebud, Muddy, and Lame Deer, all small streams.

The want of a market for any agricultural products is a great drawback to the reservation. Without a market and with little taste for vegetable food, there is very little incentive for these Indians to do any very laborious farm work. When there is a prospect for a speedy and certain return in money or its equivalent, they, or many of them, work very well, as is evidenced by the labor in cutting and hauling and building for the agency.

These Northern Cheyennes would care for stock, and with proper means make a success of the business of raising cattle and horses. If supplied with a number of good stallions and cows, and given a sufficient ration to keep away the temptation to kill the cattle for food until the increase in cattle would furnish them beef, and the proceeds of sales of horses provide other necessities, they would become self-supporting much earlier than by any other course in this country. This plan would have a much better prospect of success (though it might not meet with it as early as expected) than an entire reliance on agricultural pursuits for that object.

There are generally plenty of applicants for any Government work which I may have on hand. The Indians have hauled from Rosebud Station during the fiscal year 167,434 pounds of freight, for which they were paid the sum of \$1,265.64. The freight came in good order, not a single article missing.

These Indians were located on the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers by the military authorities about the year 1861. The buffalo had not then been wiped out. The reservation was set apart November 26, 1864, by Executive order. Several settlers had previous to the date of the order settled within the boundaries of the reservation and occupied some of the best lands.

These Indians have been affiliated with the Sioux in many of their operations, and have many of their characteristics, but their language is entirely dissimilar. They have for some fifty years ranged from the Black Hills to the Little Horn, and south to the North Platte, following the buffalo. Many of those from thirty to thirty-five years old were born on Tongue River and the Rosebud. They are very much attached to this country.

My observation of the characteristics of these Indians for the past two years and a half has not materially changed my opinion of them, as expressed in former reports. They are generally lazy, headstrong, hard to control, dirty in their habits and persons; will pay their debts better than any people I ever saw; and the women are chaste. Dr. Burgen, agency physician, does not report a single case of venereal disease among them. Promiscuous intercourse does not exist among them; and I know of only one half-breed whose legitimacy, according to their ideas of the marriage relation, is questioned. These are cases of bigamy, and they have not yet been convinced of its evil effects on their social relations. This, I trust, will appear to them upon further teachings by the priests.

The men are brave, easily excited, and, being well armed and living in a country admirably adapted to guerrilla warfare, could hold a considerable regular force at bay for a long time. An outbreak would, however, hardly occur, unless precipitated by some excited fanatic committing an overt act, who would be joined by his relatives, and in the end by the tribe. The removal of all who are disposed to foment trouble to some remote point whence they could not communicate with the tribe, seems to me the very best possible means to dispose of the wordy demagogues who retard progress and lead to most of the troubles we have. One or two such Indians can, by producing dissatisfaction, organizing Indian public sentiment against schools, steady labor, and other civilizing influences, and fostering feeling in favor of dances, Indian medicine, and other debasing influences, do more harm than can be remedied by the best management for years.

Their improvement has not met my expectations, which were, perhaps, too sanguine. The amount of patience necessary for intercourse with them is beyond the comprehension of any one who has never been subjected to the necessity.

I believe that a small military force near the agency as a support for the Indian police until they have become accustomed to discipline and the Indians to submission to their authority would be of immense advantage.

Since my last report three store-rooms, a school building for a day school, a house for physician's quarters and dispensary, and a slaughter-house have been erected, principally with the labor of Indians. Quarters for farmers, additional farmers, herders, and school employes are needed, and in the construction of which Indian labor could be advantageously employed at very small expense.

The materials for plow harness were not received until after the season for breaking land had passed, and, in consequence, the acreage of cultivated land has been increased but little. The mowing machines came in time, and there has been a considerable increase in the amount of hay cut and cured, estimated at 237 tons. The potato bug injured the small crops planted very much; one or two, however, saved theirs by the use of Paris green. A very severe hail-storm passed through the

north end of the reservation, extending to Tongue River, sweeping away all the crops in its track; otherwise the season for cultivated crops has been very favorable, more rain having fallen than has been known for years. A late frost killed all the wild plums and choke cherries on the Rosebud, Muddy, and Lame Deer, thereby depriving the Indians of one small source of sustenance. The small amount of game on the reservation is reduced to still smaller proportions, and it is almost impossible to keep the Indians in the limits while the ration is so small and the temptation to seek game outside is so great.

The number of visitors from other agencies has been very much reduced, with decided benefit to all concerned, but I am besieged with importunities for passes, and they feel very badly treated in not obtaining them, no reasons for not granting them being accepted as good, and when a positive denial is given they return to the charge with the pertinacious reiteration of the boy begging to go swimming, as if no denial had been made with the best of reasons for it, until patience is exhausted by the demands of the unreasoning creatures.

The religious instruction of these Indians has been conducted by Rev. Father Vandervelden, a Jesuit priest, for the greater part of the year, but he has been called away, and there is now no one in his place. I am quite anxious that he may return at an early day or be replaced as soon as possible, and that a coadjutor be given him; one man can not attend to all their wants. I am of the opinion (though a Protestant) that the Roman Catholics have more influence and better success with these Indians than any other denomination, but they need more priests to make their work effective here.

The boarding-school conducted under a contract with the "Bureau of Catholic Missions," in charge of the Ursuline Sisters at "Saint Labrè's Mission," on Tongue River, with a capacity for 50 boarders and 20 day pupils, has not progressed very favorably; the attendance not exceeding, if equaling, that of last year and a very great falling off having taken place this spring, a vacation of quite a period was taken. Every effort is being made to fill the school to the maximum allowed by the contract. The personnel of teachers is the same as last year, to wit: Sisters St. Ignatius, "Mother Superior," Sisters St. Angela, Santa Clara, and St. Ursula, and Mr. John Mahoney, industrial teacher. The sisters receive no pay, Mr. Mahoney \$40 per month and board.

The day school at the agency was organized, with Mrs. Mary P. Cox as teacher, on the 1st of May last. The attendance so far has been very meager, but the improvement of those who have been anything like regular attendants has been marked. The school has been in operation so short a time that recommendations as to its improvement would be premature, but I think there should be two teachers, one for the boys and one for the girls. The Indians have an aversion to mixing the sexes in school, and the subjects should be different. There is ample room in the school building to make the separation very conveniently.

I am decided in the opinion that some method of compulsory school attendance will have to be resorted to. The parents of children, when they send them to school, speak of giving their children away, and expect compensation and demand it, never recognizing the great boon they receive in the education of their children, for whom they in other respects evince the greatest affection, never punishing them.

No whisky or alcoholic liquor is sold on or near the reservation, and I have not had reliable information of any being sold to these Indians at any place. Their white neighbors deserve great credit for this exceptional state of affairs.

At the fall term of the United States court at Miles City, Big Back, a Cheyenne, was convicted of resisting a United States marshal and given a term of three months in the penitentiary. He served his time, has returned, and makes a better Indian now.

No other offenses against the laws have been reported to me, though there has been some little trouble between the whites located on the reservation and some of the Indians in regard to land lines which have not been settled on account of the want of maps of the surveys made in the summer of 1886. When they come to hand all such disputes may, I think, be readily settled, though there may be some friction, and some cases may have to be referred to Washington or the courts for final adjudication.

A "court of Indian offenses" has not been organized for want of proper material, who would act without pay. An act providing for the pay of such a court having become a law, a selection of members will be made as early as possible; but where the only communication possible with the body of these Indians is through an interpreter, the selection will be a grave matter and requires great consideration.

Until the 1st of last November, the agency has been without a physician and I have been without a clerk. At that date Dr. W. M. Burger reported to me by order of the Indian Office to fill both positions. I find him capable and industrious. The Indians apply to him for treatment and are gaining confidence in the white man's medicine. But we are sadly in need of a hospital for the care of chronic and other cases requiring continuous treatment; for many reasons, among which is the fact that if an Indian does not receive immediate relief from the medicine administered by the physi-

cian he or she will allow the Indian medicine-man to treat her, who will, if he does no other harm, in many instances destroy by his nostrums the effect of the medicine given by the physician, the physician has so very little opportunity to observe the effects of his medicines and no power to take any of the sanitary measures usually adopted for the sick by civilized people even without the order of the physician. Many of these Indians certainly die for the want of the small expenditure necessary for the erection and sustenance of a small hospital.

The Indian police is not as efficient as might be; being few in number and having no support near them, they are timid in the execution of unpopular orders. Several changes have been made with a view to increase their efficiency, and it is confidently hoped they will improve. One of the best, if not the best member of the corps was unfortunately killed by a stroke of lightning a few days ago.

Dr. Burger having now become acquainted with the methods of conducting the clerical business of the agency, I shall have an opportunity to give my attention to many matters outside the office which have been heretofore necessarily neglected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. UPSHAW,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
September 10, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report. A careful census shows:

Males above eighteen years of age.....	384
Females above fourteen years of age.....	417
Children between six and sixteen years.....	256
All other ages.....	150
Total.....	1,207

The past year has been one of partial success, but has had its discouragements and serious drawbacks. Adverse circumstances affect these people more than their white neighbors. It is not a subject of wonder that they are not prepared to battle with adverse circumstances with less than a generation of real development while a hundred generations of advancement enables the white farmer to look beyond temporary discouragements and rally from partial defeat.

Our season for planting was very unfavorable on account of continuous rains and cold beyond the average of this latitude. When planting was done, much of the seed was washed away by dashing rains. This must be replanted. The consequence was that most of the planting was later than it should have been. Notwithstanding this the cultivated land was nearly all planted and fine crops are the result, except the wheat, which promised fair until near maturity, when it rusted badly, resulting in about a half crop. The acreage of corn is larger than last year by at least 10 per cent. and the aggregate will be equal to last year. While the spring was backward the growing season was excellent and the fall has been all that could be desired for ripening. Much of the corn is now safe from frost with everything favorable for ripening. The foregoing includes both the Omaha and Winnebago tribes.

The Winnebagos have suffered on account of the suspension of allotment. While many of them knew where their land was to be, others did not, and many disputed claims were unsettled. Under these circumstances new improvements could not be pushed as we had hoped. Few indeed realized that they were finally settled. Under this condition there was not so much new land broken as I hoped for. Frequent changes of farmers during crop and breaking season was also a serious drawback. When a competent farmer is found change is always to be regretted, as much time is lost while a new man is acquainting himself with his business, the Indians, their lands, etc.

I was authorized to expend \$3,000 in purchase of oxen for breaking new land. This was a timely aid, although on account of the lateness of the season and difficulties stated above we did not get as much breaking done as I desired; yet many have made a good start, and when the people get settled, I hope to demonstrate fully the wisdom of this expenditure. For the \$3,000, I purchased twenty-six yoke of

good young oxen, 4 to 6 years old. These will last for several years and their work will be of great value to these Indians in opening farms. Their horses are generally too light for breaking new land. These Indians have many very good colts from the mares purchased for them two years ago, and they are getting a good start in hogs, fowls, etc., and some have a good start in horned cattle. I can safely say that these people are making substantial progress in self support and toward wealth.

IMPROVEMENTS, AGENCY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The agency buildings have been repaired and are in fair condition. At the school a good substantial barn, 24 by 50 feet, has been completed. A commodious wood-house, 30 by 40 feet, an ice-house, a system of water-works by which water can be carried to all rooms in the house, also a complete sewerage from kitchen and laundry. Repairs have been made in all parts of the building, and with a trifle of additional work the whole will be in excellent condition and will accommodate about 100 pupils.

EDUCATION.

The educational school has been more successful than the preceding year, although not the complete success desired. The Indians have done their part and kept the school full, but the management of the school was not a complete success, as was finally brought to notice of the Department by reports of inspectors, and near the close of the term a change was made. A decided improvement was an early result of the change. Under the present management I confidently expect good results for the ensuing year under the new superintendent.

MISSIONARY WORK.

It occurs to my mind that if these people did not succeed better in caring for their bodies than the churches are doing for their souls, they would long since have been leaner than Mrs. Potiphar's three lean kine. I repeat what I reported in my last annual report: "These people are suffering from neglect in this important aid to civilization." Why is it that these people, in the midst of civilization and almost under the sound of church bells on all sides, for all these years are without even a place of worship? Their medicine lodge is the only place of religious pretense or worship. This I would break up if we had anything better to offer them. It is true that one church occupies the ground by a resident minister without a place of worship. On this account the minister can accomplish almost nothing. We have not even church organization.

CRIME.

These people are remarkably free from higher grades of crime; not even a serious case of assault in the past year or theft of anything of value except their own timber. This I have under control now except in a few cases. There is a marked public sentiment against the looseness of the marital relation and obligations. As they are now under the law of the State, a case or two of enforcement of local law will finally settle this evil. This I intend to do as soon as a good case presents itself.

CLERICAL FORCE.

I have had no occasion for complaint in the last year on this account. The office work has been well kept up by my present clerk, as returns to your office will show. The clerk is aided by school superintendents in making up their reports and by Dr. Hamblin, who acts as issue clerk. W. A. McKewen is a very competent and faithful clerk, and I am under obligations to him for his faithfulness and very efficient services in aid of my work at this agency.

WORK-SHOPS.

With only Indian employes the shops have done good service and are quite equal to shops conducted by white men. They are really skillful in work. These mechanics have also aided materially in the improvements for agency and school.

OMAHAS.

A complete census shows:

Number of males over eighteen years of age.....	287
Number of females over fourteen years of age.....	361
Number of children between six and sixteen years.....	314
Number all other ages.....	173

Total 1,135

This shows a decrease of 40 during the last year on account of the terrible scourge of measles, the whole number of deaths being 87, most of which was children who died of measles. Notwithstanding the heavy loss it was made up largely by births, the number being 52.

I can not pretend to make a tabulated or statistical report of the Omahas, as I have no means of collecting the facts in detail. I have traveled over a large part of this reservation during the summer and very recently. I can safely say that upon the whole they have made quite substantial gains over any former year. The broken land is about all in crops; the land broken last year is added to the acreage in crops, and at least 500 acres of breaking has been done the past season; quite a number of substantial frame houses have been erected, some of which would be creditable for thrifty white farmers. Their corn crop is good, but wheat, as stated previously in this report, an average of one-half crop or eight to ten bushels per acre.

Schools.—The industrial boarding-school was quite successful until the breaking out of measles. By strict quarantine as we could enforce, we kept the scourge from the industrial school for a long time after the mission school was broken up from the sickness. We dismissed the school as soon as the disease made its appearance, about June 1. I reported this action at the time to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I could not hold the children when the disease broke out. It must be remembered that we have no police force there and parents take their children at will. Notwithstanding this condition the schools are well patronized. The average attendance at the industrial school was about 65 pupils, and at the mission school about 40. Both of these schools have been well conducted during the year. I should probably make special mention of the mission school, as it has done excellent work. This school has attained a high state of perfection, and the management is deserving of praise.

Morals.—I am sorry to report that the morals of these people are hardly keeping pace with their advance in other respects. While these people are placed under the laws of the State they are almost without law. They find no encouragement from the counties to which they are attached to enter the courts even for the punishment of high crimes, for the reason that they contribute nothing towards the expenses of government, as they have never been taxed. The result of this condition is that the evils of bigamy and kindred evils are on the increase. Besides this there are some cases of petty larceny, etc. But when one considers that they are without law it is rather remarkable that there is so little crime. The public sentiment is healthy and discountenances wrong in every form. In my opinion some means should be devised to afford these people better protection of law. It is not reasonable to expect the counties to take interest in bringing offenders into their courts when the expense must be borne by such counties.

For further report I refer to accompanying statistics, all of which is most respectfully submitted.

JESSE F. WARNER,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
August 15, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report for consolidated Santee, etc., Agency, consisting of Santee Agency in Nebraska, and Ponca and Flandreau Agencies in Dakota.

The population of this consolidated agency is 1,294, as follows: 857 at Santee Agency, Nebraska, 221 at Flandreau, Dakota, and 217 at Ponca, Dakota.

The Santee and Flandreau Sioux are the same people. From 1867 to 1875 the Flandreau Indians took up homesteads about 40 miles north of Sioux Falls, Dakota, on the Big Sioux River. They were mostly the more advanced Indians that went, being persuaded to take the step on account of the uncertain tenure with which they held their lands in Nebraska at that time. At present there is little difference in their advancement; those at Santee being as fully advanced as the Flandreans.

CENSUS.

Santee Agency:

Males over the age of eighteen	211
Females over the age of fourteen	279
Children between the age of six and sixteen	215

Flandreau Agency :	
Males over the age of eighteen	54
Females over the age of fourteen	77
Children between the age of six and sixteen	75
Ponca Agency :	
Males over the age of eighteen	56
Females over the age of fourteen	67
Children between the age of six and sixteen	59

AT SANTEE AGENCY.

These Indians are living on lands allotted to them as per sixth article of treaty of 1868, (and so far as they have complied with the treaty have received patents for them, 151 in all), and treaty of 1863, which provides that 80 acres shall be allotted to each Indian; but no provision is made in either of the treaties for the lands that are allotted to women over eighteen or children of either sex under eighteen years of age to be patented to them, no matter how much improvements they may have made. Should one of these women or children die it is questionable whether any of their heirs could claim the property unless it had been patented. Many widows and maiden women at Santee have lands allotted to them who live upon and cultivate the same, and have made valuable improvements, sufficient to entitle them to a patent, but I know of no law that will give them one. These lands could not be re-allotted to the same persons under act of February 8, 1887, and patents issued as provided. That act only gives children 40 acres each and authorizes patents to them for that amount, while these under treaty of 1863 have received 80 acres each. Section 7 of an act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota, should it become a law, provides that all allotments heretofore made to said Santee Sioux in Nebraska are hereby ratified and confirmed, but does that authorize the General Land Office to issue them a patent? If not, legislation should be effected whereby patents could be issued without delay to all who have received allotments. In view of the tendency to legislate regarding Indian lands I deem it very important that all Indians, both young and old, have lands secured to them with out delay, so far as existing laws and treaties make provision for lands to Indians.

Nine homestead entries were made at the local land office during the year as per sixth article of treaty of 1868.

About 100 children have been born at Santee Agency since lands were allotted. As all unallotted lands were thrown into market by Executive order dated 15th April, 1885, these children can receive no lands here. They should be provided with lands on the Sioux Reservation in Dakota where they have rights. (See my letter dated April 6, 1888, making request for lands for these children.)

AGRICULTURE.

At Santee Agency the Indians cultivate lands as follows :

	Acres.
Wheat	1, 162
Oats	792
Corn	1, 502
Barley	3
Flax	196
Sorghum	1
Potatoes and other vegetables	229
Broken during the year	2104

The land was all prepared and planted in proper season and with an energy that was very commendable. That planted to small grain looks very well, indeed, comparing favorably with their white neighbors'. Their corn and vegetables are a very good crop, but not as good in proportion as their small grain. The cultivation of corn here should be done in about seven weeks' time, from about the 15th of May to the 12th of July, after which it is either too large to cultivate or too far gone to redeem. While upon the whole their farming for the present year was satisfactory, some did not cultivate their corn as thoroughly as they should have done. The two most notable instances in which the Indians under my charge have failed to come up to my expectations is in the cultivation of corn and the saving of a sufficient quantity of seed. I have called their attention to this, and while they have improved over former years there is yet left room for improvement.

The energetic and prompt manner in which they gather their ripe crops is very gratifying indeed. They never allow grain to become overripe unless it is unavoidable, always commencing preparation as soon as the fields begin to turn yellow, asking for machines long before they are needed and arranging what machines will out

their grain in due season, which action on their part greatly facilitates the work of preparing the harvesting machinery.

The Indians are very careful of the machinery put into their hands, especially the reapers and mowers, and if each one was allowed a machine to do his work and then put it away, as most white farmers are, I think they would be as well cared for as their white neighbors' machinery. Instead, as soon as one field is cut the machine is taken to the next, often cutting the grain of several farms with the same machine and often as many different persons in charge of it. This system often puts machines in careless hands, as some do not understand as well as others. Considering the number of persons who use a machine during the season of harvesting I think the machinery is remarkably well cared for. We have mowing machines that have been in constant use, doing good service, since 1868.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Twenty frame houses, 26 by 16 feet, three rooms, ceiled and painted—two coats inside and out—were built at Santee Agency during the year, the carpenter work, masonry, and painting being entirely by the Indian mechanics, for which I have paid them as follows: For carpenter work, per house, \$43; for foundation, \$7; for chimney, \$4; for painting, \$10; cost of material, \$249. Total cost of house, \$313.44, or \$6,268.80 for Indian houses at Santee, making substantial, neat, and comfortable homes. These houses are all built on their farms or allotments. At Santee fifteen of the number were built on lands that have been patented and five on allotments, the owners of which have not yet applied for patents, not having complied with the treaty stipulations.

At Ponca Agency six frame houses were built, 24 by 12 feet, one story high, two rooms, ceiled, and painted two coats, costing as follows: For carpenter work, \$39; painting, \$9; foundation, \$8; chimney, \$4; or \$60 for labor per house. Cost of material, \$181.17, a total cost of \$241.17 per house, or \$1,447.02 for Indian houses at Ponca. These were placed on separate 160 acres that had been selected by Indians, so as not to interfere with each other when allotted.

Twenty-seven Indian houses were plastered at Flandreau Agency, at a cost of \$761.92, as follows: Cost of material, \$467.17; lathing, \$127.41; plastering, \$339.76, this last item being the only amount expended for white mechanics during the year by me.

The physician's and agent's offices, interpreters', teamsters', and engineers' dwellings, jail, ice-house, grist-mill, engine-house, smoke-stack, carpenter's shop, and stables were painted outside and the agent's dwelling and physician's dwelling inside, the painting being done by the regular Indian employes when not busy in their own departments, and many of the Indian houses were painted both inside and out. I have endeavored to keep paint on hand to always enable me to supply the Indians whenever they may wish to paint their buildings (requests are frequently made for paint to paint floors), as it is an economical improvement that should always be encouraged. Eight thousand six hundred rods of fence were built by the Indians at Santee, 700 at Flandreau, and 1,800 at Ponca, beside many minor improvements around the Indian homes.

MECHANICS.

About 33 Indians connected with the agencies under my charge are mechanics—blacksmiths, carpenters, wagon-makers, harness-makers, millers, engineers, and masons. Some of them have become very proficient in their trades, doing good work. All the mechanical industries connected with this agency are under the management of Indians, who attend to their duties, both as superintendents and assistants, satisfactorily, and by their industry earned during the past year at Santee, \$4,908.14; at Ponca, \$997.92; and at Flandreau, \$127.41; total amount earned by Indian mechanics of the consolidated agencies, \$6,033.47, exclusive of outside jobs that have not been reported. Except physician and clerk no white persons are employed at any of the agencies under my charge. With the above exceptions all employes are Indians.

POLICE, AND COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The police force of Santee consists of five privates, and at Ponca three, from which at Santee three have heretofore been detailed to act as judges of court of Indian offenses. These officers have hitherto served in the double capacity for \$8 per month, which pay was insufficient for the labor actually rendered. The force has not been kept on duty steadily, but always responded readily to orders, and by their watchfulness and readiness to report all misdemeanors prevent much misconduct. I believe that they, in connection with the court of Indian offenses, have prevented much more misconduct than they have corrected. The court had many cases before it, some of

a trivial nature, which were settled by common consent of the parties after telling their grievances before the court. Few fines were collected. The sentences imposed were imprisonment in most cases, as not having the money they are locked up, which has a much more beneficial effect on an Indian than paying a small fine.

TEMPERANCE.

A temperance society was organized about one and a half years ago, at Santee Agency, the idea originating among the Indians themselves and composed wholly of Indians. It was their idea to organize with some State organization, but upon inquiry they found the charter, etc., to be more expensive than they anticipated, and concluded to organize under by-laws of their own, imposing a fine of \$5 on any person who should break the pledge. They number twenty-nine members, who each wear a badge of white metal with the word "temperance" engraved thereon. One member was expelled, much against his wish, for breaking the pledge. All the Indians under my charge are generally temperate, a few of the Indians of each of the agencies getting some liquor, but cases of drunkenness are rare.

For sanitary see report of W. McKay Dougan, M. D., agency physician, herewith.

DANCING.

These Indians lived in Minnesota prior to 1862, and quite a number of them remained there. They should be restrained from following their Indian customs. Last winter in West Saint Paul they held their regular Indian dance as when uncivilized. Some Indians from this agency on a visit to Saint Paul reported their conduct as quite disgraceful. Others took part in the dance. Some restraint should be put upon them to prevent them from practicing their barbarous customs. They are credited with breaking away from the reservation and becoming self-supporting, yet their conduct, as reported, is more uncivilized than many reservation Indians. This action of the Minnesota Indians has become generally known and is having a bad influence on a few of the least progressive ones of this agency and influencing them occasionally to leave their homes to visit them, taking part in their dances.

FLANDREAU INDIANS.

I consider the Flandreau homestead settlement has been more of a success than a failure, demonstrating that the Indians can go among white settlements and support themselves. Had they equal chance they would have fully coped with the whites, but they have been a constant prey for the white people. Having fine lands, every device known to sharpers was used to induce them to part with their lands, mortgaging being the most successful, and was legal, as many of their lands were patented before the restrictive clause became a law. A settlement of white people would have advised and helped each other through difficulties while the Indians received the reverse treatment. While nearly all the white people were willing to take advantage of them in a pecuniary way there were a few exceptions, when encouragement and assistance for their best interest was rendered.

It is estimated they will raise this year as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat.....	5,600
Corn	540
Oats	4,300
Potatoes.....	800
Onions	45
Beans	60
Tons of hay	700

The Flandreau Indians all farm lands.

Those who built houses or did lathing worked at the buildings when they were not busy on their farms, and are competent and always ready and willing to do such building as is required of them.

Pipe Stone Quarry, located about 15 miles from Flandreau, furnishes a red stone soft enough to work into pipes and many fancy articles, which they sell at the stores, railroad depots, etc., near there, selling \$2,250 worth last year.

Twenty-four mares were furnished these Indians during the year.

PONCAS.

The Poncas made much better progress in farming the present year than the year previous, their crops, both of small grain and corn, being far ahead of last year. Some of their fields are a credit to any community. This is owing to the fact that they

have taken more interest in their crops and the season being more favorable. I made a special effort to have them take more interest in their farming. They did more fall plowing last fall than ever before.

They take very good care of their stock, both horses and cattle. Twenty four American mares and 25 cows were furnished them under contract during the year, making a total of 136 head of horses and 266 head of cattle, which are looking well. I have steadily refused to allow them to sell their cattle, except undesirable ones or steers. The greatest encouragement is derived from the rapid advancement of many of the young men, they doing very good farming.

Not many of the Poncas have become mechanics, owing to lack of opportunity. One in the blacksmith shop is doing very well, and bids fair to be able to take charge of the shop soon. Two have built foundations. One of them I appointed on the police force; the other built the foundations and chimneys for the six houses built at Ponca this season. Besides this he farmed in a very creditable manner about 24 acres of land, doing some new breaking. No better civilizing influence could be thrown about him.

The Poncas have considerable timber, which they sell from \$2 to \$3 per cord at Niobrara at any season of the year. This has in one sense been an injury to them and kept them from giving as much attention to farming as they otherwise would have done, knowing they could cut a cord of wood to purchase groceries and other necessities, instead of depending on farming or stock-raising. If they had their lands allotted, and each had an individual interest in certain lands that he would protect, this wood-selling would be curtailed and farming stimulated.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That patents be issued to all the 80-acre allotments made under treaty of 1863, at Santee Agency, Nebr., and if necessary, that legislation to that effect be secured.

Respectfully submitted, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HILL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.,
August 15, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report for schools:

Number school children between six and sixteen at Santee Agency.....	216
Number school children between six and sixteen at Flandreau Agency..	75
Number school children between six and sixteen at Ponca Agency.....	59
Number school-houses connected with the agency	6
Schools in operation.....	6

With attendance as follows, viz:

Pupils.	Santee.	Ponca.	Others.	Total.
Santee Industrial School, Santee Agency.....	66	24	2	92
Normal Training School, Santee Agency.....	53	6	114	173
Hope, Springfield, Dak.....	9		29	38
Flandreau day school.....	31			81
Ponca day school.....		12		12
Total.....	159	42	145	346

SANTEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Located adjoining the agent's office; commenced school September 1, 1887, under very promising circumstances. The main building had been enlarged and a new building, 44 feet by 26 feet, for class-rooms, built, taking the school out of the upper story of the main building. The school filled up rapidly, enrolling 92 pupils. At 12 o'clock Sunday, October 23, the three main buildings were destroyed by fire. Just how the fire originated can not be definitely stated, but the most plausible theory seems to be the bursting of a coal-stove. The fire originated in the boys' sitting-room when the pupils were at dinner. The superintendent and about 20 boys were in the room where the fire originated and went from there to the dining-room, where

they remained twenty-five minutes, and returning, found the room all on fire. A wind was blowing and it was impossible to get it under control, at twenty minutes to 12 I was within 100 yards of the part of the building and in plain sight of the door of the room where the fire originated and saw the boys passing in and out; every thing seemed all right; walked home and in a short time the alarm of fire was given.

After the fire the only school building left was the new building, 26 by 44 feet.

It seemed as though the school would have to be closed for the time being, but that would have caused a scattering of the pupils; many would not have attended school during the year. I determined to keep as many as possible. By moving a granary, 30 by 18 feet, for dining-room and kitchen, building a log building, 87 by 18 feet, for superintendent, industrial teacher, and sleeping-room for boys, roofing the cellar under burned building for laundry, using the new building above mentioned for girls and matron, and making use of an agency building, 44 by 18 feet, with folding door, two rooms for class-rooms, I was enabled to accommodate about 65 pupils the balance of the year, making an average attendance of 58.85 for ten months.

As per instruction dated April 6, 1888, I was authorized to submit plans for a new building, provided the Indians would set aside \$1,000 of their own money, which they readily assented to, and under date of May 12 I submitted plans and specifications for a new building to accommodate from 100 to 120 pupils; steam-heated; to cost \$8,884.86. The plans were referred back to me under date of July 3, suggesting certain changes, which were made, and returned to your office under date of July 13. The changes suggested improved the general plan. I hope authority for the construction of the above building will soon be granted, in order that it can be plastered before cold weather.

I endeavored by all means at my command to keep up the efficiency of the school. The farming was increased and made as efficient as possible, 12½ acres being added to it, by renting from a blind Indian who had a surplus, making 37 acres in all, and planted as follows:

	Acres.
Corn	24
Oats	4
Peas	½
Potatoes	4
Sorghum	1
Tomatoes and cabbage	½
Other vegetables	3½

Nine and one-half acres of the corn is the finest I have seen this season; the balance looking well. The tomatoes promise a very fine crop, estimated at 150 bushels. Should the estimate on tomatoes hold out I expect to sell 100 bushels to the canning factory at Niobrara, Nebr.

The boys got good training in farming and care of stock, and during the winter a regular detail of the larger boys was kept in the agency shops, blacksmith, carpenter, harness shop, and mill. I also had a shoe-shop for repairs at the school, in which all the shoes were kept repaired, being a great benefit to the school. The girls made fine progress during the year, both in the class-room and their industrial duties, receiving instructions in sewing, cutting, and fitting (making 1,495 new garments), mending, darning, crocheting (48 collars, 36 toboggans, and 50 yards of lace), cooking, dining-room work, laundry work, and dairy, sewing 264 pounds carpet rags and 160 previous year, from which 175 yards carpet were woven to be used for carpeting the girls' and boys' dormitories.

EXHIBIT TO CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF THE OHIO VALLEY AND CENTRAL STATES.

As per your request, letter dated June 14, 1888, inquiring as to the practicability of preparing an interesting exhibit from Santee Industrial School for above exposition, I had prepared and forwarded in July specimens of work by the pupils who had attended this school. It consisted of two board specimens of work in the carpenter and blacksmith shop, one wagon wheel, and four glass cases, filled with samples of class-room work, garments made by the girls, crocheting, collars and lace, toboggan worsted boot, specimens of laundrying, bread, and pastry. The four cases were made by the mechanics to form a part of the exhibit instead of purchasing them.

The exhibit was very creditable, the work being done in a very neat manner, proving beyond a doubt that the reservation Government boarding-school is not a failure. Much of the work would have done credit as the handiwork of skilled artisans.

PONCA DAY-SCHOOL,

located at Ponca Agency, Dak., has a small attendance, owing to the fact that the Poncas are living on farms and too remote for many of their children to attend school.

All within walking distance attended and advanced well for that grade of pupils, some of them not having attended school before.

A night-school is held during the winter months, which gives instruction to young men and larger boys, but no record is kept of them on the register as they do not attend during the day. The night-school is valuable to a class of Indians who would not attend a day-school in learning them the use of figures, to count, and in some cases to write their names.

Mr. Smith, the teacher, introduced repairing harness as an industry, devoting a couple of hours to it each day. The larger boys became very much interested in it, eagerly waiting their turn to work. Their interest in the school was stimulated, and many of the Poncas' harness were repaired without cost to them.

FLANDREAU DAY-SCHOOL.

located at Flandreau, Dak., reports an average attendance of $21\frac{1}{2}$ for ten months. Many of the pupils attending this school live from 10 to 15 miles distant, and could not attend the school without provision being made for their boarding near at hand. The board of fifteen pupils was paid from November 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, at a cost of \$340. These children were boarded with Indian families living near enough to the school for them to attend. The attendance has been very regular for a day-school, the pupils rarely absenting themselves without cause. They are a bright, intelligent class of pupils who learn rapidly. The total cost of maintaining the school, including teachers' salary, was \$1,431.41. The school building was repaired during the year. New shingles and doors, windows repaired, and building painted inside cost \$24.80.

The American Missionary Association is engaged in school and missionary work here. They have two churches at Santee, one at the agency, and one about 10 miles southwest, on Bazille Creek. They also pay Rev. John E. Smith, teacher at Ponca, Dak., \$200 per year for missionary work at that agency.

Their school (Santee Normal Training) has accommodations for 150 pupils, which is being enlarged by a building 66 by 26 feet for large boys. The industries connected with the school are farming, blacksmithing, carpentering, shoe-making, and painting. The shoe-shop is made the most practical in a pecuniary way, making and repairing all the shoes worn by the school. In the carpenter and blacksmith shop the intention is to give them training in these branches, omitting any pecuniary benefit they could be made to the school. The faculty of this school consists of a well-trained corps of white and native teachers, 22 in number.

This mission has a day school at Ponca Agency, Dak., "Upper Ponca day," which is taught a short time each year. I append report of Rev. A. L. Riggs, principal, herewith.

The Episcopalians are engaged in missionary and school work. Hope school, located at Springfield, Dak., under the direction of Bishop W. H. Hare, has comfortable accommodation for about 40 pupils, which is being enlarged by the use of another building. This school is doing good work, especially in the school-room. The pupils are carefully trained and kept under good discipline. The building and surroundings are kept neat and orderly. See report of Walter J. Wicks, principal, which I desire incorporated with this.

The missionary work at Santee Agency being under the immediate charge of Rev. Charles R. Stroh, a zealous and energetic worker, who is doing much to improve the spiritual and moral condition of these Indians. The mission has three churches at Santee and one at Flandreau. At Santee their churches are located—one $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the agency; one, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast; and one about 10 miles south on Howe Creek. The churches have orderly and respectful congregations, averaging about 120; at Flandreau Agency a native pastor is in charge. See report of Rev. Charles R. Stroh, herewith appended.

Respectfully submitted, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HILL,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.,
August 18, 1888.

MAJ. CHARLES HILL,
United States Indian Agent for Santee Indians:

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I can report to you that the church work among our Santee Indians is prospering in a very promising and gratifying manner. The services are well attended, and we have even found it necessary to enlarge one of our three chapels to accommodate all the regu

lar attendants. Religious earnestness is also manifested by an increased attendance of those who partake of the Holy Communion. Although I have only been in this work since last fall I can truly say that I am earnestly interested in it and enjoy it. The Arcadian simplicity of most of our people, and child-like confidence in the truths of the Christian religion and the reverence paid to the church and her ministers is very refreshing and encouraging to one who has seen so much of the indifference, skepticism, and irreverence that prevails in many of our American communities, and even so-called Christian congregations. I have also been much pleased to find that many of our Santee homes are neat and clean, and would put to shame many homes of civilized whites of all nations.

If the author of "The Land of the Pueblos," Mrs. Wallace, could see, or ever had taken the trouble to see, our missions among the various Sioux Indians, as well as the missions of other Christian bodies, she would not have written harsh and unjust criticisms upon the religious condition of our Indian people. The literary World's reviewer of her book justly says that "Mrs. Wallace does not know what she is talking about."

Whenever opportunity offers, either in public or private, I endeavor to convey to them, beside religious teaching, some practical instruction concerning their daily life and labors, and I have found them very willing to learn and grateful for such instruction. Many fully understand their need of all kinds of knowledge, and they quickly manifest their appreciation of the labor of those who take trouble to teach them.

We have three chapels and over 500 Indians of all ages on roll. The average attendance at the Holy Communion, i. e., of those who participate, is over 100. The rite of baptism was administered to 28 persons and the rite of confirmation to 52 persons during the past year.

I have also observed an increasing desire among the people to be married "in the church," instead of adhering to their old tribal form of marriage.

What our Christian missions and clergy now have to fear, to a great extent, is the evil influence of white settlers on the frontier, who, by their indifference to religion and irreverence to nearly everything religious, and also by their habits of drinking, profanity, and unfairness in business transactions, act as a neutralizing force to much of the work that is done by the church and her clergy for the civilization and Christianizing of these children of the wilderness.

I remain, dear sir, respectfully, yours,

CHAS. R. STROH.

Missionary in Charge of the Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church Among the Santee Indians.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL, SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL,
Santee Agency, Nebr., August 21, 1888.

CHARLES HILL, Esq.,

U. S. Indian Agent, Santee Agency, Nebr.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report to you concerning the condition and progress of our Normal Training School for the past year. To do this better I will call attention:

First, to our object. This is to make of our pupils self-helpful men and women, having the ability and ambition to help their own people. It is for this ultimate missionary end that the American Missionary Association maintains and conducts this school. But more particularly, we aim,

(1) To train them to have the best use of their bodies, and to bring their bodies into subjection to them. For this end we have all forms of manual labor, calisthenics, and military drill.

(2) To be able to think, to grasp the knowledge within their range understandingly. Parrot learning we deem worse than useless. That they may understand and know, and so be able to think, we believe in explaining things, when necessary, in their own language.

(3) To be able to give expression to their thoughts, to talk, to write, and this in two languages, English and their own, that they may go forth among their people walking on two legs. To this end we train them in talking, in composition, in translation from one language to the other, and in comparative grammar.

(4) To have a heart trained to all true sympathies. We endeavor to develop in them kindness to the whole living creation and courtesy one to another.

(5) To have a *conscience* governing all their acts under the eye of God. For this end we make them familiar with the Bible, and put all our discipline upon a moral basis, bringing everything back to conscience and having everything rest upon responsibility to God.

Second. *Definite progress* has been made in the character of the work of our pupils, both in industrial and school-room work. In the shops the product shows more thoughtfulness and care. There is smoother forging in the blacksmithing; more perfect joints in the carpenter work; more independence, too, the ability to lay out work for themselves and to work by a scale. This work also shows a large variety of lessons in the iron-work, hooks, bolts, clevises, foot-scrappers, ice-tongs, ox-chains, fire-shovels, horseshoes, wagon-wrenches, singletrees and neck-yokes ironed in wood-work, stools, tables, window-frames, window-sash, panel-work, wheelbarrows, book-cases, lathe-work, miniature bridges and stairs, in leather-work, stitching and pegging in shoe-making and shoe-mending and repairing of harness. The school makes and mends all its own shoes. Those who work any considerable time in the carpenter and blacksmith shops are ready to go out as assistants in those trades, and soon can become independent workers. The same discipline is going on in regard to the care of stock, the milking of cows, and in regard to all domestic employments of the girls. The great object of all this is to make them able to care for themselves when sent back to their own homes; and by their example to teach others how to work and live by their work. Yet after all, this is only a subordinate end; for life has no meaning except as it has an intelligent moral purpose.

We note similar progress in the school-room. English composition presents very good work, and this by the whole school except a very few. The language used is for the most part correct and idiomatic. It is freer from mistakes peculiar to Indian pupils, than is the case in schools where the help of the vernacular has not been had. Drawing is a branch in which our pupils have always worked with credit. We here mark now more patience, carefulness, and thought. The normal class is coming nearer to the idea of such a class, and its pupils are now capable of rendering good assistance as teachers from time to time. We have given a good deal of attention to history, United States history and Bible history. Classes in physics and book-keeping have done very well in the elementary lessons. The subject of alcohol and narcotics has had faithful presentation in the whole school, in connection with physiology and hygiene.

We have now entirely prohibited the use of tobacco in the school.

We have taken two new steps this year. (1) We have uniformed the boys and young men, and find great advantage from it in their better bearing and discipline. It has also been quite a help in their

military drill. (2) We have established a printing-office, with a cylinder press and good outfit of type. It is under the charge of an excellent superintendent, thoroughly trained in all branches of his art. Already the printer boys are showing proficiency in type-setting.

During the year we have had under our instruction 157 Indian pupils, all but 2 of these being boarding scholars; also 13 white day scholars.

We have given industrial training to the boys in the—

Blacksmith shop	37
Carpenter shop	33
Shoe shop	40
Farm	79
Printing-office	8

The girls in the various forms of domestic work, 74. So far as they are able to receive it, we trained each one in all the lines of work.

In the school-room we have given instruction in the following branches:

Arithmetic:	
Primary	52
Intermediate	75
Advanced	38
	<hr/>
	165
Book-keeping	9
Botany	20
Drawing	156
English composition	149
Geography	47
History, Bible	30
History, United States	29
Music, vocal	119
Music, instrumental	22
Physiology and hygiene	108
Physics, elementary	15
Reading, English	158
Writing	132

Thanking you and your associates at the agency for your unfailing interest in our work, I am,
Yours, respectfully,

ALFRED L. RIGGS,
Principal.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF HOPE SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, DAK.

During the past year the progress of the children at Hope School has been such as to give encouragement and satisfaction to those in charge.

(1) The attendance has been very good, only one child having been called home during school session; another, a boy who had been in school three years without going home, was allowed to go home two weeks before school closed in order to take advantage of an escort convenient at that time. The parents or friends of the children have given very little trouble, though a number of them have visited the school. They seem to have learned that it is wise to have their children constant in attendance at school, if possible.

(2) The health of the children has been very good. Out of the thirty-nine who have been on the roll, not one has had anything approaching a dangerous illness. The only cases causing any inconvenience to the scholars were those of three boys who were troubled with acrofulous sore eyes in the case of two, and scorbier in the third case. These cases received the attention of a physician, and two were entirely restored, the third going home at the end of the year very much better, though not entirely well. But there was no child confined to the bed during the year for a single day by sickness.

(3) The behavior and work of the children in the school-room has been very encouraging. They have readily complied with the regulations of the school, and have, with very few exceptions, required but little disciplining in this respect. Every child has been instructed in reading, writing, spelling, and numbers from youngest to oldest; also in singing. The more advanced pupils, as their abilities permitted, have been instructed in geography, history, and physiology, with special reference to the effect of alcohol and narcotics. Some of the pupils have also been instructed in drawing and music.

(4) Considering the extreme difficulty of abstaining from conversation in our native tongue, the children have done very well the past year, in observing the rule forbidding the use of Dakota. The progress of the children, therefore, in the English language has been very marked.

(5) In regard to industrial instruction, the effort has been made to provide for the future welfare of the children by teaching them such things as will be most needed in their respective spheres. The girls have done a large share of the house-work, the work-roll, on which every girl's name appears, being changed once a month, so that each girl has an opportunity to learn such work about the house as she is strong enough to undertake, sweeping, dusting, making beds, tidying up rooms, scrubbing floor, washing, starching, and ironing clothes, making dresses, aprons, etc., crocheting, darning, mending, making bread, pies, and cookies, preparing vegetables, etc., for the table, setting and caring for the table, dishes, etc. All these, besides making butter, planting flower-beds, and kitchen gardening, keep the girls pretty thoroughly employed when out of the school-room.

The boys are likewise kept employed at useful labor, and once a month their work is changed, so that they may become familiar with a variety of duties. As they are able, each is taught to use the hoe, the rake, spade, shovel, and pick-ax, also the use of the common tools used in carpentering, such as the saw, plane, square, hammer, and chisel, and the use of the ax in cutting and splitting wood. But two of our boys are large enough for the heavier kinds of farm work, and they have been instructed in the use of the cultivator, etc., also in handling horses and other stock.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HILL,
U. S. Indian Agent.

W. J. WICKS,
Principal.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY,
August 21, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter dated July 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs and workings at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

AGENCY.

This agency is comprised of two reservations, viz, Pyramid Lake and Walker River, both of which have been set apart from public domain by Executive order for the sole benefit of the Pah-Ute tribe of Indians, who are estimated to be 4,500 in all. The area of land, including two large lakes, Pyramid and Walker, thus set apart contain, as per survey, 640,815 acres, divided as follows: Pyramid Lake Reservation, 322,000 acres, and Walker River Reservation, 318,815 acres. Yet it is estimated that there is only about 5,000 acres of tillable land on both reserves, some 1,200 acres of which are occupied by whites, living on the bottom-lands on the Truckee River, for a distance of 8 miles down the river from the southern line of survey, or from the town of Wadsworth, Nev., which is situated within the exterior boundaries of the reservation.

Some of these people claim that they have a title from the State to the land they hold, while others claim their title by location prior to the Executive order setting apart this land from public domain for Indians. As a re-survey has been made within the year, no doubt, if it is approved, there will be some litigation involved before these people will consent to abandon their lands. Yet, outside of the town of Wadsworth, there has been but little improvements made, the lands having been used principally for pasturage, in raising hay, etc., with which to fatten cattle for the market and raising stock. I would here respectfully recommend that those people who have located and made homes upon these lands in good faith, should they be removed, be remunerated for the improvements they have made.

The town of Wadsworth should be cut off from the reservation and the money derived therefrom applied for the benefits of the Indians in purchasing cattle, sheep, or otherwise.

POPULATION.

The Indians residing on the two reservations, as shown by census recently taken, are as follows:

Walker River Reserve:

Males above eighteen years of age.....	129
Females above fourteen years of age	158
Number of school children between six and sixteen	108
Number of children below six years	36
Total	431

Pyramid Lake Reserve:

Males above eighteen years of age.....	140
Females above fourteen years of age	156
Number of school children between six and sixteen	96
Number of children below six years	62
Total	454

Making a grand total of 885 Indians on both reservations, leaving 3,615 Pah-Ute Indians who reside off of the reservations, and do not avail themselves of the benefits and advantages afforded them.

INDUSTRIES OF THE PAH-UTES.

The Pah-Ute Indians of this agency are, as a rule, a hard-working, industrious set of people, ever on the alert to make an honest dollar when the opportunity presents itself. Their principal industries are farming, ditching, cutting wood, and fishing. The fishing season lasts from October 1 until about the middle of April. It is estimated

that the Indians caught and sold 60,000 pounds of fish last season, from which they realized \$3,600. They were paid by the Government \$325.50 cash for irregular labor, and put in about 3,500 days' work on dam, ditch, roads, chopping wood, etc., for rations. They have also hauled this year from Wadsworth, Nev., to Nevada Agency, from Wadsworth, Nev., to Walker River Reserve, and from Nevada Agency to Walker River Reserve, 208,677 pounds of various kinds of supplies, and the amount of cash earned by them by such freighting was \$1,254.99, and received credit on their wagons for \$15.80.

INDIAN STOCK.

The only stock of any consequence owned by Indians on Pyramid Lake Reserve is horses, for which they still have a great native pride and love, while at Walker River Reserve the Indians own about 100 head of cattle in addition to their horses. On both reservations about 450 chickens are owned by them. The Indians have had two or three opportunities to sell their ponies in lots at the nominal price of \$7, \$8, and \$10 per head, but none of them would part with these ponies at this low figure. I encouraged the sale of these horses, and urged and advised them to sell and replace their ponies with cattle, but all to no avail.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There are two schools at this agency supported by the Government, one a day-school at Walker River Reserve where there is one school-house calculated to accommodate 24 pupils. The other is a boarding-school at this Pyramid Reservation, with a school-house intended to accommodate 48 pupils; there is also a small school-house here which is utilized as a sewing-room for the girls, affording us more room in the main building.

INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.

The boys under the guidance and supervision of the industrial teacher have raised a fair crop of cucumbers, tomatoes, corn, and other vegetables, besides melons, pumpkins, cabbage, beets, carrots, onions, and potatoes. You will get a correct idea of the quantities raised from the statistical statement accompanying my report.

I appointed during the year two school-boys as apprentices, one to the blacksmith and the other to the carpenter. Both are pleased with their occupations and are learning their respective trades very fast.

The boarding-school girls under the supervision of the matron and seamstress have made good progress in learning the duties incident to house keeping, cooking, cleaning, etc.; and take an appreciative interest in learning to sew both by hand and on the machine. During the past year there have been manufactured in the school sewing-room 103 dresses, 24 sheets, 90 shirts, 31 bed-ticks, 33 towels, 18 suits, 132 skirts, 20 aprons, 116 chemises, 20 pillow-cases, 7 window curtains, and 25 pants; and the following articles manufactured at Walker River day school: 28 dresses, 19 suits, 29 chemises, 34 skirts, making a total of 729 articles manufactured at both schools.

PYRAMID LAKE BOARDING-HOUSE.

The pupils at this school averaged 51.6 in attendance for the ten months school was in session during the fiscal year, and during that time have advanced very rapidly in their studies, which consisted of hygiene, geography, arithmetic, reading, writing, drawing, vocal and instrumental music. Many of them have excellent voices and pick up and carry a tune readily, and as there are several boys who play on the organ, one is always called upon to play an accompaniment while the balance sing.

Finding that more can be accomplished with these children by treating them kindly than by attempting to drive them, we have adopted the policy of humoring and affording them pleasures and amusements when circumstances would admit of it.

AMUSEMENTS AND PLEASURES.

A few days before Christmas we took up a collection from the whites at this reservation to purchase presents and toys with which to adorn a Christmas tree, and by this means we raised \$26. This amount, however, being insufficient, and the pupils having raised a surplus of potatoes for the year in the school garden, I told the Indian farmers that for every dollar they would subscribe for the tree I would issue them 50 pounds, or one bushel of potatoes for planting when the time came to use them. The Indians favored the arrangement, and by this means we raised \$32 more, making a total of \$58, being \$8 more than we called for. The potatoes were issued as per agree-

ment and planted, and the contributors are now reaping the benefit of their investment. The ladies selected from catalogues what articles they thought would suit the children best for the money and placed them on a beautiful tree in the school-room, all the presents being properly labeled. At night the room was well lighted, and when the children were allowed to enter I never saw such an astonished and pleased lot of human beings together in my life. The room was filled to its utmost capacity with parents and friends of the pupils, while a large number of Indians had to content themselves standing on the outside and looking through the windows, owing to the lack of space to accommodate them in the school-room. After singing a few hymns appropriate to the occasion the presents were distributed by "Santa Claus," as usual, personated by Eli A. Hirshfield, formerly agency clerk, each child coming forward when his name was called. It was, indeed, a happy evening for the children, as well as the Indians and whites who witnessed the pleasure and enjoyment on that occasion, as we had plenty of candies, nuts, apples, etc., for all hands. After reciting the Lord's Prayer and singing the Doxology, the happy throng dispersed.

Washington's birthday, Arbor Day, and Memorial Day were each celebrated in an appropriate manner. Again, on June 3, the teacher, industrial teacher and agent took the Indian girls to Mud Lake, 7 miles distant, where we had a good dinner on the shores of the lake, plenty of boats and good fishing. "We all had a very pleasant day, and on our way home, the girls after talking among themselves for awhile, one of them rose and said, "Mr. Agent, we girls all want to thank you for the good time we have to-day." I was much pleased at this unexpected courtesy and gratitude expressed as it was by them, and remarked that we might have a good time again soon.

They did not forget my remark, as they had a talk, and a few days afterwards five of them waited on me and asked me if I would not please give the whole school another picnic before school closed for vacation. I promised them I would, and accordingly I visited Wadsworth and purchased a good supply of fruits, candies, cakes, etc., and selected Sunday, June 24, as the day. At 5 o'clock a. m. sixty scholars had eaten their breakfast and loaded five teams with supplies, ready for a start to Mud Lake, where we arrived at 7 o'clock a. m. All the employes accompanied the children excepting the carpenter and blacksmith, who remained to look after the buildings, property, and farm. By noon there were as many Indian women and men on the grounds as there were school children. We had dinner and lunch, plenty of boats to ride in, and good fishing, and indeed it was a gala day for all who participated on that occasion. All arrived home at 8.30 o'clock without accident.

SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS.

That the efforts of the management of this school have been crowned with success is without question, and all the employes connected with the school are deserving of and merit the approbation of those interested in the civilization of the Indian, and the credit of the service.

The following constitute my present force of school employes with salaries attached thereto :

Name.	Position.	Salary.
Helen M. Gibson.....	Principal teacher and superintendent	\$720
Julia H. Doane.....	Teacher	600
Sarah Dimlope.....	Matron	540
Angeline Ayer.....	Seamstress	480
James A. Gregory.....	Industrial teacher.....	600
Ann Green, Indian.....	Cook	360
Sarah Natches, Indian.....	Laundress	360

WALKER RIVER DAY-SCHOOL.

This school has had a daily average attendance of 33 pupils for the ten months it was in session. Reports of advancements of scholars is very encouraging, but as I have not visited the school but twice during the year I cannot give much account of it from personal observation. On my last visit there, however, Mrs. Genty, teacher, had them spell, read, and write for me, all of which they accomplished exceedingly well. How she has managed to do so well with the children at a day-school is more than I can tell, as I have had little faith in Indian schools where the children go home to their Wic-ca-ups every night to sleep; yet it is one stepping stone toward civilization.

POLICE.

The police force at this agency consists of one captain, one sergeant, and nine privates. The captain and six privates belong to Pyramid Lake Reserve, and the sergeant and three privates are stationed at Walker River Reserve. These are prompt, reliable, efficient, and sober men. Captain Dave Numana, the captain of the force, especially deserves credit for the temperate, brave, honorable, and zealous manner in which he has acted on all occasions where his services were required. The force on a whole gives me perfect satisfaction. Owing to the quiet and peaceful dispositions of the Indians at this agency, the police have little to give them trouble, and their police duties are correspondingly light. Their presence has a beneficial influence upon the unruly and law-breaking Indian, and I consider this police system conducive to best interest of the service and welfare of the Indian.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

There have been six criminal cases brought before this court during the year, viz: for drinking whisky, three; for wife whipping, one; willfully killing a horse, one; murder, one. The three were convicted for drinking intoxicating beverages and sentenced for thirty days' imprisonment each in the guard-house; one for wife-whipping convicted and sentenced to five days' imprisonment and broke away from policemen after receiving sentence, was recaptured and sentence doubled by agent; one for willfully killing a horse, with a pitchfork, which had broken into his hay-yard and was eating his hay. The horse had done this before, and the Indian who owned the horse had been notified to keep him away. No evidence except the acknowledgment of the defendant, who was found guilty and sentenced one hour to prison and fined \$15, the value of the horse; refusing to pay the fine, he was remanded to jail for seven and one-half days. After remaining in prison three days, he was allowed to compromise the matter, and relieved by giving the plaintiff another horse.

The other and last case before this court was for murder. On the 11th of June, Willie Dunn stabbed Charlie Winnemucca, a fellow Indian, with a pocket knife, in the neck, killing him instantly. He was arrested and brought in by the police and lodged in jail. That night the Indians assembled at the camp where the deceased was killed, some 2 miles from the agency buildings, and sang all night over the remains. Next morning about 9 o'clock I was informed by a school boy, relative of the deceased, that the Indians in council had decided to bury the murdered man in the school burying-ground, and that they would stop at the jail on their way and kill the murderer before they had buried his victim. This timely information gave me an opportunity to prepare the employés and police for the protection of the prisoner. An hour afterwards the funeral procession arrived, with several wagons loaded with women mourners, Indians on foot and horseback. When they halted at the office, directly opposite the jail where the prisoner was incarcerated, they were told that they could not kill the prisoner until he was tried and found guilty by the court of Indian offenses, and that I would convene the court that afternoon. With this assurance they moved on and buried the deceased, but decided at the grave to kill the prisoner on their return. I was duly informed of their intentions and designs, and we were better organized to receive them on their return than before. Finding that they would have trouble if they undertook to kill the prisoner, after some talk among themselves they dispersed, concluding to await the action of the court, which convened at 3.30 p. m., C. W. Jones, jr., acting as clerk. All the witnesses to the killing were summoned and gave in their evidence, the prisoner being allowed to ask any questions he desired after the prosecution had closed. The prisoner did not wish any witnesses to be summoned in his behalf and was therefore allowed to make his statement under oath, which he did without the aid of an interpreter, as he spoke and understood English quite well. He then proceeded to give his statement in a cool, positive, and clear manner, which I had interpreted back to the judges. His own statement was sufficient to convict him before any competent jury, as he had premeditated the act several weeks before it was committed. He had no cause for committing the crime except that his victim had on several occasions called him "Tallie," and he being short in stature concluded he was making fun of him. They had married sisters. The court, after due deliberation, found him guilty of murder in the first degree, and wanted him hanged immediately.

It being Tuesday, I told them that they could not hang him until Friday, by which time I would hear from the Indian Office at Washington, and had no doubt but that their verdict would be confirmed. I then put a guard over the prisoner and dispatched C. W. Jones, jr., clerk, to Wadsworth, Nev., with a telegram to the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, giving a detailed account of the proceedings, and in reply thereto was instructed by him not to permit the Indians to hang the prisoner under

any circumstances, but to turn the prisoner over to the United States marshal, and to call on the military if I deemed it necessary.

Following these instructions I telegraphed the United States marshal, who arrived here, with deputy, on Thursday afternoon. I then sent for the brothers and other relatives of the deceased, and a few of the leading Indians, and read them the instructions of the honorable Commissioner, after which they concluded to allow the marshal to take him without offering any resistance. The marshal lodged the prisoner safely in jail at Carson, Nev., and after a hearing before a United States commissioner he was held to answer before the United States grand jury on a charge of murder.

Afterwards the Indians made threats to kill Capt. Dave Numana, as he was an uncle of the murderer, and he (Dunn) was too small a man to amend the death of Charlie Winnemucca. I ascertained that this was true, and I thereupon armed the police and ordered them to arrest any one they heard making these threats and place them in jail, and that I would recommend that they be sent to Fort Alcatraz for the remainder of their days. I have heard nothing more of such talk since.

I have no doubt but what the establishment and existence of this court of Indian offenses prevented much bloodshed and loss of life on this occasion, and probably saved the loss of property sufficient to pay the court salaries for forty years to come.

Farmer Genty, in charge of Walker River Reserve, reports that there were three cases of drunkenness, all of which were punished by the police by tying them to trees for twenty-four hours, as they have no jail at that reservation.

AGENCY BUILDING.

The agency buildings have been kept in constant repair by the carpenter, and are in good condition at present

GOVERNMENT STOCK.

The stock is all in fair condition considering the amount of work they have to do.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Inasmuch as my term of office has expired and my successor has been appointed, and I am about to retire from the service without any expectation of ever entering it again, I, for the welfare of the Indians, in whom I feel a deep concern and interest, for the benefit of the service in which I have been engaged four years, and especially for the convenience of Indian agents, respectfully and earnestly recommend that the agents be given more latitude to carry on their workings, and where there is harvesting and irrigating to be done by Indians for cash, that authorities and funds be furnished them as early in each quarter as possible, as an Indian can not work without food, and where rations are not issued for labor, funds should be furnished agents with which to pay Indian laborers every week at least, if not every night.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion please accept my thanks for the many courtesies and each and every kindness and favor shown me during my four years of service

Very respectfully,

W. D. C. GIBSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEVADA,
September 1, 1888.

SIR: In accordance with recent instructions from the Department, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency, with accompanying statistics, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

POPULATION.

As shown by the census, the number of Indians on this reservation has somewhat increased since my last report was rendered. The population now is as follows: Shoshones, 335; Pintes, 140; total, 475; a gain over last year of 64.

LAND.

A marked feature of progress among these Indians is an increased desire on their part to have their lands segregated in allotments. The unallotted land is a source of great perplexity to me, and of dispute and contention among them. They are, without exception, so far as I can ascertain, anxious to have their lands allotted to them under the severalty act, and have frequently requested me to urge the Government to take some action in the matter. If this policy is carried out I think they will eventually become self-supporting; but, for fear of "solving the Indian problem," I desist.

AGRICULTURE.

There are between 10,000 and 12,000 acres of land on this reservation which can be put under cultivation, but owing to the misfortune that a number of Indians met with last year in having their crops almost totally destroyed by ground-squirrels many became discouraged and could not be induced to seed their lands in grain this spring. Had it not been for this I think a large portion of the arable land on the reservation would have been made to yield a large return. By the timely and judicious use of strychnine during the season just past I succeeded in killing large numbers of the squirrels, saving about two-thirds of the Government and Indian crops, which would otherwise have been almost wholly lost. I am in hopes that the benefit derived from the use of the poison will stimulate the Indians to engaged more extensively in farming next year. It is impossible at this time to estimate with any degree of certainty the quantity of grain that will be produced on the reservation this season, but I will state that the crop is reasonably fair.

Before leaving this subject I am impelled to testify to the remarkable efficiency of the Indian farmer now in my employ. His indefatigable zeal and energy have surpassed anything I ever before witnessed, and were all Indians to follow his creditable example there would be no necessity for Indian agents.

POLYGAMY.

When I assumed charge of this agency I found plural marriages very common among the Indians. They believed in it, and practiced it without fear of molestation. I have succeeded, to a certain extent, in putting a stop to this vile custom, and trust that by properly handling the matter it will soon disappear altogether. The more advanced among them do not sanction the practice.

GAMBLING.

This vice exists here to an alarming extent, and I find it an utter impossibility to suppress it. They will undoubtedly persist in the habit so long as the Government continues to support them. Gambling has more of a tendency than any other vice to which they are addicted to retard their progress, and I believe if it could once be broken up they would make much greater advancement in the direction of civilization. I am pleased to state that there are a few honorable exceptions among them, nearly all of whom are highly prosperous, and I am of the opinion that where such cases are found they should be given every aid and encouragement.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Indians have built for themselves during the year five comfortable log cabins and two frame houses, the Government furnishing the lumber, shingles, windows, etc., at Elko, Nev., from which place those desiring to make such improvements were required to haul it. These houses were erected, for the most part, with Indian labor, under the supervision of the blacksmith, and in some instances without any assistance whatever from that employe.

In addition to this, they have constructed 1,280 rods of wire fence, involving the cutting, hauling, and setting of 2,560 posts. This represents a vast amount of labor, and, considering the difficulties to be encountered in procuring timber of any kind on this reservation, is withal very gratifying and encouraging.

Under this head I will state that I have had the old store-room repaired and quite an extensive addition made to it, which now gives me sufficient space for the annuity goods and supplies that will soon be coming in. I have also had a large shed erected for the protection of farming implements, and the boiler and engine at the flour-mill have been put in thorough repair at a trifling expense.

Our mill is now in condition to turn out as fine a grade of flour as can be found in the State, though for several years prior to my arrival here it was operated without

the assistance of the smutter, which I find one of the most important parts of the whole machinery. For some reason or other it was not utilized, and since bringing it into service there have been no more complaints from the Indians as to the poor quality of the flour furnished them.

A good corral has been built at the agency and two windlasses and a chute put into it, whereby the slaughtering of beef has been greatly facilitated. Heretofore the cattle were roped at random, and their existence brought to a sudden termination by coming into contact with the butt end of an axe. Now they can be killed, quartered, and issued in a very short space of time, and moreover the Indians consider this mode of butchering far more civilized than the old style. This improvement was made without any expense whatever to the Government.

For an expenditure of something less than \$100 I have caused a dam to be put in the river, above the agency, and a ditch to be constructed of more than a mile in extent. The labor employed was exclusively Indian, and the work was performed in a most satisfactory manner. This ditch enables me to irrigate about 300 acres of land that formerly yielded absolutely nothing. It can now be made to produce almost anything, and is a source of considerable profit to those who are fortunate enough to own ranches along its course.

EDUCATION.

Considering this one of the most important features of an agent's work, I may be excused for dealing with it at some length. I am highly gratified to report the flourishing condition of affairs that existed in the day-school at the close of the fiscal year just past. From an average attendance of 35 pupils in the corresponding month of 1887, it has now increased to 53, and the number can be made to grow much larger if the suggestions which I have repeatedly made in regard to establishing a boarding-school on the reservation ever engage the favorable consideration of the proper authorities in Washington. The present school-room affords seating capacity for about forty pupils, those over this number being crowded into it, as the dimensions of the room are only 28 by 16 feet.

There is also a decided lack of school material on hand, although a requisition for such supplies was submitted to the Indian Office early in May. To send third and fourth readers for the use of children who understand hardly a word of English is like "casting pearls before swine." What they need are more maps, charts, works on object-teaching, and things of that sort; for, by learning the names of different objects thus presented to them, they rapidly manage to master our language, without which knowledge all other teaching amounts to naught.

I find a universal desire on the part of the older Indians here to have their children educated, and one instance is on record where a mother actually conducted her child into the school-room at the point of a rod. Such things are very encouraging to those interested in the advancement of Indian civilization, and in my opinion every incentive should be given them to place the coming generation upon a higher plane of moral and intellectual enlightenment. The pupils have been remarkably regular in their attendance during the past year, and have shown a uniform spirit of obedience, industry, and willingness to be taught.

Outside of the school-room the boys have been instructed in farm work, gardening, and such other industrial pursuits as the facilities of the agency will permit. The girls are required to assist in the kitchen work, and in the event of a boarding-school being established here at an early day I hope to be able to secure the services of a matron and seamstress who can instruct the girls in their different departments.

Owing to the exhaustion in the store-room of certain sustenance supplies, I was compelled to close the school at the end of July, but it will be re-opened on September 1.

POLICE.

The police are as efficient as can reasonably be expected, and never fail to respond when called upon.

SANITARY.

I respectfully call attention to the accompanying report of J. J. Robertson, agency physician, with the request that it be embodied in my statement of affairs at this agency.

CONCLUSION.

The year has passed with the usual monotony incident to a life of this kind, though every day brings with it its cares and responsibilities, and the agent who personally supervises the work of his agency will find that "from the rising up of the sun until the going down of the same" his time will be fully occupied. I am much gratified

with the advancement made during the past year, and trust that the experience gained will enable me to make still greater progress in the year upon which we are now entering.

Allow me to return thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy which have been extended to me by the Department in my official duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SCOTT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO AGENCY, N. Mex.,

August 15, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report as agent for the Mescalero Apaches.

There are, according to a census taken in June last by the agency physician and interpreter, 431 Indians on this reservation. Of these 183 are males and 248 females. This census shows a slight decrease from that of last year. There are only 69 children within the school age, and about one-fifth of these, from disease or deformity, are unfit for school. The disparity in number between males and females is accounted for in that many more men than women have been killed while raiding and in drunken brawls.

These people continue to be what are known as "blanket Indians." The men all wear civilized clothing in part, that is, they wear shirts and vests, but still adhere to the blanket, breech-clout and leggings. The women wear a kind of blouse made of calico or gingham, and a short skirt of the same material. They have no head covering except their blankets, which they sometimes use as Mexican women do their serapes.

Some improvement has been made this year in the matter of farming. The Indians have worked better and hired less help than heretofore. The present prospect is good for a yield of about 75 bushels of grain to each able-bodied man. The yield of potatoes and pumpkins will exceed that of any former year. I estimate that the result of their labor furnishes 25 per cent. of their subsistence.

The proportion would be twice as great if ordinary thrift and economy were observed. These are virtues, however, that precept and example, and even hardship and want, have failed thus far to teach these Indians. Their farm products and other earnings would go largely toward sustaining them if they could be prevailed upon to make a prudent use of them, but in most cases this can not be done. The supply of grain required to feed the agency teams is purchased of them, but the money paid is too often gambled away, or spent for gewgaws or other useless things.

Several new farms have been fenced, broken, and planted, and preparations made to build houses. A few houses have been completed. The logs were cut and hauled by the Indians, but the rest of the work was done by the employés. An effort was made last winter by settlers to have a large part of the reservation thrown open to settlement. The Indians are steadfastly opposed to this, and, becoming alarmed, were informed by me that if they wished to retain their land they should begin at once to open farms and build houses at all the good springs on the reservation. This they began to do, and some settlements were made. As yet none of them have deserted their tents to take up their abode in houses, but promise to do so when the cold season comes.

The police force at this agency during the year past has consisted of 2 officers and 20 privates, but believing that a smaller force can be made quite as efficient, I have asked for only 12 for the present fiscal year. They have done good service in herding beef cattle, driving intruding stock from the reservation, patrolling the camps, etc., and have well earned the pittance paid them.

The cattle of the Indians do not increase much, owing chiefly to the fact that a large percentage of the calves are eaten. They do not often kill a cow, as such a thing is not so easily concealed as the killing of calves. Some, however, are taking good care of their little herds, and I notice that some of them are milking them, a thing never known of them until recently. Several have small flocks of goats and sheep, of which they are taking good care. Their horses are improving both in quality and numbers, and an unusual number of them have been broken to the wagon and plow this year.

I am sorry to be unable to report much abatement in the vice of drunkenness among the Indians. A whisky shop was opened last fall upon the line of the reservation, which for a time gave me considerable trouble, but through the efficiency of two policemen, who were employed as detectives, I succeeded in procuring an indictment against the whisky-seller, and the saloon was closed soon afterward. The most of the drunkenness, however, has arisen from drinking *tiwin*, which the Indians make themselves. The police, under the direction of the chief of scouts, have destroyed large quantities of this liquor and punished those manufacturing it. But it is utterly impossible to secure the hearty co-operation of the principal men in suppressing its manufacture; and even the police, through their fondness for it and their reluctance to arouse the ill-will of their people, often fail to destroy it when discovered or to report its existence to the agent.

In March last a fatal affray occurred in one of the camps on account of a *tiwin* brawl. It happened in this way: A short time previous Zacate, a man who was troublesome as a maker and drinker of *tiwin*, had had his camp raided by the police and his drink and utensils destroyed. On this occasion two policemen, who were on herd in the vicinity, hearing a row in the camp at night, went to see what the trouble was. Zacate and his son Tomas, seeing the policemen approach, attacked them and stabbed one of them fatally. The other policeman then shot Tomas, inflicting a mortal wound. Zacate, seeing his son shot down, became wild with fury, and, procuring a Winchester rifle, declared his purpose to kill the surviving policeman and the entire camp. Every one ran for life, but two women and a child were shot before they could escape. The murderer then fled into the mountains and eluded pursuit for a week, when he was trailed down and captured by a posse of Indians. They were restrained from killing him only by a promise from me to pay them a reward for delivering him alive. He is now in jail at Las Cruces, N. Mex. In July another murder grew out of this bloody affair. The mother-in-law of one of the men killed was stabbed to death by the mother of the other. They had been drinking. Both these Indians will be tried at the October term of the Federal court. In the past they have been allowed to compound crimes of this kind among themselves, and a few ponies have been considered a fair equivalent for a human life. No Mescalero Indian has ever been punished by law for taking the life of another.

Last year several horses were stolen from the Indians by Mexicans and taken into Mexico. The stock were found near Paso del Norte, and after long delay and much trouble recovered for the Indians. The thieves were also captured and indicted, but could not be convicted, as witnesses from Mexico could not be induced to come into the United States to testify.

In the matter of education very satisfactory progress is being made. At least three-fourths of the eligible children on the reservation are in school, and the number will be increased as soon as additional accommodations can be provided, which will be before winter, as the employes are now engaged in the construction of the buildings. There are 35 pupils—all that can be accommodated—in the agency boarding-school, beside a few in the Santa Fé and Albuquerque schools. Several others will be sent to Albuquerque in the fall, and the number in the agency school increased to about 45. Then, I believe, every child on the reservation who is a proper subject to educate will be in school.

The industrial training of the children, which I regard as of greater importance than book education, has been carefully looked after. The school farm has been greatly increased in size. I estimate that there will be made this year 125 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats, 250 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of potatoes, and 10 tons of hay, besides a sufficient supply of vegetables for the fall and winter use of the school. Over 70,000 pounds of vegetables were produced by the school last year—much more than could be consumed or sold. A brief report of the superintendent and principal teacher is appended.

In the way of missionary work there have been regular monthly services held in the boarding-school building by a minister of the Methodist Church. We have also had sermons in Spanish, all of which the Indians are invited to hear. The superstitions of barbarism, however, still hold unbroken sway over these people.

The court of Indian offenses has not been regularly organized during the past year, though, at my request, some differences have been adjusted among the Indians by former judges, and it is proposed to re-establish the court at an early day. Competent persons dislike to serve as judges without compensation, as matters of a delicate nature have often to be decided. I believe that when the judges are paid a small salary for their services these courts will become much more effective for good than they have been hitherto.

The agency buildings are in a fair state of repair. There is need of more quarters for employes, otherwise the agency is well supplied with houses. In November last the blacksmith-shop and its contents were burned. The fire occurred at night, and was undoubtedly accidental. A new and much better shop was erected at once by

the employes, at no cost to the Government, except for windows and doors. No other agency buildings have been erected since my last annual report was written.

The Indians began last fall to do the freighting of the agency supplies from Las Cruces, a distance of 100 miles. They hauled 91,453 pounds, earning \$720.18, but owing to the fact that the transportation contracts provided for the delivery of most of the freight at the agency instead of Las Cruces, they were poorly paid by the forwarding agents. The contractors received an average of over \$1 per hundred from the Government for the hauling, while the Indians did the work for barely 70 cents, and were paid in merchandise at that. All contracts for transportation should provide for the delivery of goods at Las Cruces, so that the Indians can do the work and not have to divide their earnings with the contractors. Every opportunity possible should be made for them to earn money by honest hard work. It is the best civilizer in the world.

The report of the agency physician upon the sanitary condition of the Indians is as follows:

The general health of the Indians, both in the camps and school, has been excellent, and the same is true of the white employes and their families at the agency. I note with regret one death in the school from tubercular disease, the first death that has ever occurred in the school from any disease whatever. The remarkable healthfulness of this locality would warrant the Government in making an appropriation for a large Indian school, in which the children from less favored reservations might be educated.

It is a great pleasure to be able to report that the entire population of the reservation has been free from any of the severe contagious diseases, such as small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or measles. But it is even more pleasant to note that not a single case of syphilis in any of its stages has been seen or treated; and that the more distressing forms of scrofula—hip-joint disease and Potts's disease of the spine—have been entirely unknown, so far as new cases are concerned. These Indians have undoubtedly learned that scrofula, in its incipient stages, is in considerable degree amenable to treatment, and they have cheerfully and readily brought in such cases to be treated.

Some slight advancement has been made in the wearing of civilized clothing, and apparently some approach towards decency, in respect for the institution of marriage; but there is great room for improvement. A very favorable sign of progress is the scattering of the Indians all over the reservation, the bands breaking up into little groups of a few families, and occupying nearly all of the available water. More advancement in this direction has been made in the past year than ever before. It points towards land in severalty, decency, independence, and civilization, and can not fail to have a good effect in the direction of sanitation. During the past winter a large number of Indians were vaccinated, but owing to some fault in the virus no results were obtained. However, nearly all of the Indians, except those under three years of age, have been successfully vaccinated, some of them twice. In conclusion it may be truly said that to any one intimately acquainted with these Indians in all their filth and squalor, their improvement in matters belonging to my work has been such as to give courage and hope for the future, but there is still a great deal to be desired.

Respectfully submitted.

HOWARD THOMPSON,
Agency Physician.

In conclusion, I will say that the condition of these Indians is better than ever before. They have done more labor, made better crops, built more houses, earned more money, and deported themselves better than in any previous year. But they are far from civilization yet. Their progress is, of necessity, slow, and can never amount to a great deal, so far as adult camp Indians are concerned. I believe, though, that by continuing an aggressive policy of civilization—peaceably compelling them out of the ways of barbarism—and by a gradual withdrawal of Government support, those able to work may be made self-sustaining in the course of a few years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FLETCHER J. COWART,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL.

MESCALERO BOARDING-SCHOOL, NEW MEXICO.

July 1, 1888.

SIR: I herewith submit the annual report of the school in my care for the year ending June 30, 1888. During the past year there have been 35 pupils in regular attendance. With the exception of one who died, the school has averaged the whole number of pupils enrolled. The vacancy caused by the death of the one referred to was immediately filled by another from camp. Allowing for the disadvantages under which we have labored, I think the pupils have made fair progress. The school-room is too small to well accommodate the number in attendance, and a portion of the boys' dormitory is scarcely any improvement on the wigwams formerly occupied by them, either for health or comfort.

Four boys have been serving apprenticeships, two at blacksmithing, one at carpentry, and one at shoe and harness making. All of these have made satisfactory progress, except the last, who has not had sufficient employment to learn much about his trade.

All of the male pupils have had some training in farming. There are 42 acres in the school farm, all of which is in cultivation. Most of this is planted in corn, wheat, and oats, the remainder in potatoes and vegetables. The corn and oat crops promise to make a good yield. The wheat is not so promising, which is due to blight and insufficiency of water for its irrigation. The prospect for

vegetables is the poorest we have ever had. The plants have been infested with destructive insects since they came up. Every precaution is being taken against the ravages of these insects, but seemingly without avail. The cultivation of the farm and garden is done by the school boys in charge of the industrial teacher. The boys show no lack of energy or aptitude in the use of farm tools, but it requires constant vigilance to make them perform their work properly.

The girls in charge of the matron are taught nearly all kinds of domestic work which their ages will permit. Their work consists mostly in making and mending of garments for the school children, house-keeping, and some kitchen-work. Their advancement is as good as could be expected.

All the male pupils that are large enough are taught the management and care of horses and cattle. The school herd now numbers 35 head. In December, 1885, there were only 13. There are now 12 cows being milked, which furnish a plentiful supply of butter and milk. The milking and butter-making are done by pupils regularly detailed for this purpose.

Five hundred pounds of butter were made during the year.

The health of the pupils has been excellent. Only one died during the year; this was a little girl of a very weak constitution. No other deaths have occurred in this school for three years.

The deportment of the pupils has been much better than in the year previous. They seem more disposed to do their duties and to take more interest in their studies. I seldom have to punish any one for disobedience, although it is necessary to keep some of them constantly impressed that they will be promptly dealt with for any violations of rules. We have tried to imbue them with a love of knowledge, to disgust them with the customs of their parents, and to teach them to regard civilized life more favorably.

I find that their progress in learning to speak the English language does not compare with that made in other studies. I am now enforcing such rules as will cause them to make more improvement in speaking English than heretofore.

One of the most difficult things we have to teach them is economy. They seem to value nothing, except for its temporary use. They have to be kept under very stringent rules to make them take care of their clothing. With the small supply allowed by the Government it is impossible to keep them as neatly attired as they should be, notwithstanding the most rigid requirements have been adopted to compel a regard for their clothing and personal appearance.

Very respectfully,

W. C. SANDERS,
Superintendent and principal teacher.

FLETCHER J. COWART,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY, N. MEX.,
September 1, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency, as follows:

CENSUS.

Owing to the nomadic habits of the Navajo Indians and their constant moving about, with their herds and flocks, over a vast territory, it is absolutely impossible to obtain a correct census under the present provisions provided by law for such a duty. Yet, from a careful estimate made by inquiry of the various heads of families or bands of relationship, as near as can be ascertained, both on and off the reservation, the population may be safely put down at 18,000, of which there are—

Males, over eighteen years of age.....	6,520
Females, over fourteen years of age.....	4,875
Number of school children between six and sixteen.....	5,000
Increase since last census.....	162

SANITARY CONDITION.

As a general rule the tribe is healthy and rugged, with a moderate annual increase. During the last year they have been free from disease of an epidemic character. They may be considered moderately cleanly in their habits. It is a practice among them to take a hot-air bath about once a week. This is done by means of a little house of circular form about 6 feet in diameter, built by sticks and mud, very low, with an opening large enough for a person to crawl in and out. They place stones upon the bottom, which are heated by a wood fire as an oven. At a proper temperature they go in, close the door and remaining from ten to twenty minutes, then emerge therefrom dripping with perspiration, throw themselves on the ground, covering their body with sand, then plunge into cold water, rubbing themselves dry. This bath is also resorted to in cases of rheumatism and other chronic diseases as a part of the system of practice advised by the Indian doctors.

There seems to be a growing disposition on the part of many of the Indians to receive medical treatment from the agency physician in preference to their own medicine man, often coming 100 miles to the agency for such treatment. In support of this the agency physician, in his sanitary report of June, says:

Judging from the frequent numbers of calls I have in the same bands or families, besides coming from a great distance, I am led to believe that the Navajoes are seeing the folly of the native manner

of treating the sick and are more than anxious to receive rational treatment in serious cases. Many of the old and infirm persons, and those suffering with chronic complaints, express a desire that I should treat them, but owing to the great distance they live from the agency are unable to come regularly for medicine. They frequently say if I could furnish them a place to stay and something to eat they would remain for treatment, a thing I can not do unless there were hospital accommodations.

During the year the agency physician has treated 867 persons.

STOCK.

Like the white citizens of New Mexico and Arizona, the principal pursuit of the Navajo is stock-raising. On a careful estimate, as near as can be ascertained, they own in kind and number as follows:

Horses and ponies.....	245,000
Mules.....	300
Cattle.....	3,500
Sheep.....	800,000
Goats.....	300,000
Burros.....	500

Some of the Indians under the advice of the agent are exchanging their horses for cattle, making an increase of cattle over that of last year.

The wool clip amounted to 1,200,000 pounds, averaging a pound and a half to the fleece. Of this, they sold the different traders both on and off the reservation 800,000 pounds, at prices from 8 to 10 cents per pound—sold 300,000 sheep pelts, at 10 cents each; 100,000 goat skins, at 25 to 50 cents each. The sheep are deteriorating and should be improved by the introduction of a good grade of Mexican merino bucks, native to New Mexico and Arizona, to increase the yield of wool.

Owing to the deep snows and prevailing cold weather of last winter, the Indians were compelled to move their stock from the mountains to the low lands for better grazing. In this, many of them moved out of the reservation, especially on the east and south sides, but returned again in the spring; this necessarily may not occur again soon, as it was said that it was the hardest winter experienced in this country for twenty-five years.

The rainy season usually begins in July and continues to the middle of October. This season has been unusually dry, very little rain having fallen since July; by reason of this grass is very short, which I fear will render feed for stock scarce through the winter.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATER SUPPLY.

The irrigating-ditch work commenced last year and was continued a part of October, November, and December, and the fore part of April last, when the work was stopped by order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Ten days in October were put in at the agency dam, in repairing a breach made by the floods of last fall. Three ditches, aggregating two miles in length, and a dam were constructed thirty and thirty-five miles north of the agency at Whiskey and Chusen Creeks. These improvements made so far are intended to open up and irrigate 10,000 acres of new tillable lands where no cultivation has heretofore been done. At some of these places Indians have located and built houses of stone and logs with a view of permanent location, but from the want of plows, harness, and other implements, have done very little towards bringing these lands under cultivation thus far. The total amount expended in labor and material in these improvements since commencement is \$10,150. Much more work of this character could be well expended throughout the reservation.

Instead of prosecuting this work under the supervision of superintendents as heretofore, which has not been entirely satisfactory, I think the best method would be by contract under bond for faithful performance.

Some of the dams constructed last year have washed out; in fact it would be difficult to make a dam in this country to withstand the terrible floods during the rainy season, without a great outlay of expense. For this reason the construction of dams, except for temporary uses, should be abandoned and the work directed to reservoirs, ditches, and the developing of springs.

HOUSES.

The Indians are still possessed with the desire, mentioned in my last annual report, to build better houses of stone and logs and to live more like Americans, with permanent homes. Their demands continue to be incessant for lumber, doors, and windows. They themselves build the walls and do the work. This I consider an advanced step forward in the civilization of these people. A saw-mill, provided by the last appropriation bill, will be the means of supplying their demands in this respect; it will also answer the purpose of furnishing lumber for fencing their corn and wheat fields.

AGRICULTURE.

The "additional farmers" have not been able to render much service to the Indians, mostly for the reason that there are very few plows and agricultural implements among the Navajos by which they could be properly instructed in modern and practical farming. The farmers can give them no instructions in the use of the hoe, and without proper implements, such as the plow and plow-harness, the position of a farmer is practically useless.

From my observation and experience in planting corn here, the best method is to plow deep, sow the corn in the furrow, and plow it under, then harrow the ground well and roll it. The corn raised on the school garden this year was planted that way as an experiment, and, without irrigation, was the best corn grown on the entire reserve. From this experiment I am led to believe that very fair corn can be raised in many parts of the reservation without the use of water. This system will be more fully tested next year.

By reason of the numerous patches of land that may be considered under cultivation, ranging from a quarter to 10 acres each, it is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the number of acres tilled, but I think it safe to say 10,000. The usual crops grown are corn and wheat, also pumpkins and melons to some extent. Of these they raised this year—

Wheat	bushels..	6,000 to 8,000
Corn (on cob).....	do....	65,000 to 75,000
Pumpkins		15,000 to 20,000
Melons		12,000 to 15,000

About one-third of the corn is consumed when green for roasting ears, some of it they sell to traders, and grind the remainder into meal for their own use. It would be a good thing if grinding-mills, with horse-power, be furnished them; at least, there should be one situated at the agency.

The only place on the reservation where peaches grow is in Cañon Du Chelly, where there are several orchards from one to three hundred trees each. These peaches are small and uncultivated, but yield an annual average of 150 to 200 bushels. In the peach season it is not unusual to see two to four thousand Indians at a time gathered at the orchards to eat peaches, making it a season of festivals and dances.

NON-RESERVATION INDIANS.

During the past two years many of the Indians residing out of their own country, chiefly in New Mexico and Arizona, have been induced, by the advice of the agent, to return, but there is still from one-fourth to one-third of the tribe remaining permanently off the reservation, having done so for the past twenty years or more. Some of these have permanent locations near springs and watering places, with their herds, while others are congregated along the railroad.

Early in July last, under your direction, I called a council of the Navajos for Special Agent H. S. Welton, for the purpose of laying the matter of restoring these Indians to their own country before them, and to allow those of them who desire to remain permanently outside to take up homes under the severalty land act. At this council there were present about two hundred chiefs and representative Indians. Their proposition to the special agent was, that if the Government would give them land on the south side reaching to the railroad, 10 miles on the east side, and 10 to 15 miles on the west to the Little Colorado River, they would bring them upon the reservation. This proposition I deemed absurd and impracticable. With the present reservation limits there is sufficient territory to accommodate the entire tribe for years to come. I am heartily in accord with the policy of the Indian Office, encouraging the Indians to take up land under the law who desire to remain out of the reservation. The difficulty I see, however, growing out of this is, that in the near future, as settlements progress, white people may crowd in upon them, cut off their ranges for pasture, and compel them to abandon their homes. This will evidently be the case so long as the Indians continue in the business of stock raising, as no considerable amount of stock could subsist on 160 acres in this country.

The conflicts heretofore existing between whites and Indians along the borders have almost subsided during the past year. I think both Indians and whites are learning the fact that peace is better than constant trouble. Many complaints, however, are made to the agent, of Indians stealing and running off horses belonging to white ranchmen. In such cases the agent always renders all aid that lies in his power to assist in the recovery of lost stock, but he finds, in many instances where the Navajos are charged with stealing horses, the animals have only strayed from their owners. Very few Indians permanently reside over the San Juan River, the northern boundary, although they sometimes make temporary raids to the annoyance of the

ranchmen of that section. I am still of the opinion, as often before stated, that it would be better, looking to the promotion of peace and harmony between the Indians and whites and for the better government of the Indians themselves, if the Navajoes were all confined within a certain boundary, where the encroachments of the white settlers would be entirely prohibited among them.

NAVAJOES ON MOQUI RESERVATION.

For many years a considerable number of Navajoes resided upon what is known as the Moqui Reservation, attached to this agency. The Moquis sometimes complain of depredations made upon their crops and stock. There has been, however, fewer such troubles the past year than formerly. These troubles are scarcely ever of a serious character, and are always easily adjusted. While there is not a very friendly feeling existing between the two tribes they get along remarkably well together. The efforts of the agent have been constantly directed towards keeping the Navajoes away from the Moquis farms and watering places; yet, when the independent and roving character of the Navajo Indian is considered it is no easy task for one man to accomplish. It would be better if the Navajoes could be excluded entirely from the Moquis Reserve, but that would be a more difficult problem even than the question of bringing the outside Indians upon the reservation.

WHISKY DRINKING.

Every summer there is more or less whisky drinking among the Indians; a little more this summer, probably, than last. This may be accounted for by there being a greater number of white people engaged in the traffic in the growing towns along the railroad and other places. This traffic I have determined to abate. To accomplish this I invoked the aid of a company of cavalry from Fort Wingate to be stationed at the agency for thirty days, to co-operate with the Indian police in the undertaking. For drinking I caused several Navajoes to be locked up in the guard-house as a punishment. In August I sent the chief of police force to arrest a man for selling whisky to the Indians at the town of Gallup, on the railroad, and had him indicted for the offense. Have also Indian testimony sufficient to convict two other men (Mexicans) residing on the east side. Am glad to say, now, the whisky traffic is completely wiped out among the Indians in all parts of the reservation. Much credit is due to General Carr, of Fort Wingate, for his prompt co-operation with the agent in this matter, and to Chief of Police C. E. Vandever.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Very few cases of crime or misdemeanors have occurred among the Indians requiring punishment. In March last I investigated a case of killing between two Navajoes named John and Cabello Blanco. I caused the guilty one, John, to be arrested and brought to the agency. On hearing, it was found that the act was clearly a case of self-defense. Having been committed off the reservation he was turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

About the 8th of June two Indians, Piscalayze and Piscalayzee, respectively, were apprehended by the military under a charge of stealing twelve sheep from the post butcher at Fort Wingate, N. Mex. These Indians, after a preliminary hearing before a justice court at Gallup, N. Mex., were bound over to the district court at Albuquerque, and in default of bail were sent to the Albuquerque jail to await the action of the grand jury, September term.

In the month of June I received information that a white man engaged in peddling whisky to the Indians had been murdered by two Navajos on the San Juan River in April last. I immediately dispatched the chief of police with ten policemen to arrest the two Indians and bring them to the agency. Their friends had received notice of their coming, and collected in a body of one hundred or more to resist the arrest. Under these circumstances force was not resorted to, and the party returned reporting the facts to the agent. A council of the chiefs and head-men was called, at which a demand was made upon them to bring in the two murderers within a reasonable time. Up to this date they have failed to do so. I thought it best to exhaust all peaceable means to secure the guilty Indians before resorting to military force; still have hopes that they may be so induced to give themselves up. Had it not been for the encouragement they and their friends received from certain white persons, telling them they did a good thing by killing a whisky peddler and they should not be punished therefor, there would have been no obstacle in the way of their apprehension. While it might be said that the deceased received his just deserts, for pursuing the unlawful and infamous business of dealing out whisky to Indians on the

reservation, yet it will not do to let such acts pass without a hearing to determine the innocence or guilt of the accused parties, to teach them obedience to the law. These embrace all the acts of a criminal character occurring during the year.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the Indians during the past year was uniformly good. They are usually busy attending their herds, flocks, and crops. The habit of industry is becoming more fixed among them. Their desire to accumulate wealth is fully equal to that of the white race. They have natural business habits, and are generally inclined to settle their disputes on business principles. They like to council with the agent on matters pertaining to their individual and general welfare. Scarcely a day passes without one or more coming in, oftentimes from a great distance, to see the agent concerning something of interest to them. Generally, when disputes arise over the property of a deceased relative, the distribution thereof is left to the agent for settlement, which is usually final, as of an appeal to a court of last resort under civil procedure. It is gratifying to note the peaceful and prosperous condition of this great tribe.

THE SAN JUAN SETTLERS.

In obedience to your instructions, the white settlers located on parts of sections 14, 15, and 16, on the San Juan River, within the reservation, were, by the assistance of a company of troops, in September last, ejected by force from the disputed lands. Under authority, a special police force of six Indians, stationed on the vacated premises from December to June, had the effect of preventing a return of the settlers. I am now pleased to say that the troubles, leading at times to the verge of serious and bloody conflicts for nearly two years between the settlers and the Indians, are at an end, and peace and good order prevail in that section. Thanks are due to Gen. R. H. Grierson and Lieutenant Scott for prompt and efficient co-operation in the removal of the settlers and maintaining the peace.

IMPROVEMENTS AT AGENCY.

The improvements on agency buildings and repairs commenced the year previous were completed June 30 last. The employes' quarters consist of four buildings, 20 by 50 feet, of three to four rooms each. Two of them, with the dispensary building of same size, have been completely overhauled, new shingle roofs have taken the place of the low flat ones of logs and dirt, the old adobe wall repaired and straightened, new ceilings, flooring, doors, windows, and painting. The police and visiting chiefs' quarters have been made more comfortable and respectable by new floors, ceilings, and other repairs. These buildings, with their white fronts, give the agency a neat, cheerful, and improved appearance, greatly in contrast with its former condition. New outhouses were also erected and repaired, the whole at a cost of material and labor of \$2,600, in addition to labor performed thereon by regular employes.

WATER.

An abundant supply of pure water was had at the agency during the summer. A current runs continuously round three sides of the plaza, besides feeding an artificial lake of 10 acres in extent at the agency. This lake has recently been enlarged and the banks made higher by the agency employes and teams so as to give a uniform depth of 3 to 4 feet. The lake will accommodate all Indian stock adjacent to the agency, besides that needed for irrigation and ice.

EMBARRASSMENTS.

Since the commencement of my administration I have been placed at a disadvantage compared with the means at hand and resources of my predecessor, Mr. Bowman. He was provided with large quantities of annual supplies for issue, such as wagons, harness, plows, hoes, axes, scrapers, wheelbarrows, cook stoves, overcoats, boots, tools, etc., placing something in the hands of nearly every family, while I have had but a handful of small things to give, reaching to the benefit of a few persons only. In this there has been much discontent and grumbling, putting the agent upon the defensive to explain as against the accusations that he is not as liberal in the distribution of supplies as former agents were, and they think for this he is personally to blame; not capable of understanding the cause of limited appropriations, are inclined to blame the agent personally.

their hands, and, with a continuance of a steady development of the water-supply, then it will be that the seed sown under instructions of the practical farmer will yield a hundred-fold.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. S. PATTERSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO AGENCY, N. MEX.,
September 1, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Moquis Pueblo Indians under my charge at this agency.

CONDUCT.

Like the Navajos they have enjoyed a peaceful and quiet year, nothing happening to disturb the even tenor of their ways except an occasional wrangle with some neighboring Navajos, growing out of trespass upon stock, crops, and watering places. These troubles, however, are usually of a light character and easily adjusted. There were fewer disturbances this year than last. Heeding the advice of the agent, the Navajos are learning to respect the Moquis' rights. As a means of preventing these occurrences it might be better if the Navajos could be excluded from the Moquis country altogether, but this would be a difficult thing to do. For years a considerable number have lived there with established homes and farm improvements, which they are loath to leave. As a general thing the two tribes as a whole get along very well together.

The Moquis are naturally industrious, and with the annual aid from the Government in wagons, tools, and farm implements are enabled to make a fair living from the products of the soil and stock. Their annual wool-clip is about 20,000 pounds; of this one-half is sold, and the balance fabricated into wearing apparel and blankets. The crops are estimated as follows:

Corn	bushels..	40,000
Melons.....		15,000
Wheat.....	bushels..	75 to 100
Pumpkins		5,000
Squash		5,000
Peaches	bushels..	300

The corn is mostly ground into meal for bread—grinding it by hand with two stones, in the old way. I think a small horse-power mill would please them.

HOUSES.

The five families who moved down from the rock-ribbed mesa top have completed new houses by aid of the lumber furnished them; in time, others will desire to follow their example.

ANNUITY GOODS.

The annual supplies were issued in May. Some of them make good use of the wagons, hauling freight from the railroad to Keam's Cañon. The agent labors under a great disadvantage by not having a store-house for the safe-keeping of these goods until distributed.

Superintendent Gallaher, of the school, has no room to spare; in fact not enough for his own uses. I have twice estimated for a suitable building for the purpose. The agent can ill afford to have property for which he is responsible exposed to unnecessary waste.

SCHOOL.

The school opened at Keam's Cañon last fall is a complete success, as I had anticipated it would be. Under Superintendent James Gallaher it could hardly be otherwise; he is the right man for the work. This school is already a credit to the service, and if continued as begun will soon be among the best. These Indians take more readily to education than the Navajos.

CENSUS.

The census, as near as can be found, is as follows:

Total	2,210
Males over eighteen years of age.....	716
Females over fourteen years of age.....	704
School children between the ages of six and sixteen.....	420

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. PATTERSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PUEBLO AGENCY.

PUEBLO AGENCY,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 1, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report of my official conduct of the affairs at this agency, together with a statistical report of stock, crops, etc., belonging to the Indians of the agency, having heretofore forwarded a census for year 1888.

During the past fiscal year I have visited the several pueblos (nineteen in all) under the care of this agency from one to five times (the one visited but once, Zúñi); and while upon my visits have endeavored to give them such instructions as I thought would be of benefit to them.

I have had much trouble in adjusting matters of difference between them and settlers in and near their villages, growing out of alleged trespassing upon the lands of one or the other, or in reference to the use of acequias (water ditches), and in some instances for cutting timber, making new roads, and for various other causes. Law-suits have grown out of some of these disputes and have been adjusted by the courts or are still pending.

LANDS.

The lands occupied by these Indians upon which their pueblos (villages) are located are owned by them in fee-title, derived by grant from Spain, and dating back from one hundred to three hundred years. Some of these pueblos have purchased additional grants, and to some the United States Government has, by Executive orders of the Presidents, reserved certain lands, for grazing purposes principally. The grants, as well as the reservations, are very vague and indefinite. The boundaries are not described with any particularity, and can not be satisfactorily located; no corners or marked lines exist, and it would be a great task for a surveyor, without any information but the grant, to locate the land described. Usually certain ranges of mountains, certain mesas, or arroyas are described as the lines. The mountains, mesas, and arroyas are all alike, or frequently so, and a certain arroya may be the line, or one distant 5 miles be it; they frequently bear the same name. A range of mountains may vary the line from 1 to 5 miles. The boundary line of these lands is a matter of constant and continued dispute between the Indians and citizens. Were it not for the docility of the Indians it would lead to serious differences. The grants purchased by the Indians in most cases may possibly cover and hold land, but in some of them the same land is covered by other grants.

I made a special report of one of said grants, *i. e.*, to the pueblos of Jemez, Santano, and Zia, granted for grazing purposes. I find that the greater part of said land is covered by other grants and claimed by other parties, some of them confirmed by Congress. Wherever there is water on said grant, it is occupied or claimed by citizens, some of them having grants as aforesaid. The pueblo of Santa Clara has a large grant purchased by them unconfirmed, and parties have for several years been trespassing upon it. Having no police or authority to remove the trespassers, I am powerless to protect them—the Indians.

While the original grants cover (in most cases) a large territory, the greater portion of the land is worthless and of no practical benefit. The lands that can be irrigated, and hence cultivated (without irrigation there can be no crops raised), is very limited indeed. To illustrate, the pueblo of Pojuaque has a grant that calls for 13,520 acres (one of the smallest pueblos and smallest grants); of this there is not exceeding 600 acres of cultivable land, and of this 600 acres the Indians only possess about 100, the other having been in possession of Mexicans and other settlers for many years either by purchase or occupancy. The balance of said land is only

fit for grazing purposes and very poor for that. Some of the other pueblos are alike situated. Citizens and Indians are in frequent disputes over the water ditches, and law suits result therefrom.

In several instances I have called upon the Hon. Thomas Smith, United States district attorney, to look after the interests of the Indians in their suits before the courts, who has invariably given prompt attention to the matter when possible, and who has always courteously and promptly responded when possible. But on account of the Territorial courts sitting at two or more places at the same time, at one of which he is obliged to attend, it has been impossible for him to attend to all of these suits. I would respectfully ask that I be authorized to employ counsel for Indian suits when it is impossible for the United States Attorney-General to attend the court in which they have a suit. And in view of the confusion of land titles, I would urgently recommend that the Indian lands be surveyed and permanent corners and marked boundaries be established; it will be the means of stopping much annoyance and many disputes.

ACEQUIAS.

The Indians are ignorant of engineering, and hence expend a great amount of useless labor upon their ditches, which frequently prove to be entirely useless. They also cause many disputes and quarrels by running said ditches across the land of others. A small amount expended by Government for a survey, where needed, would be of vast and lasting benefit.

FARMING.

While these Indians have made some progress in their farming and evince a disposition to learn the use of the few agricultural tools and implements furnished them by the Government and the few they buy, and in some of the pueblos have added to the area of territory cultivated, the great majority are forced to use the means they have for hundreds of years, and eke out a miserable existence, barely enough to keep body and soul together, frequently for months at a time living on bread made from corn pounded by hand, no game to be found, and many of them without sheep or cattle.

I would respectfully recommend that these pueblos be thrown into convenient groups, and practical farmers be appointed for their instruction. It is a matter of impossibility for the agent to give much instruction on account of the location of the pueblos, Taos, in the extreme northeast of the Territory to Zuni, in the west, bordering on Arizona, a distance of about 350 miles, the others between varying in distance from 10 to 200 miles from the agency. If the agent was furnished with a team he could give much aid to the nearest pueblos—Tesuque, Pojuaque, Nambé, Ildefonso; but without a team he can not. I think if a farmer was appointed for Zuni; and one for Acoma, Laguna, and Isleta; one for Sandia, San Felipe, San Domingo, and Cochiti; one for Jemez, Zia, and Santano; one for Tesuque, Pojuaque, and Nambé; one for Ildefonso, Santa Clara, and San Juan; one for Picuris and Taos, that such instructions could begin in a year or two that would advance these Indians much.

And a further measure that would be of incalculable advantage would be the fencing of their agricultural lands; all of the pueblos would furnish the posts, do the work, if the Government would furnish wire necessary for fencing. If instructed, I will furnish estimate of cost. I would also recommend a small outlay for each pueblo in the purchase of fruit-trees of improved kinds.

MATRONS.

I would also recommend that matrons be appointed for the home instruction of these Indians, believing that more advancement would be made than by schools.

SCHOOLS.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1888 there were two day schools, the salaries of whose teachers were paid by the Government. At the close of the first quarter, 1888, upon recommendation of Inspector Gardner, these schools were discontinued by your order. While it appeared to the inspector that the cost was too great for the number of pupils, I believe it was a mistake to close the school. I think if proper persons for teachers were appointed, then much good could be accomplished. These schools were located at San Felipe and at Laguna. I would recommend the re-establishment of these schools.

The contract boarding school under supervision of Presbyterian Board Home Missions, for the second time, had the misfortune to lose their building by fire. In June previous to this misfortune the school was in a prosperous condition and bid fair to accomplish good. I have had no report for last quarter from this school.

The Ramona School, for benefit of Jicarilla and other Indians, located at Santa Fé, has for the greater part of fiscal year had in attendance the maximum number under contract. On account of a large death per cent. among the pupils, some dissatisfaction has existed among the parents of the pupils. I do not know the cause of the mortality. I have visited the school very often during the year, and have always found the pupils well clad and well fed. The parties who control the school have had two additional buildings erected, and it is hoped that there will be no further cause for complaint. I understand that there is a disagreement among the parties in control, and this may result in serious injury to the school. I suppose the matter has been placed before you ere this.

The boarding school under contract with the Catholic Bureau Indian Missions, located at Santa Fé has had a successful year. The buildings are large and commodious, pupils are well cared for, and have steadily progressed. It is under good management.

The boarding school for girls located at Bernalillo, under supervision Catholic Bureau Indian Missions, has had the maximum number of pupils called for in contract, and has made marked progress. It is a model school and buildings perfect.

The various day schools under contract Presbyterian Board Missions and Catholic Bureau have been more or less successful. The work in many has been done under many disadvantages, but some good has been accomplished.

Thanking you for your uniform kindness and courtesy, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

M. C. WILLIAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK INDIAN AGENCY,
Akron, August 31, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office letter dated July 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of the affairs at this agency.

POPULATION.

From the census prepared as best I could by correspondence with the chiefs of the several tribes residing on the different reservations in this agency, I find the total number of Indians in this agency at this time to be 5,063, composed of—

Senecas	2,643
Oneidas	242
Onondagas	511
Cayugas	165
Tuscaroras	409
Saint Regis	1,043

I do not wish to guaranty this to be an accurate census, as some of the reservations are so far distant from the agency office that it is impossible for me or any of the employés of this agency to take part in the enumeration, but it is done wholly by Indians, who receive no pay for their services, and consequently are not very particular or very exact in the information requested of them.

SCHOOLS.

The Indian schools in this agency are supported and maintained entirely by the State of New York. The only assistance rendered by the Indians, as I am informed, is the furnishing of the fuel necessary for heating the school-houses. These schools are managed by seven local superintendents, one residing near each reservation, and all under the direction of the State superintendent of public instruction.

From the reports of the local superintendents, I am led to believe there is a slow but continued improvement in the schools. The schools have been kept open through regular terms and regular hours. Appropriations have been made, and the school-houses upon the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations put in thorough repair, and three new school-houses have been erected. The following statistical table shows

the attendance, etc., of the several Indian schools on the different reservations, and also the cost of maintaining the same to the State :

	Num- ber of dis- tricts.	Num- ber of pupils of school age.	Num- ber of weeks taught.	Num- ber at- tending school during some portion of the year.	Aver- age daily attend- ance.	Num- ber of teach- ers.	Expense.
Allegheny and Cattaraugus	15	700	32	528	218	15	\$6, 419. 39
Onesida and Madison	2	34	30	29	14	2	411. 03
Onondaga	1	103	30	65	23	2	360. 16
Saint Regis	4	305	40	135	62	4	1, 145. 40
Shinnecock and Poospatuck	2	59	32	53	25	2	787. 73
Tonawanda	3	199	39	126	56	3	927. 15
Tuscarora	2	175	39	104	46	2	572. 29
Total	29	1, 605	.....	1, 040	444	80	10, 573. 15

The Thomas Orphan Asylum upon the Cattaraugus Reservation is also maintained by the State at an annual expense of about \$10,000. It has 100 orphan Indian children, who are boarded, clothed, and educated under its care, from the several reservations in the State. This institution in my opinion is doing a lasting good among the Indians of these reservations, by training the young and ingrafting into their minds habits of cleanliness, industry, labor, and obedience to laws and rules, as well as giving them an education and teaching them the ways of civilized people.

CIVILIZATION.

Through the efforts of Hon. Andrew S. Draper, superintendent of public instruction, in the State of New York, a resolution was introduced into the assembly of the State of New York of which the following is a copy :

Whereas this State has upon its hands what the Hon. Andrew S. Draper, superintendent of public instruction, in his annual report, very properly terms an "Indian problem," which, he says, is of no small importance, and one which, on being examined, becomes decidedly interesting; and

Whereas the said report calls the attention of the legislature to the importance of taking such action as will improve the condition of the several tribes of Indians in this State, and to the necessity of an investigation of the condition and affairs of the several tribes herein; and

Whereas the exact status of the reservation land titles involves much history, and raises law questions of no little difficulty and of grave importance, not only to the Indians but to the white people as well; and

Whereas we believe the subject to be one of vital importance, and the problem one which must be met and solved in the near future: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this assembly be appointed by the speaker, which committee shall sit during the interval between the adjournment of this legislature and the convening of the next, at such times and places, within this State, as such committee, or a majority thereof, may deem best for the proper discharge of its duties.

Resolved, That said committee is hereby charged with the duty of investigating the whole Indian question; with investigating and ascertaining the social, moral, and industrial condition of the Indians; with ascertaining the amount of land cultivated and uncultivated on their respective reservations; with the investigation of their several tribal organizations, and the manner in which they assume to allot the land among the members of their tribe; with the investigation of the title to the land on their several reservations; with the investigation of the claims of the Ogden Land Company to said lands, and the claims of any other companies or organizations or individuals; with the investigation of all treaties made between this State and the Indians herein, and of all treaties made between the United States and the Indians within this State; and with the investigation of such other matters relating to said Indians as will afford valuable aid to the legislature upon which to base future action.

Resolved, That said committee shall have power to administer oaths and to examine the officers of any company or organization, or any public officer of this State, or any county thereof, or to examine individuals under oath whenever, in the opinion of said committee, it may deem necessary, and to compel such companies, organizations, public officers, or individuals to produce before said committee, for its examination, any books, papers, documents, or sworn copies thereof, relating to the title of the lands on said several reservations, or relating to any other subject of inquiry or investigation by said committee.

Resolved, That said committee shall have power to employ an attorney, whose fees shall not exceed \$3,000, and a stenographer; and the expenses thereof, together with the disbursements of said committee, shall be audited and paid by the comptroller on vouchers to be presented to him by the chairman of said committee.

In pursuance of this resolution the committee have visited the several reservations in this agency, investigated the condition of the Indians, and their report is anxiously awaited by the Indians and others who are interested in their welfare, as it is hoped and expected that something will be done by the committee, or the legislature upon their recommendation, to settle forever the question of the title of the Ogden Land

Company to the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations. This disputed title is the cause of a great uneasiness among the Indians, and I think somewhat impedes their progress towards civilization.

One other great impediment to the Indians' advancement in civilization and general improvement is hard cider. This is furnished to the Indians principally by farmers who reside near the reservations, who employ the Indians and pay them in hard cider; and if the Indians come to them with money, they willingly sell them all the cider they can pay for. This produces much drunkenness among the Indians, and has a general demoralizing effect.

CAYUGAS' STATE ANNUITIES.

The Cayugas residing in this agency, together with those residing west of the Mississippi River, have heretofore received, annually, since about the year 1812, annuities from the State of New York amounting to \$2,300, in accordance with treaties made with the State of New York in 1789 and 1795. It seems that some time previous to the war of 1812 a large part of the Cayuga tribe removed to Canada, and continued to receive their portion of the annuity. But in the war of 1812 the Canadian part of the Cayugas took up arms against the United States, and after that time they received no part of these annuities. Several attempts have been made by the Canadian Cayugas to have their annuities restored to them, but each time have failed. By chapter 84 of the laws of the State of New York of 1888, it was enacted that the supreme court of the State appoint a commissioner to ascertain who are the payees under the above-mentioned treaties, and to modify said treaties, etc. This act allows that portion of the Canadian Cayugas, in case they prove that they are the posterity of the original American tribe of Cayugas who made the treaties aforesaid, to receive their proportionate share of these annuities, of which they have been deprived since about the year 1812. The commissioner appointed under this act now has the matter in hand, and will probably soon make his report to the court.

HALF-BREEDS.

One other important matter which I desire to mention is the subject of half-breeds in their relation with the Senecas of this agency. Those whom the Indians call half-breeds are children of an Indian father and a white mother. It seems it is an ancient custom of the Senecas that the lineage of a child always follows and is governed by the mother. Children of an Indian mother and white father are considered Indians, while those of an Indian father and white mother are half-breeds or whites, who are deprived of the privilege of drawing annuities or taking part in the public affairs of the nation, and considered incapable, either by will or descent, of taking title to any part of the property of the father. This rule also applies in their inter-marriage with other tribes of Indians. The children of a Cayuga or Onondaga mother and a Seneca father are Cayugas or Onondagas, while the children of Seneca mothers and Cayuga or Onondaga fathers are considered Senecas. From the attempted enforcement of this rule has lately arisen much trouble and litigation among the people of the Cattaraugus Reservation. Many of the better class of the Senecas are of the opinion that the rule is unjust and should be abrogated, while some others claim it should be upheld as one of their ancient customs. In consequence, battles have been waged between these two factions, sometimes bloody and again in the courts. The matter has been before the courts in several different actions, and they have, I think, in every instance, held and decided in substance the same as the ruling lately made by the Department—that where either parent resides (or resided during his life-time) with the nation and is recognized as a member of it, the children should also be recognized as members of it, and that such children are entitled to inherit from either or both parents.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is not very good; consumption and scrofula are prevalent. These diseases are hereditary and largely attributable to the Indian mode of living, loss of outdoor exercise, lack of sufficient food, and intemperance. The Indians being poor, in cases of accident, injury, or severe diseases they are unable to procure necessary medical or surgical treatment, nursing, or attendance; consequently almost every case of severe sickness or injury results fatally.

AGRICULTURE.

In the matter of farming, the Indians seem to be making slow progress as a whole, but there are exceptional cases, and some of the farms look prosperous and thrifty,

and the crops during the present season on the whole will, I think, be as good as usual. They have not sufficient tools or energy, as a general thing, to make farming a success. Their surroundings rather induce indolence than labor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. JACKSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY.

EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY,
Charleston, N. C., August 8, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency.

No material changes have taken place during the year. The Indians seem to be improving every year in their pursuits of life; most of them are engaged in agricultural pursuits. A sufficient quantity of corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, etc., will be raised by the Indians this year for their support. The land owned by the Indians in the counties of Swain, Jackson, Cherokee, and Graham, being about 100,000 acres, is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, cabbage, and almost all other vegetables. Grass is also well adapted to the soil, and can be raised with considerable profit. The Indians are beginning to raise stock more extensively than they have in the past. Horses, cattle, and hogs are raised with a large profit.

As the lands owned by the Indians are well adapted to agriculture it is natural that they engage in agricultural pursuits. They are fast losing sight of their old customs of hunting and fishing, and are seeking the civilized pursuits of life. Many valuable farms are now in good state of cultivation and still improvements are being made; new houses are being built and old ones repaired, and in general neatness seems to prevail in their homes.

The Eastern Cherokees are surrounded by white people and are daily associated with them, hence they have adopted the habits and customs of the whites. Many of them speak the English language fluently, almost, as white people. Their dressing is also similar to that of the whites. The Indians of this agency are making sure and steady progress. They seem to have an ambition to become self-supporting and live a free, independent life.

The educational interest is quite flourishing at this agency, under the control of the Society of Friends. There is a training-school and five day schools carried on at this agency. The training-school is located at Cherokee, Swain County, N. C., and in this school 40 children—20 boys and 20 girls—have been boarded, clothed, and instructed during the year. They are taught the English branches, and have made rapid progress in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, and other similar branches of study. This school will now be increased to 80 pupils instead of 40, Congress having appropriated \$10,000 for the boarding, clothing, and instructing 80 Indian children. This school is carried on by the Government under contract with B. C. Hobbs, of Bloomingdale, Ind. The boys in the training-school are also taught to work on the school farm, and the girls are taught the various household duties.

The five day schools are carried on by the interest of the educational funds belonging to the Eastern Cherokees, and are located at Cherokee, N. C., Big Cove, N. C., Macedonia, N. C., Birdtown, N. C., and Robinsville, N. C. These schools are also under contract with B. C. Hobbs, and are run seven months in the year. The schools are well patronized, and are doing much good among the Indians. It is evident that the mind of the Indian is susceptible of great improvement, and will make a good citizen when he is educated.

The missionary work is on a fair basis. The Indians have established churches, and many of them are professors of religion. They have ministers of their own who are engaged in the missionary work; most of them adhere to the Baptist and Methodist denominations. The whites also aid them in their missionary work.

There is no "court of Indian offenses" established at this agency, all offenses committed by and against the Indians being cognizable in the State courts. The Indians of this agency are all civilized, and perfectly harmless. It is a rare thing for an Indian to be indicted in the courts for crime.

I think fair progress is being made among the Indians of this agency, but there are some things that greatly tend to destroy their peace, quietude, and general prosperity, that perhaps could be remedied. I will mention one evil among them that is apparent to every one, and that is a few white men who want to live off what belongs to the Indians. They have by fraud and deception procured their own names

to be enrolled as Indians. It seems to me an Indian ought to be recognized by his color, but I find such is not the case at this agency. Some claim to be Indians who appear to be perfectly white. This seems to be a fraud on its face, and all who are not really Indians ought to be stricken from the roll without delay. I find those who are Indians from policy only want everything that belongs to the band. The census at this agency ought to be taken, and leave off all who can not establish their Indian blood beyond a reasonable doubt.

There are old, helpless and infirm Indians at this agency who are not able to work and make a support for themselves. Those who are unable to work ought to be aided in some way by the Government. I think an appropriation of \$1,200 per annum ought to be made for the aid and assistance of the old and infirm, such only as are unable to work and make a support. If \$1,200 could be appropriated annually for this purpose, to be expended in purchasing food and clothing, \$300 for each quarter, it would be a great benefit to those who are unable to help themselves. I am not in favor of the Government aiding those who are able to work and make a support, but those who are so unfortunate as to be blind and otherwise seriously afflicted ought to be aided, and I hope soon steps will be taken to the end that such relief may be given.

This agency is in very great need of a physician. No serious maladies have prevailed among the Indians during the year, but in case disease should prevail, no physician can be had in many cases, and hence some die for want of medical treatment. I think some means ought to be provided by which medical aid could be obtained in cases of necessity.

The question of removal to the Cherokee Nation west has from time to time been discussed. The great majority of the Indians are opposed to removing; only a very small per centum of them would consent to a removal if means were provided for their transportation. Those who are industrious are making a support and are unwilling to surrender up their homes to go and join their brethren in the West.

The Indians of this agency are making fair progress, and I think will continue to improve more rapidly in the future than they have in the past, as new and more advanced ideas are engaging their attention and energy. I have given a brief statement of affairs at this agency. I again return my thanks to the Department for the kindness shown me since I have been in the service.

Very respectfully, etc.,

ROBERT L. LEATHERWOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON,
August 17, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the year ending June 30, 1888.

POPULATION.

This annual census was taken by me going around and examining everything for myself. This is, I think, the correct census. The census-roll herewith transmitted shows 206 males, 214 females; total, 422 Indians and mixed bloods, of which latter there are 115. These mixed bloods claim to have joined the different tribes. By tribes they are as follows:

Tribes.	No.	Tribes.	No.
Yoncola.....	7	Yamhill.....	13
Shaata.....	20	Salmon River.....	2
Rogue River.....	27	Molelle.....	31
Mary's River.....	33	Luckiamute.....	25
Calapuya.....	5	Wasato Lake.....	32
Cow Creek.....	23	Pend d'Oreille.....	7
Umpqua.....	85	Iroquois.....	4
Oregon City.....	25	Klackama.....	42
Santiam.....	36		
Tillamook.....	6	Total.....	422

Children of school age from six to sixteen.....	74
Indians who can read English	112
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.....	350
Indians who wear citizens dress, all.....	422

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Indians	100
Built by Indians during the year	2
Cost of same to the Government (estimated)	\$3,000

PURSUITS OF INDIANS.

Number of Indian families engaged in cultivating farms and small patches of ground, 89; number mixed bloods cultivating farms, 26. A number of the Indians go outside and work for the whites—cutting wood, slashing, grubbing, harvesting, making rails, and picking hops. This is a great drawback to many; some make money and keep it, others go more to have a good time of it as they call it, i. e., they spend it drinking and gambling, and come back to the reservation as poor as they went, if not poorer.

I send some of my police with them to keep them from it, but can't stop it entirely. I write to some of the hop-yard men to not allow whisky to be brought on the grounds and they do try to do so, but some of them go to the towns near there and get whisky or cider mixed for the purpose of intoxicating them. I have had two sent up for giving liquor to Indians on the reservation, and one white man at Sheridan for selling cider to Indians. He was fined \$50.

The women make baskets and pick berries in the season, and sell to the whites outside.

FARMS AND LAND CULTIVATED.

Tillable land (estimated).....	acres..	8,000
Cultivated by Indians and mixed bloods.....	do...	856
Under fence.....	do...	3,189
Fenced during the year	rods..	500

Produce raised* and stock owned.

	By Gov- ernment.	By Indians.
Wheat.....	bushels.. 250	6,170
Oats	do... 600	12,741
Potatoes.....	do... 600	4,355
Lumber sawed.....	feet. 62,630	43,848
Horses.....	3	304
Cattle.....	32	317
Swine.....	2	387
Sheep.....		123
Domestic fowls, including chickens, geese, and turkeys.....	dozens.. 3½	92½

* Estimated.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Allotments of land to Indians a number of years ago, in 20-acre lots, has been given to about 109 Indians and mixed bloods. They know the title is not good. There would have been more improvements made the past year if these lands had been allotted to them in fact. They are very anxious to have it allotted so that they can make permanent improvements on it and be sure that it is theirs when it is done.

GARDENS

It was impossible for me to estimate the amount that will be raised for want of time and help; but I can say this, that most of the Indians have good gardens and take considerable pride in them. They will furnish them a large part of their living this fall and winter.

BUILDINGS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE AGENCY

I have put up some board fence from the block-house north to the blacksmith's ~~building~~ but have not been enabled to finish all; I have lumber to make it,

but the employes have had so much other work to do they could not finish it. I have lumber to build a new blacksmith and carpenter shop, and repairing the agency kitchen and wood-shed, but for the same reason mentioned above I have not been enabled to do so. I have shingles for the agency kitchen and block-house, but have not had time with the present force to do the work, but will do it as fast as I can. I have caused a new sidewalk, 3 feet wide, to be put down from the agency dwelling north to the blacksmith's dwelling.

BOARDING SCHOOL

There is but one boarding school, but two school-houses; the large one for the girls and small boys, the other is where the larger boys go to school in the first story, and sleep in the second story of the same. The boarding school can accommodate from 70 to 100 children. The highest number attending the school at any one time was 67 and we would have run it up to 70 in a few days longer, but the measles broke out in the school one morning when we had 67 scholars. In my temporary absence the sisters let 31 of them go home. The doctor was gone east at the time, and the sisters appeared not to know what else to do. As soon as I returned I refused to let any more go home, and gave strict orders to that effect. None of the children died that staid here, but two died that went home; but they spread it all over the reservation. I believe we will have 65 or 70 scholars this year; I will have all I can get, for I am very anxious they all shall have an education. There are but 74 children of school age, between the age of six to sixteen, on the reservation.

DIMENSIONS OF SCHOOL-BUILDING

are 77 feet by 61 feet, two stories high, 13 feet by 13 feet high, 16 rooms, 26 doors, 57 windows. The largest half of the house I have built during the year ending June 30, 1888. It is not quite done yet. There is a long hall that is not ceiled yet, that I intend for the children's recreation room or play room, and the new building needs another coat of paint on the outside. I have put up a new picket fence around three sides of the school yards, and have lumber to finish the rest, I think; will do so as soon as I can. Nearly half of the picket fence has one coat of paint on it, and looks well. The boys' school-house is 24 feet by 40; lower story, 12 feet high; second, 9 feet high; both houses frame; buildings ceiled inside and painted. It is east of the main building 156 feet, and 339 feet south. I have got lumber for sidewalks; will put it down as soon as I can.

SCHOOL FARM AND GARDEN

have done well this year; could not ask any better.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL TRAINING

is under the supervision of the Catholic Church. The sisters that are employed are of the Benedictine Order, five in number: First is principal teacher, from the State of Indiana; second is matron and seamstress, from Minnesota; third is cook and laundress; fourth is assistant laundress; fifth is assistant cook. The last three are from Switzerland. The assistant teacher is a monk or brother of the Benedictine Order. All of their homes are at Mount Angel, Marion County, Oregon. The industrial teacher is an Indian, born and raised in Oregon, and belongs to this reservation. The salaries are as follows:

	Per annum.
Principal teacher	\$600
Assistant teacher	500
Industrial teacher	500
Matron and seamstress	350
Cook and laundress	350
Assistant cook	300
Assistant laundress	300

Seven school employes in all. This is paid entirely by the Government.

There is one priest, Father Croquet; he has a church of his own, with 300 members. The church supports him.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The Government appointed, 1st July, 1887, five police, at \$8 per month each, and furnishes most of their clothing and rations. I have one of them to serve as captain,

superior judge, and clerk of the court; two others as associate judges; another as sheriff, and the last of the five as prosecuting attorney. This money is well expended, and they should have more pay, for they earn it and more, too. If there is any dispute among the Indians, instead of bringing them up before the court I send one or more of them to the Indians, and they settle it nine times out of ten. It saves much expense and has a good effect upon them. Heretofore it was fun for them to get each other in trouble and get witness fees and attorney fees. They would employ from one to three attorneys on a side to argue the case for them. If it took the last blanket from over a sick wife or child to pay for it and witness fees, the attorneys would have their pay.

I believe the Indians are improving considerably and are increasing in numbers. A number of the old and diseased Indians have died off, and the young are marrying as soon or before they are of age. The young women have children, while the old and middle aged do not.

Yours, with respect,

JOHN B. MCCLANE,
United States Indian Agent

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
August 15, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor herewith to transmit my third annual report of the affairs of Klamath Agency.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

From a careful census just completed, I find the Klamaths and Modocs to number 788, and Snakes 145; total, 933. Of this number 440 are males and 493 females. Of these numbers 249 are males over eighteen years of age, 333 females over fourteen, 224 school children between the ages of six and sixteen, and 127 children under six years. The Klamaths and Modocs have become so interblended by marriage as to make it impracticable to separate them on the census roll.

THE RESERVATION.

Klamath Reservation is situated in the southeastern part of Oregon, its western boundary skirting the eastern base of the Cascade range of mountains. Its surface is diversified with mountain, hill, and plain. The mountains and hills are covered with forests of pine and cedar, while the quaking asp and willow fringe the water-courses. Fountains of water abound, and rivers and creeks thread the reservation. These streams are always full, and the fountains never grow less, being fed by the melting snows which fall to great depths upon the adjacent mountains and linger there till late in the summer.

STOCK-RAISING.

Within the boundaries of the reservation are embraced large areas of the finest grass lands in Oregon; cause, natural irrigation. Out from the bases of the mountains and hills leap fountains and miniature rivers. These streams spread out over low lands, watering thousands of acres, forming marshes. Here the grass grows in rich variety and great abundance, keeping green and fresh until covered by the snows of winter. For these reasons stock-raising will always be the surest and most remunerative industry the Indians can pursue.

Most of the Indians own small bands of cattle, while a number have large and growing herds. They possess an excellent breed of cattle, their beef commanding the highest price in the market. All Indians, men, women, and children, own ponies, from two to two hundred each. While they still cling to these ponies they are learning the superior value of larger horses, and many of them are improving their breed by crossing their Indian mares with a good class of American stallions. The Indians own 2,201 head of cattle, 4,520 head of horses, and 208 head of swine, being an increase during the past year of 500 cattle, 1,200 horses, and 100 swine.

AGRICULTURE

has been carried forward on a much larger scale this year than any former year in the history of the agency. Fourteen hundred acres have been seeded in wheat,

oats, rye, and barley. Five hundred acres of this land were cleared and fenced during the year, and 6,000 rods of fence built. In this work nine-tenths of all the able-bodied Indians on the reservation have cheerfully engaged. The grain was planted in excellent condition and the growing crops now ripening promise an abundant yield. The Indians are happy and greatly encouraged with their success at farming. We share with them in their joy. The Indians have been greatly assisted in their work by the additional farmer.

EDUCATION.

There are two industrial boarding-schools on the reservation, one situated on the western margin, at the agency, the other near the eastern boundary at Yainax, 40 miles distant. At these two schools 210 Indian children and 10 whites have received instruction during the year.

Half the day is devoted to school-room exercise, and the other half to industrial work. It is our constant aim not only to give these children a fair English education but to instruct them in all the branches of industrial work needed to fit them for self-support and citizenship. The boys are instructed in farming, gardening, dairying, caring for stock, and most of them are given some knowledge of the more useful trades, such as carpenter, blacksmith and wheelright work, painting, shoe-making, harness making, etc. They are also taught how to saw and dress lumber, and make plain furniture. The girls are taught all that belongs to housekeeping; also the art of cutting, fitting, and making all kinds of garments for male and female wear.

All the clothing for the girls and a considerable portion of the boys' clothing is made in the seamstress departments of the schools.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Connected with each school we have a farm and garden cultivated by the Indian boys, with the assistance and direction of the superintendents and industrial teachers. The Yainax school seeded this year 35 acres in oats and rye and planted 4 acres in garden. The Klamath school seeded 40 acres in grain and 8 acres in garden. On account of the severe frosts, caused by our great altitude above the sea, only the hardier vegetables can be raised, such as cabbage, turnips, peas, onions, carrots, and potatoes. Of these we will have an abundant supply for the schools till the return of another spring. The excellent garden at the Klamath school is worthy of special mention. All who have seen it say that they have not seen it surpassed in southern Oregon.

DAIRY.

Each school has also an excellent dairy, consisting of 16 milch cows each, affording an ample supply of milk and butter for the children. During the year 1,400 pounds of butter have been made, and the schools supplied with 4,000 gallons of milk. Each school stands in need of a good dairy house. The entire cost of both need not exceed \$500.

SCHOOL AND AGENCY HERD

number 250 head of cattle, old and young. From this herd 35 head of beef-cattl have been butchered during the year for the use of the schools and agency, making a total of 17,000 pounds of beef net, a saving to the Government of \$1,200.

We also have some 20 head of swine, from which we have butchered for school use 1,000 pounds net of pork.

It will be seen from the above that we are supplying the children at our schools with a large amount of excellent and nutritious food from the garden, dairy, and the herd with but little cost to the Government.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missions on this agency have been under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past fifteen years. Since I took charge of the affairs of this agency, three years ago, not one dollar has been expended by this church in the work of missions here, albeit I have repeatedly urged them to continue their labors among these people. Other denominations have asked permission to enter this field, but this I have discouraged, lest I might be blamed, and hoping that the Methodist Church would resume her work. The time has come, however, when I am ready to welcome the representatives of any Christian church who may wish to engage in missionary work among these Indians.

While there has been no regular missionary laboring among these people, yet religious services have been regularly held at several points on the reservation. These

services have been attended by a large majority of the Indians, and the order and the decorum do credit to any white community in the land, while the deep interest they have taken in these services attest the power of the Gospel of Christ over their hearts and lives. Some 200 of them are professors of religion and are members of the Methodist Church. Two large Sunday-schools have been maintained by the help of the white employés and attended by all the Indian children of the boarding-schools.

INDUSTRIES.

The large majority of these Indians are enterprising and industrious. The help they receive from the Government is meager, their treaty allowances having expired. Their principal sources of subsistence are stock-raising, farming, and freighting. The natural resources of this reservation are wonderful, and from which they drew their supplies long before the white man came among them. In its lakes and streams there seems to be an inexhaustible supply of all kinds and the finest variety of fish, especially the trout species, which for size, numbers, and excellence is not surpassed on the continent. These can be caught at all seasons of the year and afford one and a never-failing source of subsistence to the Indians. On all the marshes of the reservation grow the yellow pond-lily, of the genus *Nuphar*, the seed of which is gathered in August and September in great quantities which, when dried, furnishes an excellent and nutritious diet, called by the Indians "wo-kus."

Many of the Indians obtain passes and find employment, at fair wages, among the whites.

CIVILIZATION.

The Indians have made rapid progress along all the lines that lead up into a broad and permanent civilization. Agriculture was the primal vocation of man. Adam was an agriculturist and Eve a horticulturist. Nine-tenths of these Indians have cultivated the soil during the past year. They have beaten the spear and battle-ax into the plowshare and pruning-hook and are learning the arts of peace. Their dress, habits, manners, and customs are those of the civilized race. They have abandoned their idolatrous practices, discarded their "medicine men," and have accepted the teachings of Christianity as their guide in morals and religion.

Let me say, from the experience of three years in directing and analyzing the causes which have combined to elevate and civilize these Indians, that the most potent and far-reaching factor has been the influence of the boarding-schools established on the agency. These, like the sun, have been the centers of light and power, dispelling the darkness of the ages and bringing to them, through their children, the dawn of a better day. These boys and girls, taught not only in the school-room, but instructed in all the refining industries of the home, shop, and farm, coming into daily and vital contact with their people, exert a constant and uplifting force in their civilization beyond all computation.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

In February last instructions were received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to bring this subject before these Indians and to make a full report as to whether they were ready, competent, and willing to receive lands in severalty, as provided by an act of Congress pertaining thereto. The Indians were assembled in council and the severalty act read and explained to them and the advantages of individual ownership of lands pointed out to them, and the result of this was that over eight hundred signed an agreement to take lands in severalty according to the Government law. A full report was in due time forwarded to the Indian Office. No further steps in this matter have as yet been taken.

POLICE.

The Indian police consists of one lieutenant, one sergeant, and six privates. They have been faithful in the discharge of their duties and true to the Government. Their efficient help is indispensable in the administration of the affairs of this agency.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court holds regular sessions once each month, and oftener if exigencies demand it. A large number of minor offenses come before this court for adjustment during the year. The decisions of the court are usually just, and are submitted to by the Indians without complaint. The late act of Congress granting a salary to Indian judges will greatly enhance the efficiency of this court, enabling us to divorce it from the police and to secure the services of the most intelligent men on the reservation.

SANITARY.

An unusual number of deaths have occurred during the year, resulting from an epidemic of measles breaking out simultaneously among the Indians on the reservation and in our schools. Aside from this, their general health has been good.

We are much in need of a small, comfortable hospital in connection with each school, into which children could be removed and cared for during sickness.

BOUNDARY.

The out-boundary lines of the reservation have been resurveyed during the year. This survey has been satisfactory so far as I have heard, both to the Indians and to the whites. Since the establishing of these lines orders have been received to eject all trespassers and trespassing cattle from the reservation; and by the order of the military department a cavalry company has been detailed to aid in this work. This company is now on duty on the reservation, and have ejected not less than 10,000 head of stock, unlawfully grazing on this agency. Without the constant aid of the military for some time to come it will be impossible to protect this reservation from the inroads of large bands of cattle hovering around its borders.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH EMERY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,
August 20, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30.

The census just taken gives the following figures:

Males over eighteen years	200
Females over fourteen years	215
School children between six and sixteen	84
Children between two and six	68
Babies under two years	40
Total population	607

LOCATION, SOIL, AND CLIMATE.

The Siletz Reservation is situated on the western coast of Oregon, in Burton and Tillamook Counties. It is about 24 miles long by 14 wide, containing 208,000 acres, not over 15,000 of which is agricultural land, the balance being mountainous and timbered; a great deal of the timber is worthless for commercial purposes. All the agricultural lands are the bottom-lands of the Siletz River, and about 4,000 acres in the vicinity of the mouth of Salmon River, the mountain lands having such a heavy growth of underbrush that they are valueless for either grazing or agricultural purposes. There is considerable good timber on the reservation, but mostly so inaccessible as to be practically valueless under existing circumstances. The agricultural lands of the reservation are very rich, and produce in abundance all the cereals, grasses, root crops, and fruit known to this latitude. The climate for the most part is very fine, the summers especially so, caused by the cool breezes from the Pacific Ocean. A great deal of rain falls from November to May, but extreme heat or cold is unknown.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS, HABITS, ETC.

With a few exceptions all live in frame houses, all wear citizens' clothes, most of them speak English, nearly all between ten and twenty-five years of age can read and write. In their habits they are reasonably industrious, sober, peaceable, and in the main, moral. The old-fashioned customs are dying out among them gradually. A great many of the old ones still hold to their ideas of superstition and their Indian doctors, but while they patronize their doctors they don't seem to have much confidence in them beyond their supposed services to the sick, and even then they do

not entirely ignore the white physician. In their recreations the customs of civilization predominate, they are good-natured, fond of joking and of music, and in favor of education.

AGRICULTURAL.

While these people have long had the benefit of instructions in the rudiments of farming, and the soil well adapted for agricultural purposes, the abandonment of the position of farmer to these Indians was a great mistake and false economy. Much intelligent effort is needed to reclaim their lands from foulness incident to poor plowing and a lack of summer fallowing. No perceptible advance has been made in several years on this account. The main crop raised here is oats, oats and hay being depended on by the Indians for marketing purposes. This year's crop has been very good, owing to the very favorable conditions of weather, though the acreage is not quite as much as last year. If the Indians could be induced to take more care of their cattle they would realize more from this source than any other, as the market for their cereals and other products is rather remote to be encouraging.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The raising and marketing of oats, hay, and potatoes, with a few cattle and hogs constitute the bulk of the products of Indian industry within the reservation. The establishment of salmon canneries within the vicinity is opening up a good market for this popular fish, of which the rivers of the Siletz, at certain seasons, produce an abundance, and I anticipate that some of the Indian fishermen will realize several hundred dollars each from this source this fall. If the fishing interest of the Indians is carefully guarded it will become more and more valuable with time. A large number find employment outside among the whites. Farming, clearing land, chopping wood, logging, fishing, hop-picking, and various other minor employments are engaged in by men and women among their white neighbors, with whom they are on the most friendly terms.

EDUCATION.

The educational facilities of this agency consists of one boarding-school for boys and girls capable of accommodating comfortably 65 scholars. School was taught continuously from September 19 to June 30, with an average attendance of about 52 scholars. More could have been procured, but they were not considered desirable on account of either health or morals, my idea being that it were better to have fewer in number and better in discipline and health; and, in consequence, better advancement was made in studies both educational and industrial than had been made the year previous.

The management of the school-farm by the larger boys has been very satisfactory and the increase in farm stock about 50 per cent. and their condition greatly improved. Sufficient hay has been cut and housed to insure their keeping during the next winter, and we are now harvesting a fine crop of oats. Although this is vacation the boys return cheerfully to their harvest work, nearly all, from seeding to harvesting, being done by them. The girls have done their part even better than the boys; they have been taught sewing, cooking, laundry work, milking, and butter-making, and satisfactory progress has been made in all their branches.

I have sent 22 scholars during the year to Chemawa training-school, and Superintendent Lee speaks highly of their conduct and advancement.

The Indians of the reservation are almost unanimous in favor of education. Many among even the older ones speak with pride of the advancement of their children.

The sanitary condition among the children has been good; no contagious disease, serious sickness, or death occurring in the school during the year.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The agency was formerly a Methodist field for missionary work among the Indians' but, for reasons of which I am not informed, they have discontinued their efforts here. I have stood ready and willing to assist them to the extent of my ability in renewing their work here among the members of their church, but so far no efforts have been made by them looking to this end. A Sunday-school connected with the boarding-school has been regularly conducted during the year, with F. M. Carter, principal teacher, as superintendent, assisted by B. Gaither, clerk, and other employes. A good attendance has been maintained throughout the year and considerable interest manifested.

An Indian preacher by the name of John Adams was in the habit of preaching to the Sunday-school in jargon. As it became necessary to discharge him from the position of teamster, he became disgusted when his religion ceased to pay any dividends,

so he entered the field as the champion-all-round liar and conspirator of the agency. Fortunately he was not followed by the rest of his co-members in the church, and his actions have had no serious effect upon the cause of true religion. As one intelligent member expressed it, he had no faith in a man's religion who had to be bought by a soft job at the agency.

I sincerely hope that the well-meaning Indians who are church members and who by their example in leading a religious life have assisted in the elevation of their family and friends may have the benefit of future intelligent religious instruction through the organized effort of some religious association.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition among the Indians, aside from syphilitic disease, has been good and these are mostly of a secondary and tertiary condition. I believe as the Indians become better educated this disease can be much better handled, as the great fault now is their failure to continue the treatment prescribed by the physician. Many of them seem to think that a medicine that does not act instantaneously is of no account. It is hard to induce them to believe that their system and blood must be built up by persistent treatment and abstemiousness. Intelligence, through education, will in time conquer this insidious monster in their systems.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court has been called upon quite frequently to adjudicate cases arising from Indian difficulties and numerous small civil suits, and has in a great measure given satisfaction to the Indians and saved the agent many annoyances; but in many cases of importance they can not be relied upon for giving a just decision, as their ideas of law and justice are somewhat crude, and their prejudices to any one unfriendly to them can not be overcome. The old Indian idea, that you must stand by your friends, right or wrong, and against your enemies in all things, possesses them to such an extent that they have to be carefully watched. But where these influences do not exist they make very satisfactory judges, often taking an unusual interest to arrive at the true facts in a case.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of the agency consists of one captain and five privates. They have been efficient and obedient to orders at all times. This number is amply sufficient if the pay was higher. An Indian can not be expected to board himself and family, furnish a horse and traveling expenses, and perform much service for \$3 per month.

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The allotments of land in severalty to the Indians of this agency was begun last September and continued until December, Special Agent M. C. Connelly being sent here for this purpose. About seventy allotments were made at that time, since which I have heard nothing further from the Department or special agent. As there is no opposition by the Indians to continuing this work, I am at a loss to know why the field has been abandoned.

BUILDINGS.

Having no lumber to build with, there has been no new houses constructed during the year, excepting a few log barns and one or two buildings constructed by Indians out of old lumber picked up here and there. The saw-mill was moved and placed on the Siletz River, near the agency. A few hundred dollars more is needed to place this mill in running order, and we then will be prepared to manufacture all we need, as logs can be procured from up the river. A large amount of lumber is badly needed, as many fences are rotting down. There has been no lumber here for three years. There is an old grist-mill here, but in such a stage of decay that I do not think it would pay to attempt to put it in running order.

J. B. LANE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON,
August 15, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of July 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency to date.

There are three tribes which belong to this reservation, viz:

Walla Wallas—Population, males, 170; females, 236; total, 406. This number includes 216 mixed bloods belonging to this tribe, who reside here and are duly recognized by the Department.

Cayuses—Males, 187; females, 214; total, 401. No mixed bloods in this tribe.

Umatillas—Males, 67; females, 104; total, 171. This includes 16 mixed bloods who belong to this tribe.

Recapitulation:

Males above eighteen years old.....	268
Females above fourteen years old.....	375
Boys under eighteen years old.....	156
Girls under fourteen years old.....	179
Total.....	978
Children of school age between six and sixteen years old.....	185

There are, in addition to this number, some twenty-five or thirty persons who claim to belong here and to the Walla Walla tribe, many of whose names have been forwarded to the office for action, as these persons did not report here for examination and having their names placed on the census roll until after the commissioners had left the agency, June 8, 1887. These, if allowed to live here, would bring the total number over one thousand, and from the evidence presented I have no doubt but what they are entitled to reside here; but I have not as yet received any orders on this subject.

In consequence of the extreme drought last season, not having any rain until the 2d of June last, I regret to have to report not much more than half a crop of grain or hay. This is the case all over eastern Oregon and Washington Territory, or nearly so, so far as I have heard this season. Our Indians, including the mixed bloods, have this year raised only about—

Wheat.....	bushels..	125,000
Corn.....	do....	5,000
Oats.....	do....	3,000
Barley.....	do....	10,000
Potatoes.....	do....	12,000
Onions.....	do....	2,000
Beans.....	do....	2,000
Turnips.....	do....	2,000
Other vegetables.....	do....	3,000
Melons.....	do....	5,000
Pumpkins.....	do....	3,000
Hay.....	tons..	1,000

The Indians of this reservation are progressing every season more and more, and they are now very anxiously awaiting the arrival of the commissioners who are appointed to locate them on their lands in severalty, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, known as the "Slater bill." William Parsons, esq., one of them, has been living at Pendleton for some time, but he does not seem to know when the others will arrive, but it is presumed that they will shortly come here.

This settling the Indians on their own farms will no doubt be a long as well as a delicate business, as of course, although the commissioners will do all they can to please them all, yet as a matter of course there will be some who will be dissatisfied. The weather is now fine and can be depended on for about three months yet, and it would be a good time to commence locating these people.

Surrounded on all sides by white settlements up to the very borders of the reserve, and coming in daily contact with them, the Indians can not fail to be impressed with the white man's mode of working, and they most certainly have and are showing a marked improvement in their farming business, and, with a few exceptions among the old and some widows and orphans, they are all doing very well, and getting more independent every day.

Scrofula, in all its various forms, seems to be very prevalent among these people, and it seems to be more prevalent among the young people and the children than the old.

We have had an unusual number of deaths within the last year, principally children and some few young people.

As has often been reported before, if there was a hospital here where these people could be treated properly there is no doubt whatever but what many of them could be saved, as, owing to their mode of living, in many instances they do not or will not follow the directions of the physician.

On the 17th of July, 1888, I forwarded the census of these Indians, each tribe separately, and I am satisfied it is as near correct as possible.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court, since its formation, has been of invaluable assistance to the agent; in fact, it is an established institution, and could not be done without. Perfect order, with few exceptions, reigns here, and delinquents of every kind are promptly punished by the police judges.

As per office letter of July 18, 1888, I forwarded my recommendation in regard to compensation to police judges, and two names were forwarded for compensation at the rate of \$20 per month, each, as they well deserve it, and one of them, especially, (Cash-Cash) has been serving as judge since the organization of the court in 1883, without any compensation whatever.

These judges promptly suppress and punish all cases that are against the rules, particularly plural marriages, medicine men, and such things, when they are discovered. But I am pleased to state that there are very few of these cases that come before us, and they are gradually dying out, and, except among a few of the oldest men here, with whom nothing can be done, as they state that they are too old to change their customs, although nearly all of them acknowledge that there is nothing in it, and that the white man's way is the best, yet they will stick to their old superstitions. The young men, however, are different, and they only laugh about such things, and tell me that whenever they do go to such places, as where medicine making and such things are going on, they only go there to laugh and have fun, but do not believe in any part of such things.

The whisky business is still in vogue here, and is neither increasing nor decreasing. We have arrested some four or five white men, who have been tried in the United States circuit court at Portland, Oregon, and two of them sent to the penitentiary for one year each, which is a good thing, as nothing else but examples of that kind will stop this nefarious business. It has done good already, as for some time we have had no drunken Indians around here at least; but it seems they can always get liquor when they want to, and it is only by an accident that the officers of the law can arrest and prove this offense, as the Indians, as a rule, will never tell where they get their whisky.

There have been three Indians tried by the United States court and the county court here for horse stealing, and were convicted and sent to the penitentiary for one and three years, respectively. This offense has increased somewhat lately, but from the precautions taken and the watchful vigilance of our Indian police this business will, I hope, abate.

I have received within the last six months \$615 for grazing privileges on this reservation, which I have duly deposited to the credit of the United States Treasurer for the benefit of these Indians. (Miscellaneous receipts, Class III.) It is a matter of utter impossibility to keep the stock of outsiders off this reservation, and the Indians, in my opinion, might as well have the benefit—as, to do the outsiders or stockmen justice, they are all willing to pay for the privilege, and there is no trouble whatever between these Indians and their white neighbors on this, or indeed any other matter; they seem to get along well together.

On the 22d of July (Sunday) a young man (Indian) named Shop-sis, age twenty-three, unmarried, and belonging to the Cayuse tribe, committed suicide at his place about 4 miles from here. This is an exceedingly rare event among these Indians, being only the third case within ten years. The ostensible cause of this was supposed to be some dispute with his relations about horses, but the deceased was a fine, steady, and sober young man, and I am inclined to think there must be some other cause. At all events, he shot himself through the head with a revolver, and must have died instantly, and was buried next day. He had a sister and mother who live at the Nez Percé Reservation, for nearly all of these Indians here are related and intermarried more or less to the Nez Percé, Yakima, and Warm Springs Indians, and some of them have relatives at the Cœur d'Alène and Colville Reserves; hence the numerous passes asked for to visit these places.

However, no danger or disturbance of any kind has ever been reported on either side, in consequence of such passes; but your orders of October 29, 1887, on this subject, have been strictly, and will continue to be strictly, adhered to. I have, in accordance therewith, forwarded a few days ago the names of several of my most prominent Indians, asking permission to go on their annual hunt after large game in the Wallowa and John Day County, where game abounds, which I trust will be approved, as they seem to have a passion for this annual hunt, and no trouble of any kind has ever oc-

curred between these Indians, when hunting, and the whites. Beside, it is an important part of their winter provisions. Elk and deer are plenty in these places, and they dry the meat for winter use, and also salmon and other fish in their proper season. This hunting and fishing is a very harmless passion, and I can see no reason why, so long as they conduct themselves as they have heretofore done, and troubled no one, that this fishing and hunting, when all their harvesting is done, should not be allowed.

The moral habits of these Indians are good. It is very seldom that cases of an immoral character come before our court here, but there are a few occasionally, which are promptly dealt with. Diseases of a syphilitic character are almost unknown here, but they are nearly all affected more or less with hereditary scrofula, brought on, no doubt, by their former mode of living.

Another singular trait about these people is, that although a good many have good frame houses to live in, yet so soon as the summer commences every one of them will move into tents or Wa-kee-ups, and move around from place to place all the summer after their farming is done, and leave their houses until the cold sets in, and as they always select the low lands near the river, this no doubt in many cases produces malarial fevers. An unusual number of these cases have occurred this summer, and no doubt from this cause—living in a damp atmosphere most of the time—together with too much bathing, which they are also very fond of.

There is one other matter that I would respectfully recommend to the notice of the honorable Commissioner, and that is the subject of leasing Indian farms by helpless persons, widows, cripples, orphans, etc. As the rule now is, these parties can only lease for one year, which can be renewed at the pleasure of both parties. This is entirely too short a time, as (as will be seen at once) no practical farmer will undertake to work a farm, furnish everything, put up fences, etc., for one year when he has no guaranty that his lease would be renewed. In my opinion, this class of helpless Indians should be allowed to lease for at least three or even five years; then those people would have a good comfortable living and the lessee would also have a fair prospect of making a reasonable profit out of the land. I strongly recommend this matter, and I was much pleased to see that the honorable Commissioner recommends the same thing in his last annual report. Such an arrangement would unquestionably benefit these helpless persons, and sufficient precautions could be taken easily, to prevent any abuse of such a privilege on either side.

EDUCATION.

In consequence of the state of the old school building, which, in my opinion, not exactly dangerous, yet it is very possible should we have one of these heavy storms which occasionally occur in this vicinity, that the building would be dangerous to occupy, and this is the reason that a good many of the Indians are and have been afraid to send their children to our school, and hence the average attendance for the past year was only 40.

I did expect before this time that the new school building would be started, as per my report of June 28 last, as with the modifications therein made, the building can, I think, be constructed for the amount as specified by the honorable Commissioner. This is a fine time for building purposes, and I hope I shall receive orders on this subject soon. Ten thousand dollars is not enough to put up any boarding-school capable of accommodating one hundred children and to be constructed according to the plans and specifications furnished this office, and were it not for the modifications and the articles we can furnish, such a building could not be constructed at all for such an amount.

The sanitary surroundings of the school have been good and the teachers zealous, and all that could be desired in the performance of their duties. On the 24th of July last I made a report in detail on the subject of my school employes, their qualifications, etc., and recommending, in any event, the retention of the industrial teacher, as we have a good garden of vegetables, two horses, sixteen head of cattle, some hogs and chickens, all belonging to the school, to be taken care of besides the buildings and a large amount of valuable property for school use. I have not as yet heard from the Department on this subject, but trust my recommendations will be approved.

We have two church buildings, one a Roman Catholic, near the school, conducted by a missionary priest, who is well versed in the Indian language, and who has been sent here to replace the late L. L. Conrardy, who went to the Sandwich Islands, and the other a small Presbyterian church building on the Two-to-willow, about 2 miles from the school. This latter is conducted by a native preacher, and has about eighty members, principally of the Umatilla tribe. The Roman Catholics are in a large majority here among the full and mixed blood Indians, and as the school is conducted on strictly non-sectarian principles the children go to whatever church pleases them at any time, conducted by one or more teachers or employes, and the arrangement seems to be satisfactory to all.

The police force are an established institution at this agency, and of great assistance to the agent in preserving good order on the reservation; and I trust my recommendation as embodied in my letter of June 15 last, requesting that they be allowed rations in addition to their pay, will be approved, as they are well worthy of the increase.

My agency employes have performed their duties faithfully and well during the past year, and have been very satisfactory to me.

We have had sawed some 90,000 feet of lumber, and it is now and has been for some time at the Mikatchi Railroad station, Meacham Creek; but the railroad company has not as yet furnished transportation to this agency for the lumber in accordance with their contract of June 8, 9, and 10, 1881, but I presume the cars will be soon furnished for this purpose. Seventy-five thousand feet of this lumber will be set apart for the new school building, and the rest, with the approval of the honorable Commissioner, will be used for agency use. This, however, will form the subject of a special communication.

I would, in conclusion, respectfully state that the order of the honorable Commissioner appointing clerks and physicians from the office direct, so far as physicians are concerned, is well enough; but it is, in my opinion, not only detrimental to the service, but positively unjust to the agent to select a clerk for him, the most important as well as the most reliable position at any agency. A clerk is sent here a perfect stranger to the agent, and from the specimens sent here lately the honorable Commissioner most certainly did not know whether they were qualified or otherwise or he would not have appointed them, and the appointees themselves knew nothing of the accommodations which they might expect when they got here, supposing that they were qualified, and consequently all that were sent here, both physicians and clerks, were bitterly disappointed, and all of them left in a short time, particularly the second clerk sent here, who left the same evening of the day he reported here (3d of August) for Montana, stating that he would not remain here under any consideration under the circumstances.

I respectfully trust that my recommendations as embodied in my letters of July 25 and August 4 to the honorable Commissioner on this subject will be attended to, as I have no use for any one for that position who is not thoroughly competent and who is willing to accept the salary and accommodations which he would have here. It is unjust to the appointee and the Department (except known to be qualified) to send a clerk out here at his own expense and without at all having a certainty of being accepted or otherwise. I have, of course, been compelled to employ a clerk and physician temporarily since the 1st of July last, and their descriptive rolls have been forwarded for approval.

For official courtesies and prompt and favorable action on my estimates, as well as valuable instructions received, my thanks are tendered to the Commissioner and other officers of the Department, and to the honorable district United States attorney for valuable advice and assistance in the transaction of official duties.

On the whole the condition of my Indians is satisfactory, notwithstanding the partial failure of our crops this season, and I have no doubt but what they will continue to improve, as they can not help it, owing to their surroundings and daily contact with their white brothers.

Statistics herewith. School statistics forwarded, as directed, in separate envelope.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. COFFEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
August 27, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with request contained in your circular of July 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of affairs on this agency.

I assumed charge here on the 17th of August, relieving S. A. Lester, who was left in charge by Agent Dougherty on April 2. The short time allowed me prevents me from making as extended a report as I should like, but no one can help notice and commend the improved appearance the place has assumed under the charge of General Henry Heth, special agent in charge. During the short time he was here it has been remarked, and I believe correctly, that he had done more while here than had been done in the past three years in changing and bettering the condition, not only in appearance, but in very necessary sanitary reforms and permanent improvements.

THE INDIANS.

The Indians on this reserve are the confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon, consisting of five different tribes, to wit:

Warm Springs	411
Wascoes	252
Teninoes	70
John Days	50
Piutes	70
Total	853

including some mixed bloods which belong to them severally. They are as a rule a very quiet people, and some are very industrious, and others trifling and lazy. There is a great lack of employment; they need more land to cultivate. There are about 148 places that will average about 12 acres to the place, making near 1,800 acres. Their crops have been very good this year: they will have near 8,000 bushels wheat, 1,200 tons hay, 1,500 bushels potatoes, 500 bushels oats, 100 bushels rye and barley, 200 bushels corn, 3,000 melons, and 2,500 pumpkins. They have some other vegetables, but in small quantities.

There is no chance to increase the area of farming lands adjoining the places now occupied, except in a few instances; their places for the most part are on narrow creek bottoms in rock-bound cañons, and from the effects of high water and overflows they often lose some of their best land. As I have spent some time here awaiting instructions, I have been over the greater portion of the reservation, and I find a large tract or plateau of level country lying between the Shitike Creek and Warm Springs River; it is from 6 to 8 miles wide and 18 miles long, which will give them 200 or 300 homes, and much better ones than they have got. True, at present, it is not susceptible of cultivation for want of water, but that can be supplied in abundance at a very small outlay by an irrigating ditch; but upon this I wish to submit a more definite proposition as soon as I get a map of the survey of this reserve. It will give them an abundance of good farming land and cause many to return here to their own tribe who have wandered away to seek a living in other places, many of them going to the Columbia River, where, by an association with the lowest class of society, they soon become degraded wretches and worthless vagabonds.

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

On awaiting here for instructions I find a large amount of worthless stuff called property, which can only be used to mislead the Department as to the amount of material on hand. I shall have to ask for a board of survey and get rid of it, as it encumbers my returns unnecessarily.

TEAM AND PROVENDER.

There is no team here. A span of balky horses at Sinemasho school, and three old and worthless horses at the agency, is all there is to operate with in the way of a team. There is some chop feed and bran, but no hay at this place. At Sinemasho school they have some 15 tons of good hay and a good crop of potatoes. As they are not gathered I can not say how many there will be, but I think near 300 bushels.

MILLS.

The grist-mill at the agency having been built some thirty years ago the basement is badly rotted, and needs a new one. The upper stories are good, and with some repairs on the machinery the mill would do very well.

The saw-mill is some 14 miles west of here. It is a water-power, and much out of repair. There is no roof over it, and the machinery is much exposed to the weather. It is a single circular saw, and will only cut the small timber; the consequence is the large and good timber has to be left standing in the woods.

The buildings for the employes and for storage are very old and dilapidated. They need new roofs, as they leak badly and are very unsafe, especially the storage rooms.

SHOPS.

I find a blacksmith shop here, and tools for another, which I wish to use at Sinemasho school, which is 20 miles from here, and some of the people living 8 miles beyond that place, compelling them to come some 28 miles to get work done, and as there are as many settled there as here, I think the time of the blacksmith should be divided between the two places if we are allowed but one blacksmith.

BOUNDARY.

The unsettled boundaries of the north and west lines of this reservation should be settled at once, for, as at present, it is a constant source of turmoil and trouble. Stockmen, with their stock, constantly infringe upon the rights of the Indians under the plea that they don't know where the line is, and then our trouble and chagrin commences, for we can not show it to them with any degree of satisfaction either to them or ourselves.

EDUCATION.

The limited opportunity for an acquaintance with the school here and at Sinemasho prevents me from correctly reporting what progress they have made, but I am convinced that they have made some advancement but under very adverse circumstances. There is a great lack of accommodations. There is not sufficient room or proper protection from the inclemency of the weather. Both boys and girls are in the roofs, the boys over the school room, the girls over the dining room—a half story with bare rafters, no ceiling, and covered with sawed lumber, which affords but slight-protection against rains, winds, or snows in winter, or burning heat in summer. The school-house at Sinemasho is a much better building; with some repairs can be made quite comfortable. But one-half of it is used for a storage room, and if I increase the school, which I hope to do, I will have to have a new storage room.

MISSIONARY.

The mission work is under the United Presbyterian Church with Rev. R. W. McBride in charge, who has handed me the following statistics of missionary work:

Missionaries:

Males.....	1
Females.....	1
Number of church communicants.....	79
Number of church buildings.....	1
Contributions from the United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	\$2, 761. 35
Missionaries' salary.....	1, 200. 00
Mission helpers.....	425. 25
Building purposes.....	136. 10
To commence erection of school buildings.....	1, 000. 00

All of the contributions are from the United Presbyterian Church.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that owing to the short time that I have been here, and finding many things demanding attention, I shall have to ask your indulgence for many omissions of matters that I would have reported under more favorable conditions and circumstances.

Very respectfully,

D. W. BUTLER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN UTAH.

REPORT OF UINTAH AGENCY.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY,
August 15, 1888.

SIR: I herewith transmit my annual report of these agencies, with accompanying statistics.

UINTAH AGENCY.

The Uintah Reservation embraces the country drained by the waters of the Uintah and Du Chesne Rivers and their tributaries in the countries of Uintah and Wahsatch, Territory of Utah. The reservation contains over 2,000,000 acres of land; about one-fourth of which is suitable for agricultural purposes, some of it being very fertile.

There is enough agricultural land on this reservation for the entire Ute Nation. There is also an abundance of good grazing lands, the lands of the Strawberry Valley on this reservation being the best grazing lands in the country.

The agency is situated at a point on the reservation near the Uintah River, distant 100 miles north of Price, a station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, 170 miles east of Salt Lake City and 150 miles from Green River City, a station on the Union Pacific Railroad. The elevation of this agency above the level of the sea is 6,130 feet.

Indians.—The Uintah and White River Utes occupy this reservation. The population is divided as follows:

Uintah Utes	446
White River Utes	417
Total	863

These Indians are known as blanket Indians, and still retain in a great degree their ancient habits and customs. They are fond of gambling, horse-racing, and the chase. There has not been as much gambling during the past year as heretofore, as I have entirely broken up all gambling at, around, or about the agency, and the police force are under instructions to break it up wherever it is practiced. If done at all now, it is done out of sight, or in the quiet of the wick-e-up.

There are rations issued weekly, consisting of flour, beef, coffee, sugar, salt, and baking powder, in an amount equal to a half ration. These Indians receive a cash annuity. Of this fund the Uintahs received this year \$12.89 each, and the White Rivers received \$8.22 each. The cause of the smaller sum being paid the White Rivers is from the fact that the payment of the Meeker pension is made from the annuity of this tribe. There is also an annual gratuity fund paid amounting to about \$1,500. This amount is divided among those industrious Indians who send their children to school. These Indians have been at all times obedient and respectful to me; in no case has a single order been disobeyed or my advice disregarded.

Agriculture.—These Indians have made more progress in work and farming this year than ever before. There are now about 150 families engaged in farming. Although many of them are beginners and in a very small way, yet they show every disposition to do good work when the proper facilities are afforded them. Many of them have largely increased the size of their farms over previous years, and there seems to be a spirited rivalry among them as to who will make the largest and best farms. Previous to my arrival here, wire fencing was entirely unknown among these Indians, and since that time I have issued to them over 30,000 pounds. No Indian receives wire fencing until he has cut his posts and planted them. I have distributed to them 28,000 pounds of seed grain during this spring. No Indian received any of this grain until his ground was first plowed. The agency farmers were constantly with them, instructing them in their farm work.

The grain and hay from these farms were sold to the subcontractors at Fort Duchesne at miserably low prices, very far below the original contract prices. I made an effort to avoid this in the future, and to secure to them the full contract price for all hay and grain delivered at the fort for military use. I made a full statement of the facts to you, which you kindly referred to Congress, asking that a clause be inserted in the military appropriation bill permitting the commandant at Fort Duchesne to purchase such supplies from these Indians at full contract price.

Other industries.—During last fall these Indians cut and hauled to this agency 300 cords of wood, for which they received the sum of \$5 per cord; 200 cords of which was for the agency and agency school, and 100 cords for the traders and employés. This was the first time in the history of this reservation that these Indians were employed to do this work. When I received authority to have them do this work I was told that they would not do it. I found but little trouble to get them at it, but much trouble to get them to stop cutting.

All freights received at this and Onray Agency were hauled by these Indians. The total amount of freights hauled by them from Price was over 300,000 pounds, for which they received 2 cents per pound. Of this over 170,000 pounds were for the agencies and 130,000 pounds were for the traders. These Indians have a special liking for this kind of work, and make good freighters. They have shown themselves to be trustworthy and reliable.

Cattle.—Under your authority I issued the agency cattle-herd, aggregating over 600 head. This has been a great incentive to do good work. I believe that it is the best thing that ever has been done for these Indians. Now that they have a little start with these cattle, it will hold them to their farms on the reservation and encourage them to further industry.

Missionary work.—There are no missionaries at this agency, nor has there been any missionary work done here or any kind of religious services held other than the services held by the employés on the Sabbath day, which services are conducted by Dr. B. Dudley Williams, Agency physician.

Cattle trespassers.—There has been ever since the setting apart of this reservation a number of cattle grazing upon this reservation for which no grazing tax was paid. I hunted up the owners of this cattle and collected from them the sum of \$2,500, which I divided among the Indians, pro rata; \$2,000 more I will collect during this month. Those cattlemen who would not pay I ordered off the reservation. They appealed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, but my action being sustained by the honorable Secretary the cattle were driven off.

Police.—I have a police force consisting of one captain and six privates, who have done good service in preserving the peace, in collecting tax for crossing cattle over reservation, and preventing sales of intoxicating liquor.

Court of Indian offenses.—I have no court of Indian offenses; I try all cases, which gives general satisfaction to the Indians.

School.—The school at this agency has made good progress during the past year; with a capacity for 25 pupils the attendance for the last quarter has averaged 39. The building is in a very dilapidated condition; in fact it is scarcely habitable, nor can it be made so. A new and larger building is now being considered, plans for which have been submitted; I trust it will be erected before the close of this year. I respectfully refer to the following report of Miss Fannie A. Weeks, superintendent:

UINTAH INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL,
UINTAH INDIAN AGENCY,
White Rocks, Utah, August 6, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the annual report of the above-named school, for the year ending June 30, 1888.

I trust that a slight deviation for the purpose of calling your attention to a retrospective view of the work may not be considered out of order. I was appointed by the Indian Office to the superintendency of this school in May, 1886. After a long and tedious journey, I arrived at this agency May 17, and took charge May 19.

I found not a single child in school, nor were there any beds or accommodations for lodging children in the school-building. Indeed, almost literally nothing could be secured on the agency with which to commence work. The school-building was thrown open to the rabble, and was a haunt for ill-designing bands of Indians. The so-called school employes were not only wrangling to a fearful extent among themselves, but were utterly incorrigible. There were other deplorable features that could not be met by amicable terms, therefore they had to be absolutely overthrown for the protection of the public service and for my own honor. This involved me in one of the most desperate single-handed contests that has ever been brought to the notice of the Indian Office. For this action my antagonists have never forgiven me, but have made me the subject of the most persistent persecution from that time to the present.

The Indians were so violently opposed to sending their children to school that to broach the subject in the most delicate manner was to take the risk of incurring their everlasting enmity. It was obvious that some measure had to be adopted by which they could be reached and their good will gained, other than through the councils with the agent. My plan to accomplish this was to go out among them and make myself, as it were, one of them. The agent could not provide me with a horse to ride, therefore I walked scores of miles, visiting and mingling with them in their "wickiups," and learned many of their peculiarities, likes and dislikes. Little by little I overcame their suspicions, and gained their confidence to such a degree that occasionally one of them would allow me to talk school and would promise to send one boy. It was no uncommon thing for me to be far out in the valley (on foot) wholly unprotected, save by a band of braves, or the same of squaws, escorting me from one "wickiup" to another, and saying good words for me. In the meantime they were vigilant to see that I left no "bad medicine bags or witchcraft bags" about the "wickiups." I was attacked more than once by fierce, roving Indian dogs, and encountered other dangers equally perilous. In each case I was rescued by the Indians. Were I to detail to the public the deprivations, difficulties, hardships, annoyances, and dangers that have attended the building up of this school, they would be thought incredible.

As a result of so much hard labor, its present status compares most favorably with that of other Indian schools. There has been enrolled during the last fiscal year 44 pupils, the average attendance being 39. Notwithstanding the majority of these are very young, they are bright and interesting, some of them being able to spell and read in words of three and four letters. They have made rapid progress in learning to speak the English language, and their capacity for drawing far exceeds that of white children. This is attributable to the fact that these children do not inherit habits of thought and mind-training, as do the whites, hence their minds are more mechanical than studious.

The Indian prejudice against female education has been partially overcome, and 15 little girls were gathered into school, where they were taught not only to speak English and spell, but to regard principles of morality and industry. Already they are quite proficient in light household duties.

Under the direction, and with the aid of the industrial teacher and myself, the boys planted 5 acres in corn, potatoes, melons, and garden truck. They not only worked willingly, but were obedient and ready at all times to do what they could. I regret having to state that their labor was in vain, from the fact that the garden seeds were received entirely too late for planting. However, the experiment was made, and the consequence is, at least two-thirds of the tender plants were killed by the intense heat of the sun and dry, hot, wind storms. A great many of the seed were entirely worthless and did not come up at all.

The school enjoyed the beat of health up to last January, when a malignant type of chicken-pox, that might easily have been mistaken for small-pox, broke out among the pupils and went through the entire school. Just as they had recovered from this epidemic of measles made its appearance, and every child in its turn was again stricken down. The latter disease left the school with sore eyes that were very difficult to cure. For three months there was more or less sickness in the house. No deaths occurred, which was due altogether to the care and good nursing rendered by the school employes.

In addition to the superintendent there were employed in the school a teacher, an industrial teacher, a matron, a laundress, and cook. Part of these were efficient, and gave perfect satisfaction, while part of them looked upon their positions as sinecures, and were unwilling to be controlled or instructed. Those last mentioned were highly detrimental to the work, therefore I advised their removal. One of them was re-instated on the pledge that she would do better and would conform to my wishes.

The school building is in a most dilapidated condition, and is entirely unfit for school purposes.

During the winter it was almost impossible to warm it or to make it half comfortable. It is most illly constructed, with no conveniences whatever. Forty-four pupils were crowded into it, although its capacity is for only twenty-five. These difficulties rendered the work doubly laborious, and taxed some of the employes beyond their strength. The children are too small to perform heavy labor. A new, spacious, and creditable school-building is greatly needed. Such a one would be more than gratifying to the Indians, who frequently visit the school and inquire about the new school-house. With ample accommodations I believe that seventy-five or one hundred children could be gathered into school.

By proper management, prompt action, and liberal appropriations this school could be made a lasting blessing to the Uintah and White River Utes.

It is with grateful acknowledgment that I make the following statement: The success of this work is due largely to the strong arm of protection that you have at all times and under all circumstances thrown around it. Your sympathy and hearty co-operation for its permanent establishment can not be too highly appreciated when compared with the feeble efforts of your predecessors.

Let us hope that the good work may go on until every trace of savagery shall have disappeared before the obliterating hand of civilization.

Yours truly,

FANNIE A. WERKS,
Superintendent.

Col. T. A. BYRNER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Sanitary.—During the winter and early spring epidemics of measles and other eruptive diseases largely prevailed, invading the school and creating much anxiety. The mortality, however, was remarkably light, considering the unusually severe winter. With this exception the sanitary condition of the Indians was good, better than for several years past.

OURAY AGENCY.

Uncompahgre Reservation.—This agency is situated on the west bank of Green River, near the junction of the White and Du Chesne Rivers, and about 35 miles south of Uintah Agency. The Uncompahgre Reservation adjoins the Uintah Reservation on the south and contains 1,933,440 acres of land, all of which is a desert, excepting small patches on the Green, Du Chesne, and White Rivers, which can be irrigated and used for agricultural purposes.

Indians.—This reservation is occupied by the Uncompahgre band of Ute Indians. A careful census shows as follows:

Males above 18 years of age.....	231
Males between 6 and 18 years of age.....	212
Males under 6 years of age.....	64
Females above 18 years of age.....	270
Females between 6 and 18 years of age.....	171
Females under 6 years of age.....	59

Total population..... 1,007

These Indians are known as blanket Indians, and have been a very indolent and lazy class of Indians, and believed that work was degrading. No effort has been made to advance them in the past, and they have been allowed to go on in their old way, spending their time in idling about the agency, gambling, horse-racing, and following the hunt. During this year many of them have manifested a desire to settle down to work if the proper facilities were afforded them. There is no agricultural land on this reservation to locate the Indians that wish to farm. There is all the agricultural land needed for them on the Uintah Reservation, which adjoins. On this reservation these Indians should be located, where, with the expenditure of a few thousand dollars for water ditches, I am satisfied that I could have the most of them located and working on farms. I therefore recommend that a commission be appointed to treat with these Indians for the sale of this reservation and for their removal and location on the fertile lands of the Uintah Reservation. Little or no progress can be made with them until this has been accomplished.

These Indians draw weekly rations, consisting of flour, beef, coffee, sugar, and baking-powder, which previous to last summer amounted to about a half ration. Since the troubles at that time the ration of flour and beef has been increased, in order to keep them home on their reservation and prevent them roaming through Colorado following the hunt.

Agriculture.—A few of these Indians have located on the Du Chesne River, and have made a good effort at farming. They have 205 acres under cultivation, and have raised good crops with their own teams. I have had the agency farmer camped with them during the spring and summer, instructing them in their work. This little patch of good land is all taken up, and, in fact, it is too crowded now. Other lands are now needed on which to locate those who wish to farm.

Education.—There are no school buildings at this agency. Many Indians have expressed to me a desire to send their children to school, if I had accommodations for them at the agency. I am satisfied that if proper school facilities were offered these Indians at their agency, I could build up a very successful school.

Industry.—The little farming done is the only industry here. The Government freights were hauled to this agency from Price last year by the Uintah Indians. I am pushing them to haul their own agency freights this coming fall. I have held back and not distributed some of the wagons received this year, and will not issue them until the agency freight arrives, and then only to those Indians who will go to Price and haul in the agency goods. I have a few already who have agreed to haul, and to these I will issue wagons. They are now breaking their wild horses for that purpose.

Agency buildings.—The buildings at this agency, with the exception of the agent's house, are in a very dilapidated condition. They are scarcely habitable. They consist of the old stockade quarters built by the troops in 1880, and was what was formerly known as Fort Thornburg.

Ute claims.—These Indians are growing very restless over their claims for horses, cattle, sheep, etc., that were taken from them by the people of Colorado in August of last year. These claims were by mesent to you at the time, and by you submitted to Congress for action. They amount to about \$30,000. They have been very patiently awaiting the action of Congress on these claims. I fear that if no action be taken by Congress that it will be very difficult to restrain these Indians from going into Colorado and re-imbursing themselves out of the stock in that country.

Missionary work.—There is not now, nor has there been at any time, any missionary work done among these Indians, nor any kind of religious service had.

Cattle.—A few cattle from the Government herd have been issued to Indians who are taking on habits of industry and who have shown a disposition to do some farm work.

Annuity.—These Indians receive an annuity which this year amounted to \$14 per capita. There is also a gratuity fund of about \$1,500 annually distributed.

Sanitary.—These Indians are generally strong and healthy and free from constitutional disease. During the winter the measles broke out in epidemic form and a majority of the tribe were attacked by it. However, there were no fatal cases.

INSPECTORS.

General Frank C. Armstrong, United States Indian inspector, inspected these agencies September last, and he took a deep interest in the progress and welfare of these Indians. It was the following of his advice, based on sound sense and practical experience, that I have been so successful in the management of these agencies during the past year.

Very respectfully,

T. A. BYRNES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASH.,
August 31, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report as agent of the Colville Agency, comprising the Spokane, Cœur d'Aléne, and Colville Reservations.

The agency buildings, with the exception of painting, are completed and fenced. A large reservoir has been completed about 200 feet farther up on the mountains, and pipe has been laid to the buildings; so, in case of fire, we have some protection. Another spring, discovered and led into the reservoir, gives sufficient water for building and stock as well as for irrigation. When the buildings are painted and trees set out this sage-brush sand-hill will look like an oasis in the desert.

In addition to the buildings of last year I have erected a very substantial hewed-log jail, which is filled to its utmost capacity with full-blood and half-breed whisky-drinkers and handlers.

The Lower Spokanes, under Chief Whistlepoosum, occupy the reservation where the agency buildings are situated, and are doing fully up to my expectations. The farmer, Mr. Alex. Shannon, gives a very good report as to their willingness to be instructed and to follow instructions afterward. The head men, Whistlepoosum and S-kosh-jock-in (Cornelius, captain of police), and both judges of the Indian court, have used their greatest exertions in assisting me in carrying out the laws and in punishing law-breakers. It seldom happens that an Indian or half-breed on the Spokane Reservation gets on a drunk without being brought in, even a month afterward, and punished.

They number about 325—men, women, and children—and in addition there are a number of Upper and Middle Spokanes coming on their reservation, which swell the number to more than 400. They have 3,500 acres under fence, an increase from last year of 300 acres; and 1,700 acres in cultivation, an increase from last year of 200 acres. Last year was the first time these people received any material assistance from the Government, and it gave them a new start.

One of the most essential things on a reservation has been entirely neglected at this agency, viz, a good blacksmith with a complete shop. It would be very hard for a white farmer to do successful farming with dull and broken farm implements. Yet the Department expects the Indian to succeed with that kind of implements. Another institution badly needed—and promised this tribe by the Government, several years ago—is a school and church. They also ask the Government to build them a mill to enable them to get lumber and to erect houses like the whites. If these people get the few advantages they ask for, it will only be a few years until they cease to be a burden on the Government and become good citizens.

The San Puell and Nespelem Indians are as independent as ever regarding taking anything from the Government, although Chief Sko-las-kin has shown a desire to improve, and encourages his people. He has a little court of his own and a private police force, and imitates successfully the carrying out of the laws of the Indian courts. He has shown more energy and inclination to do right than any chief on the reservation, except Whistlepoosum and Cornelius. His enmity to Moses is as bitter as ever, and it will be hard to patch up their differences. Sko-las-kin complains that it is very hard for him to stop his people from gambling and drinking as long as Moses encourages his people in those vices. I must give him credit for the efforts he has made in that direction. The report that he was trying to incite the northwestern Indians to go on the war-path is without foundation. As far as I could learn, his people number about 180 adults, but the children and a great many of his people have never been counted. They cultivate small patches of land in the valleys bordering on the San Puell and other small tributaries of the Columbia, there being little but grazing land on the higher and table lands. Sko-las-kin's band have no settled form of religion, simply looking on him as a prophet.

Bernaby is chief of the Upper San Puells. His country extends from Rogers Bar, on the Columbia, to Kettle Falls. His people number 100 males and 90 females. They are very poor, and are willing to be helped. In that they differ from the San Puells under Sko-las-kin. They also differ in religion, being Catholics. The head-men are very anxious to suppress gambling and drinking among their people, and with the little assistance I have been able to give them have been very successful. They are industrious and own large numbers of cayuse, or native horses. These people require help in the shape of agricultural implements, wagons, and harness. They have often asked for these things but have never received them.

The Okanagan Indians, under Chief Tonasket, occupy the country (30 by 70 miles) between Osooyas Lake and the Columbia River. They number 59 adult males, 65 females, 77 children. They cultivate small farms; having very few agricultural implements, and there being no market for their products, they have never developed greatly as farmers, depending on their herds of cattle and horses for a living. The country can hardly be surpassed for grazing purposes. The Government has lately built a mill and school-house for the use of the Indians at this point, and as soon as the buildings are completed and received, it will add greatly to the interests of the Indians in that locality. Their belief is mostly Catholic, and they have a small chapel built on the banks of the Okanagan River. These people are willing to be assisted.

The Lake and Colville tribes occupy the country around the town of Colville and extending to and on the reservation along the banks of the Columbia. They number 157 males, 171 females. Their belief is Catholic, and the priests hold them, and in a great measure govern them. They are willing to work, but up to the present time have received but little help from the Government. Their old chief, Kinkinokin, is very anxious to get them started in civilized pursuits. Whisky has been the greatest curse to this as to the majority of the northwestern tribes of Indians, and dates back to the old Hudson Bay Company, which traded with these people until the ceding of the country to the United States. Their lands are generally hay lands, the soil being cold. They have some horses and cattle and depend greatly upon hunting for a living.

Moses's band of Columbias occupy the country (with Joseph's band of Nez Percés) on the Nespelem River. They number 47 men, 50 women, 42 children. They are industrious and doing well. Moses (chief) holds the reins of government over this tribe, and with the exception of his strong affection for whisky makes a good chief. He encourages them in civilized pursuits, and compels them to work. Gambling and drinking he has not used his authority to suppress, being himself addicted to both vices in a large degree. They have large bands of good horses, being a cross of the native (cayuse) with American stock, making a good, tough horse for general purposes. They also have a large number of cattle, which find plenty of grazing ground

on the upper ranges. The school should be started at this place, but Moses refuses to send his children to a day-school, saying that the Government promised him a boarding-school.

Joseph's Nez Percés occupy the land in the vicinity of the Nespilum Mills. They are not doing as well or working as industriously as they should, refusing to give assistance at the mills sawing or grinding their own material. Last year they made better efforts than they have done the present year. With the assistance the Government has given them they should have a much greater quantity of land under cultivation than they now have. The chief, Joseph, has the idea that the Government is bound to support him in idleness. Interference on the part of irresponsible parties is partly the cause of this, and also the fact that very few civilized whites would worry themselves about work if they knew they could get all their needs supplied simply by asking. It is expecting too much from a naturally indolent savage to be industrious when he gets all he wants without any exertion on his part. My idea would be to start them as you would a white man; give them separate houses, abolish their tepees, furnish them with necessary farming implements, and compel them to earn their own living. Let the farmer for each band show them how, instead of doing the work for them. The influence of these idlers is bad on the other tribes, who receive nothing from the Government.

The Cœur D'Alénes occupy the reserve allotted to them known as the Cœur D'Aléne Reserve. They are far ahead of the other tribes belonging to this agency in civilized pursuits, nearly all of them having large and well-tilled fields, comfortable houses and barns, and a good amount of horses and cattle. They are well supplied with agricultural implements of all kinds, from a plow to a thrashing machine, all of which were purchased with money earned by their own industry, they never having received anything from the Government.

The saw-mill operated on this reservation has been a great advantage to the Indians, who have profited by the opportunity and have built, in addition to their farm-houses, a village at the DeSmet Mission, where they go on Saturday, remaining until Sunday evening, when they return to their farms. Their faith is the Catholic church, and their devotion to their religious duties would bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of many whites whose pretensions are much greater than these untutored children of nature.

SCHOOLS.

There are two schools belonging to this reservation, both conducted by the Catholic church on the contract plan. The management is excellent, the boys' school being conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, assisted by the Brothers of the order. The teachers employed are competent and the schools flourishing. The girls' schools are under the supervision of the Sisters, whose management is faultless.

Lot wants a school for his people on the Spokane Reserve. He wants an agency school, and in my opinion should have it, as his people are striving hard to adopt civilized ways and should be encouraged. Moses and Joseph want a school (boarding) at Nespilum, and refuse to send their children to a day school, claiming that the Government promised them a boarding-school.

INDIAN COURTS.

The Indian court on this agency is confined to the Lower Spokanes; the judges are Whistlepoosum (Lot), Sam and Skos-jock-in (Cornelius) who is also captain of police. They try with all their energy to carry out the laws given them and show an integrity of purpose that could scarcely be expected from a people so short a time on the pathway of civilization. An illustration of their honesty in carrying out the law is shown in the following sketch:

The son of Lot, who is hereditary chief of the tribe, committed an offense against the new law (but not so considered by the Indian law), of attempting to take another man's wife. The matter being reported to the chief and father, he sent for one of the police and sent the culprit, his own son, to the agency, 25 miles distant, had him placed in jail, and three days after came with the other judges and the witnesses to try him and punish him. The evidence being simply hearsay, and the prisoner denying his guilt, the court discharged him. Lot, in closing his remarks to the court and Indians present, said: "He is my son, and I love my boy. You are all my children. But if he is guilty I would show my people and the whites that while I was judge I forgot, in the interest of my people and of justice, that he was my son."

The good effected on this (Spokane) reserve by the court and police, morally and physically, is great. Little drinking, no gambling, and the marriage laws enforced, is the result of one year's work.

POLICE.

The police force at present consists of one officer and seven privates. It is hard to get an Indian to take the position at the compensation allowed. They make good,

efficient officers, but, like children, soon get tired of restraint, and want to quit. It will take time and patience to make them overcome their natural habits. When that is done they will become good policemen, obeying orders like soldiers. Considering the territory and the number of tribes, it will be seen that the force is inadequate. Nearly 5,000 square miles, not including the Cœur D'Aléne Reserve, and seven distinct tribes is too much territory for eight men.

MISSIONARY.

The Jesuit Fathers have planted and are now reaping the result of the work of half a century, and, with the exception of two native missionaries on the Spokane Reserve, who are working in the service of the Presbyterian church, have the field to themselves. The Cœur D'Alénes, Lakes, Colvilles, Okanagau, one tribe of the San Puells, Calispels, Kootenai, Methows, and the Spokanes, under Chief Garre, are Catholics. The Lower Spokanes, under Whistlepoosum, are Protestants, also Moses's and Joseph's band are principally Protestants. The San Puells, under Chief Skolas-kin, have no particular form of religion, simply taking Skolas-kin as their prophet, he attending to all their spiritual affairs.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has not been good. During the months of January and February there were epidemics of measles and scarlet fever at Nespilum, among the Lower Spokanes, and at Cœur d'Aléue. At Nespilum and among the Lower Spokanes the loss of life was great. There are no hospitals at either place, and the cases had to be treated as they occurred, in Indian lodges and teepees, where the patients were necessarily without adequate care. The badly-smelling, ill-ventilated, exposed Indian huts and lodges are not the places for sickness of any kind. At Cœur d'Aléne the physician has a building in which the sick can be cared for, and in consequence the epidemic at that place was not nearly so fatal.

If the Indian Department wishes to protect the Indians, there should be hospitals erected at every place where a physician is located, i. e., at the agency, at Nespilum, and among the Okanagans.

The abolishment of the physician's office at the agency will be a serious blow to the Lower Spokane Indians. It is useless to expect the military surgeon at Fort Spokane to attend these Indians, the majority of whom live from twenty-five to forty miles away from the agency. He can not do it, and it should not be expected of him.

WHISKY.

I can only reiterate what I said in my last report about this subject. Nine-tenths of the trouble at this agency is caused by whisky being brought on the reserve by whites and half-breeds. The traffic can be broken up, but it will require some money to secure evidence and to punish the parties concerned in the trade. The Department does not seem to recognize the fact that it is not the best class of whites, who are obedient to the laws, that settle along the borders of the reservation and trade with the Indians. As a class, such settlers are reckless men and desperate characters, who are willing to run the risk of the penitentiary when they can make a profit of from \$20 to \$30 per gallon on mean whisky, the usual price per gallon being a cayuse (native horse) or a steer.

INSPECTION.

United States Indian Inspector Robert S. Gardner was here in August, 1887, since which time there has been neither an inspector nor a special agent at this agency. We feel somewhat slighted, but are nevertheless in hopes that in the near future we may have one with us.

In conclusion, I must thank the honorable Commissioner for many kindnesses shown me. The position of Indian agent, at all times a difficult one, has been rendered less burdensome by the prompt answers to my necessarily numerous requests.

RICKARD D. GWYDER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH.,
August 11, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my third annual report of the affairs of my agency, together with the statistics required in circular letter bearing date July 1, 1888.

INDIAN TRIBES AND RESERVATION.

This agency is composed of two tribes, the Makahs and Quillehutes. The Makahs have a small mountainous reservation around Cape Flattery, containing 23,000 acres. One-third of the tribe do not live upon the reservation, but further south, on the ocean beach, where it is greatly to be wished a small tract of land may be laid off as a part of this reserve.

The Quillehutes are still without a reservation, about which I have frequently written, and hope they may have one so soon as the Pullen land case is decided.

The number of these Indians has decreased since my last annual report, owing to the fearful havoc made among them by the measles last fall and winter. The present number, as found by a census recently taken, is found to be, Makahs, 492; Quillehutes, 248; making a total of 740, being a decrease of 53 since my last report.

EDUCATION.

We have an industrial boarding-school at the agency, which is attended principally by the Makahs, and averages 54. This does not include the apprentices, which would make the average attendance 59.

We have a day school for the Quillehutes, 25 miles south of the agency, with a daily average attendance for the past year of 39½.

The large number of deaths and great amount of sickness from the measles has caused the attendance at both schools to be much smaller than it otherwise would have been.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

We have no missionary attached to this agency. Every Sunday morning we have the services of the Episcopal Church gone through with, after which a sermon is read to all the children of the school, and to any of the Indians who may choose to attend. A Sunday-school is then held, which all of the children are required to attend. In the evening the school is called together, when an hour is spent in singing hymns. Through my application to Eastern friends, we have accumulated quite a neat Sunday-school library of some 125 volumes.

LANDS AND CROPS.

There is but little land on this reservation suitable for cultivation. The Indians have small quantities fenced in, upon which they raise hay and some root vegetables. The timothy seed, which has been sowed for some years, seems to have run out; other and more indifferent grasses have taken its place; so to secure a good crop the land will have to be plowed and resown with timothy.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

The catch of seals the past season was small. The Indians attribute this to the schooners that came from San Francisco and Victoria having introduced shooting instead of spearing, which they say scares the seals away. If this is the case, the Indians will have to shoot seals in the future. These waters abound in large quantities of halibut, cod, and salmon. Large numbers are caught by the Indians, a part of which they sell in towns up the sound, and the remainder they dry for winter use. They have caught 9 whales thus far this season, which they use for winter food.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

Judging from the reports from other agencies, I should say these Indians are above the average, so far as being able to support themselves is concerned. Nothing is issued to them in the way of food or clothing, except to the helpless, sick, and indigent of course the school children are furnished these. They have a good deal of work done in the shops to fit them out in their fishing of different kinds; have their schooners repaired, their few farming implements kept in order, and I aid them when they build improved houses. Otherwise the old Indians are of no expense to the Government.

POLICE.

The police force is tolerably efficient. Fighting, homicide, and theft is almost entirely done away with, and the principal duties of the police are in making arrests for drunkenness, adultery, wife-beating (which the Indians have believed they had a right to do), and forcing the children to come to school. The chief of police is the chief of the tribe, and has more influence and courage than any other on the reservation, and to whom I am indebted for the good order maintained.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

If the sending to school the children of these Indians was left entirely to the parents, I am sure the schools would be broken up. I have to order the police to bring the children. After the children are at school, the parents think a great favor has been done the agent. A certain amount of compulsion is absolutely necessary to keep up the schools.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the agency is good. Last September, while the Indians were up the sound, hop-picking, they were inoculated with the measles of a desperate character. Many children died before they returned to the agency, and some afterwards. Many of them who seemingly recovered from the measles were left with a hacking cough, which ran into the consumption (to which these people are so subject) and died. In consequence of this the death rate among the Makahs and Quillehutes has been fearful, more having died within the last year than in the last ten years. I have been without a physician for two and one-half months during the past year, and have had none so far this year.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés have been faithful and attentive to their duties, and have rendered efficient services.

Very respectfully.

W. L. POWELL.
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PUYALLUP AGENCY.

PUYALLUP AGENCY (CONSOLIDATED), WASH.,
August 22, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my eighteenth annual report as Indian agent, giving a résumé of the condition of the Indians of this agency, with a brief history of events connected therewith during the past year.

Take it altogether, the past has been rather a hard year for us all round. During the first part of the fiscal year the whooping-cough began to prevail among the scholars of the Puyallup school, which was soon after followed by the measles, and these diseases gradually spread among the other Indians of the agency, so that nearly all of the Indians of the several reservations have been more or less afflicted. In many cases children of the same family have had both complaints at the same time, or one closely following the other. Their systems are generally weak any way, and a great deal of mortality has been the result. Of the scholars in the schools the best of care was taken, and but very few died immediately; but in many cases, as a result of the weakened condition of their systems caused by these complications, they were attacked with other complaints which have carried them off. In some instances whole families of children have been carried away. I have in my mind three families, each having four children, every one of whom has died. As a natural consequence, the attendance on the schools has been diminished. Not only has death decimated the schools, but many scholars had to be allowed to return home to recuperate and rest, and build up again, so as to be strong and well.

My experience and observation have proved that where children have been in school for a number of years, and are rather run down, it is better than any medicine to let them spend three or six months, or in some cases even a year, at home.

Some of our schools, too, have suffered from the loss of several of our best teachers,

who have been replaced by less competent ones, and the discipline and efficiency of those schools have deteriorated. So that with sickness, death, a lower grade of teachers, and general demoralization from other causes, our schools have not been as prosperous as heretofore. Notwithstanding all this, the schools have done a deal of good work, and will still compare very favorably with most reservation schools in the service. The difficulty of enforcing regular attendance from scholars who are scattered, and do not live on the reservations, is being more and more severely felt.

Another cause of general demoralization has been the fact of the unsettled condition of the tenure of the office of the agent. His commission expired the last of December, and up to the present time no new appointment has been made. The old one has held over under special appointment as farmer-in-charge, but has disbursed no money for eight months past, and of course many things had to be neglected.

The great and increasing value of the land belonging to the Indians of the Puyallup Reservation makes it an object of desire to the covetous and avaricious, many of whom are unprincipled and unscrupulous in the means they take to try to get possession of it. This has been one of the causes of the troubles.

During the month of January last the agent of the Quinalt Agency died very suddenly, and the 1st of April that agency was consolidated with what was formerly the Nisqually and S'kokomish Agency, both united to be called the Puyallup Agency (consolidated). This, occurring at the time that it did, and with new and inexperienced employes to conduct affairs there, has made a heavy load for the acting agent to carry, and it has been impossible to accomplish what should have been done at that place.

The statistics will give the details of each reservation, but a bird's-eye view may be had from the following brief outline of the condition of the Indians of this agency. Probably one-fourth at least, and perhaps more, of the Indians belonging to this agency do not live on any reservation, but are scattered among the whites, and live from hand to mouth, gaining a comfortable livelihood, but making but little advancement and accumulating but little property. A few of them have homesteads, and are improving them, but many live by fishing, oystering, working in the logging camps and saw-mills. This class can not now be reached by any authority of the agent, and so are left to their own chosen way, which generally follows the lead of their immediate neighbors. If their influence is good the Indians are improved, but if bad, they are encouraged in the practices of such vices as tend to demoralize and destroy them.

Those living on the Chehalis, Nisqually, Puyallup, S'kokomish, and Squakson Reservations, which compose what was the former Nisqually and S'kokomish Agency, are all citizens of the United States, under the provisions of the Dawes bill were assessed for the first time last spring, and will be entitled to vote at the coming fall election for county and Territorial officers. These Indians all earn their own living, are accumulating property, improving their homes, and are very generally doing well. Especially is this true of the

PUYALLUP INDIANS.

Their farms are very valuable, and they have a good market, which encourages them to raise produce, and they are a good example to the Indians living on other reservations with whom they come in contact. All their children who are well enough, attend school, and are well advanced for Indians, and the daily intercourse these Indians have with enterprising whites has a stimulating effect upon them.

THE CHEHALIS INDIANS,

who live on their reservation, are very much the same, differing only in degree, and as they are not so near market, they work more for their white neighbors and less for themselves. Their children, too, are well educated, and if they live, bid fair to be as intelligent as a large proportion of their white neighbors.

THE NISQUALLY AND SQUAKSON INDIANS

have no white employes on their reservations, but send their children to the other schools of the agency. They are perhaps a grade below the Chehalis Indians, on account of the absence of the influence of schools among them. But as a rule they are orderly and industrious, and make little or no trouble among their white neighbors.

THE S'KOKOMISH INDIANS

are more remote from the civilizing influences of white surroundings than either of the others, and while they are well cared for and are doing very well, yet they lack

that life and vivacity which close contact with the white race would give them. They do more logging than any of the other Indians mentioned, and less general farming, though they raise very considerable quantities of the very best of timothy hay.

THE S'KLALLAM INDIANS

do not live on any reservation, but have a day-school among themselves. This is situated on land purchased by them, and which they own. They have here about 200 acres, on which is a small village, and they have gardens and small fields. As a tribe they are not improving much, if any, and really I doubt if they hardly hold their own, all things considered.

THE QUINAIALT INDIANS

are much more remote than any of the others. Several saw-mills have been built near them within the past few years, and the first simoon of destruction has begun to blow upon them and they are suffering accordingly. Strong drink and disease have been very destructive with those who have lived near these mills. The reservation is but little of it adapted to the purposes of agriculture, the Indians living on it subsisting mostly by fishing and seal-otter hunting. I see no difference between them and the others in natural ability, but their location is against them, and they suffer for it. The school being located in the midst of an Indian village, it is impossible to do as effective work as the others do. Still, many of the children show a good degree of intelligence, and also show that faithful efforts have been made for them by their teachers.

No improvements have been made during the past year in consequence of the chaotic state of affairs. Authority has recently been granted for new school buildings to be erected on the Puyallup Reservation, which are very much needed, and an effort is being made to have new ones erected on the Quinaielt Reservation within the coming year. Certainly something ought to be done there if the school is to be kept up.

One thing that is needed for the benefit of the Indians of this agency is the right to enforce compulsory education, especially among those who do not live on any reservation, and are too remote to have school privileges at their homes. Even where they do have schools, if an Indian child attends a district school irregularly, as they generally do, if at all, and hears only his own native language talked at home the rest of the time, he will not get very much good with that kind of training. As the laws now stand, the agent has the least control over and is the least able to assist the very ones who are the most needy.

Indian courts have been held with good success on the several reservations of this agency, and a new feature has lately been added to them which has worked very well, and has given good satisfaction, and that is the use of the jury system. These courts, however, not being legal courts, and having no jurisdiction over any Indian who has passed the line of the reservation, even if they do when he is still on the reservation, which is perhaps a question, do not fill the entire need in this respect. I have been obliged to apply to the county and Territorial courts for aid in general instances, and also to have several members of my police force appointed as deputy sheriffs, to enforce order and to punish crime. I am now seriously contemplating the appointment or election of justices of the peace and constables from among the Indians on the reservations, so as to have the proceedings legal and binding. The Indians all being citizens, they are eligible, and a few are, I think, competent to fill these offices with proper instructions.

Moral and religious instruction has been given them by two missionaries who have labored among them, one of whom has been supported by the Congregational and the other by the Presbyterian denomination.

Notwithstanding all of the difficulties and obstacles that have surrounded our pathway the past year, there has still been a silver lining to the clouds, and there has been much to be thankful for in all of our troubles. Enough to encourage us to press forward and strive to do our duty, still trusting to an All-wise Ruler for that protection and assistance which is necessary to success.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWIN ELLS,
Farmer in charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY, WASH.,
Tulalip, August 15, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit this my second annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888.

This agency is situated on Puget Sound and comprises five different reservations, with a population of 1,249 souls.

AGRICULTURE AND FARMING.

I am gratified to state that the Indians have made considerable progress during the past year, and a careful estimate of growing crops shows a much a greater yield of grain than for any previous year. The old custom of hunting and fishing for a living has been entirely abandoned by the younger men of the different tribes, and a very large majority of this class depend solely upon farming as a means of subsistence. The complete satisfaction of the Indians with the results of their efforts has done more to establish confidence among them and inspire a more rapid development than anything the Government could possibly have done, and in the future they should be encouraged by a more liberal supply of farming implements, wagons, harness, etc. Considered as a whole they are self-supporting, with the exception of a few old, helpless, and infirm Indians who are unable to work, and require assistance.

The following is an estimate of crops on each reservation, viz:

Tulalip.—Twelve hundred bushels of oats, 6,000 bushels of potatoes, 600 bushels of other vegetables, and about 150 tons of hay. They have also manufactured during the year 60,000 shingles, and sold to steamers 4,000 cords of wood, at \$2.50 per cord.

Lummi.—Six thousand bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of potatoes, 2,000 bushels of turnips, 3,000 bushels of other vegetables, 600 pounds of butter, and 300 tons of hay.

Muckleshoot.—Five hundred bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of barley, 800 bushels of other vegetables, 200 pounds of butter, and 40 tons of hay.

Swinomish.—Thirteen thousand bushels of oats, 450 bushels of potatoes, 40 bushels of other vegetables, and about 80 tons of hay. They also supply the town of La Conner with wood and bark during the winter season, for which they receive \$2 and \$3 per cord.

Madison.—Two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of other vegetables, 100 pounds of butter, and 20 tons of hay. Nearly all the able-bodied men of this reservation work in saw-mills and logging camps.

INDIAN POLICE.

But few arrests have been made during the year, and the policemen have had very little trouble in maintaining order on the reservation.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The school buildings have been completely overhauled and repaired during the year, a new wash-house built, and also a dwelling erected for the farmer on the Madison Reservation. Besides this, several needed repairs to agency buildings have been made without additional cost to the Government. The Indians have built 29 frame dwellings without assistance, and we now have on hand 60,000 feet of lumber sawed for Indians to be used in buildings and repairs.

EDUCATION.

The school is an industrial boarding-school, run under contract with the Catholic Indian bureau at Washington and under supervision of the Roman Catholic Church. There is one priest employed as superintendent; eight Sisters of Charity teach the girls in the different branches, and four male teachers instruct the boys. In regard to the school-room exercises the school at Tulalip has an excellent reputation, which it has held for years, and the industrial department has been paid more attention than in former years.

Several school boys assisted as carpenters in the work of repairing school buildings allowed last year by the Department, and the same boys are now at work with the mechanic employed at the school. After the buildings were partly renewed and made comfortable the superintendent equipped and furnished the whole school in a manner that would do credit to best schools of the kind. All beds in the boys' department are

new iron bedsteads, with wire mattresses and a good excelsior mattress to match. This improvement has also been commenced for the girls' department, but for want of necessary funds the work can not be completed before the coming winter. The new wash-house has been furnished with a new Hamilton & Smith washer and wringer, both driven by horse-power. The wash-house after all is finished will be one of the most commodious in the Territory. The machinery will not exclude washing by hand, which I consider is absolutely necessary for girls to know. All machinery and fixtures have been put up by the mechanic employed at the school, with the help of the more advanced school boys. Water-works have also been established through the entire establishment. Three hundred yards of picket fence has been built this spring, so that the front has now quite an attractive appearance.

Four boys work with the shoe-maker and can do some very neat repairing. The girls are instructed thoroughly in all that is necessary to know in order to become good house-keepers. In a word, only Sisters of Charity, who devote their whole life for the welfare of others, can have that success with Indian children that can be witnessed here.

The average attendance during the year was 127, contract being for 125. The school has now ample accommodations for more than that number. The work is done with a good heart and zeal, awed by the conviction to do a good. May it keep on in the same way and thus help to solve the Indian question in the only way, namely, that of Christianity and education.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. H. TALBOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF YAKAMA AGENCY.

YAKAMA AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., August 21, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this agency.

THE RESERVATION.

This reservation is located in the central southern portion of Washington Territory and is occupied by what is named the Yakama Nation, constituting the following-named tribes and bands who were occupying lands lying in Washington Territory: Yakama, Palouse, Pesquouse, Wenatshapam, Klickitat, Kow-was-say-ee, Li-ay-was, Skin-pah, Wish-ham, Skyiks, Oche-chotes, Kah-milt-pah, and Se-ap-cat, and was granted them by treaty ratified March 8, 1859. It contains about 800,000 acres of land, a little over one-half of which is arable and as good as any in the Territory; the balance is hilly, mountainous, and only fit for grazing purposes, except a portion of the numerous cañons, which are heavily timbered with pine and fir, and will afford an abundant supply of fuel and building material for years. On the arable lands fine crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and most kinds of vegetables are easily raised.

OCCUPATION OF INDIANS.

Nearly all the Indians on this reserve have abandoned the precarious pursuit of attempting to live by the chase; in fact, there is nothing here for them to chase, and only by going long distances into the mountains can any game be found. Most of them have made claims and will make permanent homes as soon as able; almost every family has a small garden-patch and more or less hay-land inclosed.

During the year I have issued to them 1,717 head of cattle, which supplies each head of a family with a fair start in stock-raising. I regard this issue of cattle to these Indians as one of the best possible means to adopt to make them self-sustaining, and the results plainly show the good done the Indians by the Department directing the issue. While this large cattle-herd, owned by the Government, for the Indians, was permitted to be so owned and cared for, the Indians took but little interest in raising cattle. They could point to the large Government herd and say: "We can get beef from the agent when we need it, and it is not necessary for us to raise any cattle." Since receiving these cattle they say: "We now possess what for years we were only permitted to admire, as there is now no Government cattle-herd—only enough for purpose of furnishing the school with beef; we must take care of what we have." Since the issue

of these cattle I have ceased issuing beef, flour, or other subsistence supplies almost entirely, and \$100 would more than pay for all the subsistence issued at this agency since January 1, 1884. These cattle were issued as follows: The head of each family having children in school was given a cow and calf, and one heifer for each child they had in school; then, one cow and calf to every family on the reserve that had land fenced or were in condition to care for them. Finding that this issue did not dispose of the herd, I made another issue of one heifer or cow and calf to the same families to whom I first issued, and added young men who had made a start in farming, giving each a cow and calf or one heifer, so that at present every family on the reserve prepared to receive stock are supplied as indicated, except a band of Indians living on the Yakima River, under a leader named Co-ti-a-kan.

These Indians refused to receive any cattle. I had their leader call at my office and we had a talk over the matter, which, briefly noted, was about as follows: I asked him if he did not wish to work for the best interests of his band, and if he did not think cattle-raising more profitable than raising horses, to each of which inquiries he replied in the affirmative, and said that his band never had received any assistance from the Government and did not want to be obligated to the United States in any way. I replied, saying that the cattle to be issued were really the property of the Indians, that they were raised on the reservation, and all Indians capable of caring for stock could receive it, and without conditions, except that they could not sell without permission of the agent. Co-ti-a-kan said he rather felt pleased as to my intentions, but would not take any cattle, neither would any of his band; that he did not want his refusal to receive these cattle to be considered as showing any disrespect to myself or the Government, and would simply say for himself and band, "We do not want any cattle to be issued to us by the Government."

The Indians who received this issue of cattle are taking good care of them, fencing in more land, putting up hay, and appear to be delighted with the idea that they can raise their own beef, etc. Very few of them have made application to me to sell or kill any of the stock so issued to them, and I know of but two instances where they have improperly disposed of any of these cattle. They say, further, that if they can take fish at such places on the Columbia River as is indicated by treaty stipulation they can subsist on it in part during the winter and will not then be compelled to kill any of their stock this year, and its increase will soon enable them to live without visiting these fishing-grounds.

Several Indians complain to me that they have been over to the Tumwater fishery to take fish, in their old fishing places, but were prevented from so doing by one O. D. Taylor, who fenced up the road on the old Colwash trail, leading to said fishery, claiming that he purchased the land from the Government and had such a right. The matter involving the Indians' right to this fishery was tried in the court at North Yakima, and the decree of said court does not appear to embrace all the conditions indicated by treaty—that they can not commence fishing until June 1. They say: "God made the water; God made the fish. Indians had the country; gave it up with exception of right to fish; now white man can fish in May and fill his belly and mouth full of fish, while Indian can only look on and wait until June before can get any." This matter has been in the hands of General George W. Gordon, special U. S. Indian agent, and I doubt not but what all treaty rights will be given the Indians through his efforts and unceasing careful work in their behalf.

During the year the cattle herd has been reduced as follows:

Issued to Indians, cattle of all ages	1,717
Sold for \$15,251.40, cattle of all ages	734
Slaughtered for beef, died, etc	81

Total	2,532
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leaving on hand 135 head of cattle and 86 calves, which is ample to supply the school by natural increase.

GOVERNMENT.

In order to execute laws for the government of these Indians I have in a measure adopted the plan of my predecessors. The reservation is divided into five districts, and a justice of the peace is elected by the Indians in each district. These officers are elected in the same manner and delegated the same powers as are the justices of the county, with instructions to conduct their cases, so far as practicable, in accordance with the code of this Territory.

The court of Indian offenses are chosen in the same manner and duly commissioned (on approval of the agent) by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This court has jurisdiction of such cases as are not disposed of by the justices of the peace or the agent,

or sent off the reserve to the district courts for trial. All these officers are paid from the proceeds of fines imposed, which are paid to a reservation treasurer and drawn by orders by a reservation clerk, countersigned by the chief-justice. The residue, should there be any (there has been none), is paid for repairs of roads and bridges under direction of a board of what we name county commissioners, who have charge of laying out and repairing roads and bridges and collecting poll-tax, making rules for herding of stock, etc.

CRIME.

The Indians on this reserve, as a rule, are law-abiding and well-behaved, yet there are a few who still entertain their old superstitious ideas as to the powers possessed, as they believe, by Indian doctors. This superstitious belief has led two of the young men to commit murder. On March 8, an Indian named Dick Wyneco shot and killed an Indian doctor named Wy-locks; this on the reserve, about 25 miles from the agency. His case was promptly reported by the Indians, and Wyneco was arrested and confined in the agency prison without making any resistance whatever. He freely acknowledged the killing, saying, in justification, that he believed Wy-locks was causing the death of his child by his superhuman, unforeseen power to destroy life, and that his child was dying when he shot Wy-locks. Shortly after Wyneco was confined in prison a large number of Indians came to my office to hold a council and learn what was going to be done with the prisoner, and asked me "why I had him in prison for killing an Indian doctor, which they did not consider a crime; that several then present had done the same thing in years past and were not punished, and that they would not give the prisoner up for trial by the Territorial or United States courts." Seeing that they were somewhat excited, I told them that as this was the first case of murder that had occurred on the reserve since I had been here I would be in no haste about sending the prisoner off for trial; that all would know what was to be done before the removal of the prisoner, and stating to them that I believed the killing of an Indian doctor without due process of law was a crime, and that the murderer should be punished, instructing them of the danger of taking the law into their own hands, informing them that a law was passed in March, 1885, requiring such cases to be tried by the district courts in the Territory where the crime was committed. They replied that they had never been informed of the existence of such a law; that so far as any future cases might come up they would not object to trial of their men by the courts named, as they now knew the law.

Pending the consideration of this case, another murder was committed under similar circumstances. A man named Dan Plau-o-ple-o-pike shot and killed an Indian doctor named Waitose. This case, like that of the killing of Wy-locks appeared to be one in which there was no real malice existing between them, the removal of the doctor appearing to them to be the only remedy for the safety of their relatives.

After this second murder I informed the Indians that both murderers would be taken to North Yakima, and there confined in prison until trial by the courts there. While this information may not have been at all welcome, they made no complaints or remarks and indicated a belief that if men were not punished for such acts that a number of murders would soon be committed. Capt. Tom Simpson, chief of Indian police, with one man, took both the murderers to North Yakima, where they remain imprisoned waiting trial. No resistance was offered, by either the prisoners or their friends, to the removal of these men; plainly showing the fact that these Indians now fully understand that they must obey the laws and that resistance by them is worse than useless.

Horse-stealing is the prevailing crime among a few of these Indians; but when they find that they will be sent off the reserve and confined in prison until tried by the Territorial or district courts, their propensity in that direction will be diminished. There is one now in prison at North Yakima, waiting trial for horse-stealing from Indians on the reservation and selling them in Goldendale, Wyo.

Cases of wife-beating and plural marriage are rare, and the moral condition in those respects is much improved. But few cases of drunkenness have come under my observation on the reservation, and the men so offending generally obtained their "drunk" by use of the "extract of lemon."

MISSIONARY WORK.

There are three churches on the reservation, erected by the Indians and the M. F. Church Society. They are very fair structures and comfortably seated. There are 23 Indian and 12 white members of the church. During the year there has been a slight increase in membership; attendance improved; interest increased in the Indian families through influence and work of the missionary. Amount contributed for church support as follows: Methodist Episcopal Church, \$1,000; Indians \$300; Government employes, \$100.

SAW-MILL.

Upon the recommendation of Inspector F. C. Armstrong and the request of the Indians, made through the agent, a steam saw-mill has been purchased for the agency and is now in position in the mountains, and we expect to have it in running order during the next month. This will supply a long-felt want, as the Indians are anxious to build themselves houses as soon as they can obtain lumber. The building of a good wagon-road over a mountain to the site of the saw-mill and the transportation of the engine, boiler, and machinery of the saw-mill was all done by Indian volunteer labor, and without expense to the Government, save the issue of a few rations to such as were without food while engaged in the work. The distance from the railroad depot to where the mill is situated is about 46 miles, and the mill machinery was transported this distance by Indian teams without accident, breakage, or loss of any kind.

HARNESS AND SHOE SHOP.

This shop is in charge of an Indian who, with Indian apprentices, manufactures all harness that is issued to the Indians, does their repairing and the repairing required by the school children.

BLACKSMITH-SHOP.

The work done in this shop is chiefly repairing wagons, farming machinery, and shoeing horses, which work is done by a white man with Indian apprentice. Much more work is done in this shop than could be expected of one man and an apprentice. It is accomplished by causing each Indian, having work to be done, to act as helper. Several have thereby become accustomed to the use of tools and can do a portion of their own repairing, horse-shoeing, etc.

CARPENTER AND WAGON-SHOP.

These shops are in charge and under management of one employé, styled carpenter and wagon-maker.

The principal work done in the wagon-shop during the year has been repairing wagons. Over 100 have been repaired; the repairs on some of them being almost equivalent to making a new wagon. Many farming implements also have been repaired, such as plows, reapers, mowers, cradles, and in fact almost every kind of farming tool.

The work done in the carpenter-shop has consisted of making doors and windows for Indian houses, also coffins, tables, cupboards, chairs and other rude furniture, for use of such Indians as have made themselves homes. The work done outside the shop has been making extensive repairs on grist-mill and dam, repairing school and agency buildings. Two Indian boys, as apprentices, have assisted in the work done in these shops.

AGENCY GRIST-MILL.

Having made extensive repairs on our mill during the year it is now in fair running order; yet, by reason of old age, it can not be made to do satisfactory work. Grain ground during the year was as follows: For school and agency, 1,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 pounds barley; for Indians, 6,476 bushels wheat, 425 bushels barley, and 45 bushels corn.

CROPS.

Hay and grain crops have been a very fair yield, all of which is now secured, and 10,000 bushels of wheat have been threshed up to this date.

CIVILIZATION.

But very few blanket Indians live on the reserve. Nearly all are engaged in farming and stock-raising. They have become civilized by force of circumstances—compulsion. Their feelings are illustrated by the remarks made to me the other day by a very old Indian. He said: "White man's ways are not my ways; I am not accustomed to labor; when I was a young man and required assistance I had five wives who would dress, secure, and cure the game and fish I killed, of which there was an abundance. Since I am civilized and old and infirm, I am only allowed one wife and she, like myself, is old and no good. We are now compelled to work, work, work; till the soil, raise stock, etc., or go hungry, for the Indian agent now gives us but little muck-a-muck (food) and

he requires us to work even for that. Therefore I work rather than go hungry or steal like a coyote." Most of these Indians understand a little English or "Boston talk," as they style it, and all talk "Chinook," a sort of jargon taught them by the "Hudson Bay Company," a language with which most white men on this coast are familiar. They transact business with white men, sell stock, etc., with good judgment, and obtain about as good prices for what they sell as white farmers do, and in making purchases they ask the agent the value of goods if not known to them. Several families take newspapers, farm journals, etc., and those who can not read have their children, who have been to school, read to them. By these means most of the Indians are, in a measure, familiar with the general news, policy concerning Indian affairs, and a few are taking such an interest in government, law, etc., that they will evidently become well-developed politicians in a few years.

The old, young, educated, and ignorant, with but few exceptions, adhere to the belief and superstitious ideas that Indian doctors possess the power to rule the destinies of men, and can cure disease by their hideous incantations, or destroy life by breathing an evil spirit into the victim. An Indian justice of the peace came to me, prior to the killing of the two Indian doctors—heretofore mentioned—and asked permission to kill an Indian doctor, because, he said, he was killing all their children. I could use no argument to convince him of the fallacy of this belief. He said, "White men know what they see and hear, so does Indian just as well." When Indian doctor tell me some one will die on a certain day who is not sick when the remark is made, and they die on time, I see, I hear, I know. It is no use trying to cause me to change my belief." The real cause of the death of the children about which the complaint was made was the way they were treated while sick with measles. Sweat-houses and cold baths did the work, not the medicine man's Te-man-i-mus.

CENSUS.

The census just taken (list of names forwarded herewith) is not as accurate or complete as I could wish. A census of this agency can not be taken absolutely correct unless funds are provided for payment of men engaged to assist in the work. Agency or school employes can not be spared for this labor for the time required without injury to their branch of service. Number of Indians now residing on the reserve, 1,765. Number belonging to reserve not residents thereof as shown by report of 1887, 2,000.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Most of the thirty-one buildings belonging to this agency were built about thirty-two years ago, and by reason of old age are constantly in need of repair, sills becoming rotten, cellars caving in, etc., etc.

INSPECTION.

Inspectors Armstrong and Gardner each made a thorough inspection of this agency, and to them I am indebted for many valuable suggestions and important recommendations which were honored by the Department.

SANITARY.

For sanitary condition of Indians on the reserve see agency physician's report herewith.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the Indians on this reservation for the year ending June 30, 1888.

During the year I treated 870 cases—430 males and 440 females. There were 19 births—9 male and 10 females—and 36 deaths, of which number 16 received treatment by me.

The following table shows cause of death in these cases:

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Bronchitis.....	2	Entero-Colitis	2
Congestion of brain.....	1	Homicide	2
Consumption	7	Pneumonitis	1
Diarrhea.....	1	Scrofula.....	1
Dyspepsia.....	1		

The difference between the number of births and deaths does not make a true exhibit, for the reason that neither all the births nor all the deaths are reported, and the births fail to come to my knowledge oftener than the deaths. I think the figures express nearly all the deaths, while a multiplication by two would be nearer the actual number of births.

We were fortunate in having no epidemic during the year. A few cases of influenza in the school led me to fear an epidemic of that disease. Only sixteen cases occurred, however, and these all within a period of forty-eight hours.

The health of the school children was phenomenal—not a death nor a serious case of sickness occurred, and the ophthalmic troubles that usually bother the school to such a serious extent were few in number and readily relieved. The children are bright and cheerful when well, and when sick submit to treatment with perfect docility.

At their homes on the reservation the Indians had rather more sickness this year than last. At any rate I was called upon to treat a larger number of cases, which may be accounted for by the fact that they are losing confidence in their own "native medicine men." They still fear the power of the Indian doctor; yet they regard him as only an evil, and they think it less harm to kill one of their doctors than it is to kill a rattlesnake. In fact few of them will kill a rattlesnake, for while they regard the snake with superstitious dread, yet they think it will not bite them so long as it is unmolested, and when it does, any one of them can cure the bite with perfect ease. They think, on the other hand, that their doctors are constantly on the alert to find a victim over whom to exercise his power, and that he bites more frequently, to cure which they must seek a doctor of more power who, when found, frequently refuses to exercise his power, and no amount of persuasion or offer of bribes will prevail on him to make an effort. In consequence of this treatment at the hands of their own doctors they come to the conclusion that the only good doctor is a dead doctor, whom they think can do them no harm, and they would kill more of their own doctors were it not for the wholesome dread they have for the white man's law.

Two of the "native medicine men" were murdered during the year, and the best Indians on the reservation declared that only a righteous act had been performed, and the men who committed the deed should be praised rather than blamed. I am satisfied that unless prompt measures had been adopted and the culprits turned over to the white courts the number of Indian doctors on the Yakama reservation would have materially lessened ere this.

Some of the Indians buy off their own doctors when receiving treatment from the agency physicians with presents of ponies and articles of clothing simply to secure their non-interference. Others of them simply keep the doctors out of their houses, believing that they can not exercise their powers for evil unless allowed to come into contact with the sick. And while the large majority still believe in and fear the power of the Indian doctor, yet I can see that his influence is gradually declining.

Malarial troubles prevailed to a greater extent this year, though I think they were rather more tractable. Venereal disease, I am glad to say, is scarce on this reservation, only five cases having come under my observation, and I am sure all such come to my notice. This speaks well for the morals of the boys and girls. Every case that claimed my attention was in the male, and over thirty years of age.

What I said in my last report regarding a nurse at the hospital I reiterate with emphasis. While the school employes give me all the assistance in their power, they can not find the time to devote to the sick that is absolutely necessary, and I must depend upon small boys and girls to act in this capacity, which of course is unsatisfactory. Our hospital is a great advantage in affording comfortable quarters and isolation for the sick, but we need some competent person to administer medicines at the proper time, prepare suitable food, and see after the other thousand and one little things that are necessary to the successful management of disease, and which the physician can not do without neglecting matters pertaining to his patients that no one else can see after. If we would overcome the Indian's superstition in reference to his own "medicine men" we must use every means at our disposal to convince him that our methods are better than his. Let us have a nurse!

Next to a nurse in the hospital we need a careful and intelligent selection of medicines. The agency physician must make a requisition in January for supplies that he will not receive till the following October or November, and these must last twelve months. In the first place, it is utterly impossible to make an intelligent estimate so far ahead; in the second place, the estimate made by the physician is cut down and added to, with little reference to the needs of the Indians under his care, and the drugs being purchased for the most part from a wholesale grocery house, are not A. 1. I run out of supplies from two to four months before the new ones arrive, and am compelled to use a lot of medicine that from all appearance has been here fifteen or twenty years, and that the Indians say is "wake skookum" (very weak). If the physician were allowed to make an estimate for what he actually needs for the successful management of his cases as he needs it he could always be supplied, and he could do it for a less amount of money than is now expended.

Very respectfully,

WM. G. COE, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

Capt. THOMAS PRIESTLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

SCHOOL.

The school was in session ten months of the year with an average attendance of 80. This of course was less than usual and may be accounted for by two circumstances: First, the change of superintendent in the middle of the session with an interim of nearly two months; and, second, the invasion made on our school by the Catholics of North Yakima, whereby fifteen scholars were withdrawn at one time. The pupils who remained to the close of the session made very satisfactory progress in their studies, and their parents expressed gratification at the evidence of advancement as indicated at the public examination held at the close of the school.

The industrial work under the guidance of the industrial teacher and the heads of the industries taught was all that could be expected or accomplished by the boys in school, most of whom were under twelve years of age. The boys put in 96 acres of wheat and oats. The crops turned out well, the oats yielding an average of about 40 bushels per acre. The gardens were well prepared and cultivated, and the yield of garden truck will exceed all former crops. It is really surprising to see how well these small boys

work. The girls were larger and more numerous than the boys and were able to accomplish their industrial work with greater rapidity and more ease. They are learning to cook, wash, iron, and do general house work, but they show special aptness for sewing, and soon learn to use the machine with dexterity. The school buildings were painted inside and out during the year, and with the fences whitewashed present a much more respectable appearance.

What this school needs is an efficient corps of employes who will remain in the service long enough to be of some benefit to the children after they have learned how to deal with them. The frequent change of employes is a great hinderance and drawback to any school, and especially is this true when applied to an Indian school. To be successful a knowledge in addition to that necessary for a white school is required. A special preparation for this service would do much to enhance its benefits. The following are names of school employes, with time, compensation received, etc.

Name, position, and salaries, &c., of Indian school employes at Yakama Industrial Boarding-School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Name and position.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Samuel Enyart, superintendent of school	M.	W.	49	M.	July 1, 1887	Dec. 12, 1887
T. C. Gordon, superintendent of school	M.	W.	33	M.	Feb. 5, 1888	June 30, 1888
Harry J. Kilgour, industrial teacher	M.	W.	29	M.	Aug. 18, 1887	Do.
Florence I. Kilgour, principal teacher	F.	W.	27	M.	do.	Do.
Mamie N. Priestley, teacher	F.	W.	19	S.	Aug. 1, 1887	Do.
Myrtle Enyart, matron	F.	W.	19	S.	July 1, 1887	Dec. 12, 1887
Helen W. Coe, matron	F.	W.		M.	Dec. 13, 1887	Mar. 7, 1888
Madge Howell, matron	F.	W.	22	S.	Mar. 8, 1888	June 30, 1888
Susie Hendricks, seamstress	F.	W.	23	S.	July 1, 1887	Do.
Celeste Lacy, cook	F.	W.	41	M.	do.	Do.
Mary Billy, laundress	F.	I.	43	M.	do.	Do.
Jackson Toles, disciplinarian	M.	I.	19	S.	Sept. 1, 1887	Feb. 26, 1888
Hampton Alexander, disciplinarian	M.	I.	2	S.	Feb. 7, 1887	Feb. 29, 1887
Fairchild Edeon, disciplinarian	M.	I.	15	S.	Mar. 4, 1888	June 30, 1888

Name and position.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Samuel Enyart, superintendent of school	Ohio	Illinois	\$1,000	\$448.37
T. C. Gordon, superintendent of school	Louisiana	Dakota	1,000	401.10
Harry J. Kilgour, industrial teacher	Virginia	Oregon	720	628.07
Florence I. Kilgour, principal teacher	do.	do.	720	626.07
Mamie N. Priestley, teacher	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	600	549.46
Myrtle Enyart, matron	Illinois	Illinois	600	269.03
Helen W. Coe, matron	Virginia	Washington	600	141.42
Madge Howell, matron	Wisconsin	Dakota	600	189.56
Susie Hendricks, seamstress	Oregon	Oregon	500	500.00
Celeste Lacy, cook	Missouri	Washington	500	500.00
Mary Billy, laundress	Washington	do.	400	400.00
Jackson Toles, disciplinarian	do.	do.	120	51.98
Hampton Alexander, disciplinarian	do.	do.	120	7.58
Fairchild Edeon, disciplinarian	do.	do.	120	39.22

RECOMMENDATION.

I earnestly recommend that such means be adopted as will insure the trial of criminal cases by the United States courts where the crimes are committed by reservation Indians. The people of the Territory are rather opposed to having the expense of such trials borne by them, for reason that such Indians are not taxed and therefore contribute nothing toward payment of such costs.

Very respectfully submitted.

THOMAS PRIESTLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN,
Keshena, Wis., August 10, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I submit my third annual report of the affairs and condition of the Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin.

LOCATION.

This agency is located at Keshena, Shawano County, Wis., on the Menomonee Reservation, 7 miles from Shawano, the county seat of this county and the nearest railway and telegraph station. The Green Bay Agency includes the Menomonee, Oneida, and Stockbridge tribes, numbering about 4,000 Indians.

MENOMONEES.

The Menomonees are the least civilized of the three tribes and require the most attention from the agent and the Government, and therefore the greater portion of this report will be confined to the transactions with that tribe.

They occupy a reservation containing 231,680 acres of land, the larger portion of which is covered with hard-wood and pine timber, and is well watered by the Wolf and Oconto Rivers and their numerous tributaries. The most of the soil is fertile and with proper tillage will yield large crops of hay, wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, and all other kinds of grains and vegetables cultivated in this latitude.

Population.—According to the census just completed by the agency farmer, who knows personally every Indian on the reservation, there are 1,442 Indians, as follows: There are 430 males above the age of eighteen years, 445 females above fourteen years, and 354 children between the ages of six and sixteen years, of which number about 1,200 have been Christianized through the efforts of missionaries of the Catholic Church. The balance are still pagans and keep up many of their old-time dances, rites, and ceremonies, notwithstanding the efforts constantly made to bring them under the pale of the church and civilization. There are no "blanket Indians" at this agency; even the pagans wear the dress of civilization. About 300 members of the tribe live off the reservation and earn their living by farming, working in the lumber woods and saw-mills.

Agriculture.—The Menomonees have made good progress in clearing land and raising crops during the past year. Since my last report they have cleared from timber 305 acres. They sowed last fall 285 acres of winter wheat and rye, which is now harvested but not thrashed. From the best estimates that I can obtain the yield of winter wheat and rye will be about 5,000 bushels. Last spring, under the authority of the Indian Department, I purchased and distributed among them 684 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of spring wheat, and 20 bushels of clover seed. They also purchased themselves a large quantity of seed oats, potatoes, and grass seeds. The oats sown have produced well and will probably thresh 13,620 bushels. They will also have 20,000 bushels of potatoes. The season has been very favorable for the grass seed sown and next year will produce a large crop of tame hay. The spring-wheat crop has been almost totally destroyed by the chinch-bugs, and not as much wheat will be harvested as was sown. They also have large crops of garden vegetables, corn, and beans. Since the Menomonees have been encouraged to till the soil they have had plenty to eat and have sold a small surplus of wheat, potatoes, and oats. By tilling the soil is the only way that these Indians can maintain themselves, as the game on which they formerly depended is about extinct.

Lumbering.—Last winter, under authority from the Indian Department, the Indians were allowed to lumber the dead and down timber on the reservation, and quite a large number enlarged their clearings and cut the marketable timber into logs and hauled them to the rivers. They banked 8,006,730 feet of pine, 190,480 feet of basswood, 43,000 feet of hemlock, 12,370 feet of rock elm, 15,775 feet of cedar, 415 cedar posts, and 161 railway cross-ties.

The manner and date that bids would be received for these logs was widely advertised, and there were numerous bids. The logs were sold to J. P. Gould, of Oshkosh, Wis., as follows: \$10.57½ per thousand for the pine banked on Wolf River, and \$10.57 for the pine on the Oconto River; \$5.50 for basswood on the Wolf, and \$6 for that on the Oconto; \$5 for rock elm; \$3.50 for hemlock on the Wolf River, and \$4 for that on the Oconto; \$4.50 for the cedar.

The total amount received for all kinds of logs on both rivers was \$86,031.59. Ten per cent., amounting to \$8,603.15, was deducted for a stumpage or poor fund, \$281.51 for expenses incurred in advertising and scaling the logs, and the balance, \$76,086.57, was paid direct to the various Indians who cut and banked the logs, except \$1,182.26, which has not yet been paid over owing to a suit commenced by Henry Sherry to replevin the logs cut by two Indians on a section 16, he claiming that he holds patents for the land from the State of Wisconsin. The suit has been removed to the United States district court, and upon the decision depends the ownership of the timber on ten sections of land on the reservation, the most of which is very valuable on account of its being pine.

Clearing land of timber.—The clearing of land of timber was supervised by the agency farmer, and under his careful teaching and direction the Indians have cut the merchantable timber into logs and hauled them to the river, and have also cut and burned all the brush and refuse timber, and either put in spring crops or have the land ready for winter wheat to be sown this fall. The Indians were informed before they commenced cutting green timber that if they did not clear their lands and put in crops they would not be allowed to log again until they had fully complied with instructions, which has been a large incentive for them to work, and in consequence a larger number of acres have been cleared than in many years before.

Pine timber.—It is estimated that there is on the Menomonee Reservation upwards of 400,000,000 feet of pine timber, much of which is worth from \$6 to \$10 per 1,000 feet standing on the ground. As pine timber is becoming scarce, the lumbermen are clamoring to have this pine sold. To this the Indians are almost unanimously opposed. They want to log the timber themselves and be allowed a certain amount per 1,000 feet for doing the work; the logs to be sold, and after deducting the amount due them for banking it and other necessary expenses the balance to be held in trust by the Government and expended for the benefit of the tribe. I am of the opinion that if an arrangement of this kind was allowed and only Indians employed to do the work it would be much more beneficial than to sell the timber and pay the Indians annuities, for by allowing them to cut the pine themselves it would inculcate habits of industry, besides allowing them to have as much money as though paid annuities, while on the other hand the payment of annuities would have a tendency to make them lazy and shiftless, and they would retrograde instead of advancing in civilization.

Stock.—There is owned by the Government at this agency 7 horses, 7 milch cows, 8 head of young cattle, and 11 sheep, all of which are for the use of the Menomonee boarding-school except 3 horses.

The Indians own 54 work horses, 302 ponies, 167 oxen, 98 cows, 112 young cattle, 157 hogs, 2,960 domestic fowls, and 2 asses. They purchased with the proceeds of the sale of logs cut by them last winter 40 horses and 39 oxen. They are learning the greater value of large horses and ox-teams over ponies for working purposes, and are also cutting more hay to feed their stock with instead of letting them browse or to root around in the snow after dead grass, as has been their practice in former years.

Allotments.—At a full council held last fall the Menomonees unanimously signed a request to have their reservation allotted to them in severalty, but as yet no action has been taken by the Government. Allotments could be made, if desirable, so as not to include the large tracts of pine timber, which could be lumbered by the Indians or otherwise disposed of for their benefit. If the lands were allotted I think that the feeling of individual ownership would be a great incentive to induce them to clear the land and to till the soil. It would only take about one-half of the land on the reservation to allot each Indian the full amount of land due him.

Poor.—Ten per cent. of the gross amount received from the sale of logs is set apart as a fund, called the stumpage or poor fund, for the support of a hospital and to purchase rations for the poor. The hospital has a capacity for ten patients, and is under the charge of the agency physician assisted by three Sisters of Charity. Seventy rations of 20 pounds of flour and 10 pounds of pork are now issued to the poor every two weeks. There is now in the stumpage or poor fund over \$12,000, which is used by the agent under authority of the Indian Department for the purposes heretofore stated.

Sanitary.—In accordance with your request I herewith furnish a report of the sanitary condition of the Menomonee Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888:

During the past year the number of deaths reported is 42, and the number of births 51. The previous year there were reported 57 deaths and 52 births. A comparison of the relative number of deaths and births for the two years I think fairly represents the status of the sanitary improvement of the past year. Heretofore the number of deaths has exceeded the number of births considerably, for the past few years at least. Great care has been taken the past year to have the number of deaths and births as nearly accurate as possible. During the past year the Indians have been better clothed and fed than they were in the few years immediately previous. I think this accounts largely for the decreased death-rate. They are also digging wells, and thus improving their drinking water. The Indians all live in houses and wear citizens' dress. But some of the pagans do not yet make beds, but sleep on the floor on mats.

There had a small hospital established here for the last two years and a half. It has a capacity for ten patients, and the last year has been constantly full. Owing to the fact that there is no other

place for the infirm, aged or blind, we are compelled to retain some patients, at present three men and an orphan girl too young to enter school, that are not actually sick, but because of their infirmities are in need of constant care.

The hospital is supported out of the stampage or poor fund at present a fund that is created for the support of the poor and infirm, by deducting a certain percentage from the proceeds of sales of Indian logs cut on the reservation. The most of the patients in our hospital at present would in all probability have died for want of proper care and treatment if we did not have a hospital in which to properly care for them. Our present building is not at all adequate to the needs of those that should properly be cared for. Our hospital is no longer an experiment so far as its necessity for the Indian is concerned. We have no trouble, usually, now in inducing suitable cases to enter when advised to do so.

Respectfully,

J. L. CLARY, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

Dancing.—That portion of the tribe known as pagans still continue to hold their old time dances. They are sometimes visited by roving bands of Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes, and Chippewas, who join them in dancing. The pagans are the least industrious members of the tribe, and will only cultivate, with a few exceptions, small patches of corn, beans, and potatoes. They are the berry pickers, sugar makers, and hunters of the tribe, by which they eke out a scanty subsistence. Within the past two years a few of the pagans have been induced to clear land, raise more crops, and to cut a few logs.

Women.—In years past as well as at present all efforts of the Government and all articles consigned to this agency for the use of the Indians have been in favor of the males. The men have been given oxen, agricultural implements, seed, and other articles, and taught their uses; but the women have been allowed to get along the best they could without the aid of many domestic articles that are absolutely necessary for daily household use and without which no woman can successfully keep house. It is time that more was given to the women, in order to encourage them, as it is well known that they have a great influence on the rising generation, as well as the civilization of the tribe.

Morality.—Notwithstanding the efforts of the missionaries and others many of the Indians have very lax ideas of morality, but I think that there has been some improvement during the past two years.

Honesty.—The Menomonees are, as a general thing, honest, and pay their debts much better than the same number of white men would if placed under like circumstances.

Intemperance.—But few of the Menomonees are drunkards, and many of them do not drink liquor at all. There is a Catholic Total Abstinence Society established among them that numbers 125 members, which has a very beneficial effect on the tribe.

Crimes.—But few crimes have been committed during the year. A few Indians have been fined by the court of Indian offenses for wife beating and drunkenness, but no grave crimes have been committed.

EMPLOYÉS.

There are forty-two employés of all kinds, including the police, at this agency, as follows: One clerk, physician, farmer, miller, interpreter, and teamster; a blacksmith and an assistant and a wagon-maker and assistant, who are Indians. At the Menomonee boarding-school a superintendent, two teachers, industrial teacher, carpenter, shoemaker, matron and assistant matron, cook, seamstress, and laundress. On the Oneida Reservation are six teachers of day schools. On the Stockbridge Reservation one teacher of a day school. At the Menomonee hospital a matron, assistant matron, and cook are employed. There are six United States police on the Menomonee Reservation, and five on the Oneida Reservation. All of the employés have faithfully attended to their various duties, and it has not been necessary to discharge any of them during the year.

SCHOOLS.

A boarding-school was established at this agency several years ago, and the pupils in attendance are from the three tribes which compose this agency. The school will accommodate 120 pupils, and during the past year there was a full attendance. Farming, carpentering, and shoe-making are the industrial branches taught the boys, and sewing, house work, and cooking are taught the girls besides their regular studies in books. Under the careful training of the present corps of teachers the pupils have made marked progress in all branches taught in the school.

There is also a contract school under the management of the Catholic order of Franciscan Monks which will accommodate 150 scholars. All of the branches taught at the Government school are taught in this school, and the pupils have made commendable progress during the year. The Government pays \$105 per pupil for their education, clothing, and board.

I do not consider that the day schools at Oneida and Stockbridge are a great success. The teachers employed are competent and willing to do their whole duty, but the indif-

ference of many of the parents in not compelling their children to attend regularly has a bad effect and the pupils do not make the progress they should. The better class send their children to the boarding schools.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this agency, with one or two exceptions, were built thirty-five years ago, and need much repairing in order to make them at all comfortable for the employes who occupy them. The agency barn will fall down unless a new foundation and sills are placed under it soon.

MILLS.

A saw-mill containing lath, shingle, planing, and siding machines was erected two years ago and has been of great benefit to the Indians. The mill is located on a splendid water-power, and has a capacity of sawing 25,000 feet of lumber a day.

The old grist-mill is utterly useless and can not be used at all. A new mill is needed and should be built at once in order to encourage the Indians to raise grain for their own flour and feed for their stock.

ONEIDAS.

The Oneida Reservation consists of 65,540 acres of land located in Brown and Outagamie Counties, 10 miles from the city of Green Bay, and 40 miles on a direct line or about 70 miles by railroad from the agency. The tribe numbers nearly 2,000 persons, of which number 453 males are above eighteen years of age, 432 females above fourteen years, and 508 children between the ages of six and sixteen years; of the "homeless" who have been adopted, there are 35 males above eighteen years of age; females over fourteen years of age, 40; children between the ages of six and sixteen years, 48. Last year about 200 Indians who had at different times come from New York and Canada and located on the reservation were by a vote of the tribe adopted.

This tribe is civilized, mostly educated, especially the younger portion, and support themselves principally by farming. Many of them have large and well-tilled farms, substantial wood or brick buildings, and are altogether too much civilized to be treated much longer as children. Their lands should be allotted to them, and their tribal relations broken up. They are at present divided into two factions of about equal numbers over the allotment question—one faction favoring and the other opposing the allotment of their lands in severalty. Those Indians who have large farms and are comparatively wealthy do not want the land allotted and have to wait for twenty-five years in order to obtain a complete title. They claim that they might better retain tribal relations until such time as they are allowed to control the title to their farms, for by so doing they can have more land to farm than if the land was allotted to them.

Annuities.—The Oneidas receive an annuity of \$1,000, which last year amounted to 58 cents per capita.

Schools.—They are very anxious to have a boarding-school established on their reservation, and have unanimously voted to give one year's annuities to aid in erecting the building. A site has been selected and the occupant's claim for improvements purchased by the Government. Nearly 300 children from this reservation are away from home attending the various Indian industrial and training schools, which shows the interest manifested by these Indians in education.

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation consists of eighteen sections of land adjoining the Menomonee Reservation on the south and west, on which reside 133 persons, enrolled members of the tribe (of which number 41 males are above eighteen years of age, 38 females are above fourteen years, and 30 children are between the ages of six and fourteen years), and about 30 persons who, under a law passed by Congress in 1871, were thrown out and are not on the roll. This act has been the cause of much contention, and is a serious drawback to the prosperity of the tribe, as the ousted party, who number about 200 persons, are constantly appealing to Congress to be re-instated, and do not settle down into any steady employment, claiming that their rights will be recognized after a while, after which they will move on the reservation and settle down. Those who are enrolled as members of the tribe do not appear to want to make many improvements until this question is settled. The sooner that Congress decides the question the better it will be for both parties.

Civilization.—These Indians are as much civilized as they ever will be. All of them read and write and speak the English language, and all of them are competent to become citizens. Their lands should be allotted them and tribal relations broken up.

Annuities.—This tribe receives a cash annuity of about \$25 per capita, derived from the sale of a portion of their reservation in 1871. If they were to receive farming tools, oxen, horses, etc., instead of cash it would be much better for the tribe as much of the money they receive is squandered for liquor immediately after each payment.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I would say that I think the Menomonees and Oneidas have made commendable progress during the past year, especially the Menomonees, and that if the present system of compelling the Indians to be self-supporting and industrious is kept up for a few years, their lands allotted to them in severalty, that by the time the rising generation reaches manhood they will be competent to discharge all the functions of citizenship.

The statistics of the three tribes are herewith inclosed.

Thanking the Indian Department for the liberal manner in which they have treated me and the Indians under my charge, I am,

Very respectfully,

THOS. JENNINGS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., August 29, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs at La Pointe Agency, Wis. This agency embraces the following reservations:

Red Cliff Reservation, situated in Bayfield County, Wis., covering 13,993 acres of land.

Bad River Reservation, situated in Ashland County, Wis., covering 124,333 acres of land.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, situated in Sawyer County, Wis., covering 66,136 acres of land.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation, situated in Oneida County, Wis., covering 69,824 acres of land.

Fond du Lac Reservation, situated in Carlton County, Minn., covering 100,121 acres of land.

Grand Portage Reservation, situated in Cook County, Minn., covering 51,840 acres of land.

Bois Forte (or Net Lake) Reservation, situated in Saint Louis and Itasca Counties, Minn., covering 107,509 acres of land.

The progress of the Indians under my charge has been uniform with that of the preceding year. There has been some increase in the population, due to the fact that many are moving in from outside to take land. After the allotments have been made and the pine removed I have no doubt that there will be a marked decrease in the population, as the bulk of the land is of little value for farming purposes. Below I give a census of the different bands of Chippewas under my charge. I was unable to take a census of the Bois Forte, Fond du Lac, and Lac du Flambeau bands on account of their being scattered about. I was unable to collect them nor could I find any of them well enough posted to give me the information I desired. I have taken last year's figures, which I consider very nearly correct.

Name of band.	Males above eighteen years.	Females above fourteen years.	Children between six and six- teen years.	Persons not other- wise enu- merated.	Total.
Red Cliff.....	98	104	96	76	374
Bad River.....	213	204	133	88	638
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	360	325	296	168	1148
Lac du Flambeau.....	137	131	138	62	468
Fond du Lac.....	170	192	164	106	632
Grand Portage.....	84	81	65	60	290
Bois Forte.....	209	215	151	144	719
Total.....	1,271	1,252	1,042	704	4,269

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements made by the Indians this year are somewhat more substantial than those of last. The houses are larger and the work done on them is of a better class.

The agricultural products are about the same, and while not of any great amount or variety, form an important part of their support. The army-worm made its first appearance in this section and destroyed a large portion of the crops on the Bad River Reservation. This is very unfortunate and will cause a great deal of suffering this winter. On the other reservations no unusual hard luck has been encountered, and what they have raised they have been able to harvest.

LOGGING.

The logging season of 1887-'88 was the most successful of any heretofore, and of greater profit to the Indians. Many of them worked in the camps, and, profiting by the example of the white men who were employed with them, have become skilled and industrious woodsmen. In spite of the adverse criticism called forth by my allowing white men to assist the Indians to put in their logs, I still maintain that it was vital to their success to do so, and had I done otherwise logging on all these reservations would have been a complete and disastrous failure. Logging will have to be carried on every winter, because timber burns every summer, and if not cut the following winter becomes a total loss, and it will never be undertaken and completed by Indian labor exclusively. That system had one fatal defect that should have presented itself to every business man's mind at once, namely, the restriction of the right to labor to a certain class, and that class exceedingly limited. It was also impossible to take ignorant Indians and prosecute any work successfully which requires such skilled labor as logging does. Instead of learning to labor and becoming a useful citizen, under that system the Indian would have become demoralized and totally unfit to do work either for himself or for any one else.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of this agency during the past year have been under charge of efficient instructors, and their success has been deserved.

I have received a petition from Indians living in the vicinity of section 31 in township 39 north, of range 8 west, on the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, stating that they wish to have a school opened. The Valley Lumber Company has offered to donate a suitable building. There are 47 children of school age residing there, and I am certain an average of 15 could be maintained by a live teacher. I would respectfully recommend that a teacher be appointed to open and take charge of a school there.

Two schools, one at Bad River and one at Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, conducted by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, had contracts whereby they were paid at the rate of \$7.50 per quarter for each pupil instructed.

Below I give a statement of the schools connected with this agency, together with the average attendance, names of teachers, with salary per annum.

Name of school.	Reservation where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau...	13	Clara Allen.....	\$800
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	11	Nellie E. Peck.....	600
Vermillion Lake.....	Vermillion Lake. .	27	Charles McCabe.....	800
Saint Mary's.....	Bad River.....	46	Minnie McCabe.....	250
Grand Portage.....	Grand Portage.....	5	Sister Thaddea.....	.....
Pah-quah-wong	Lac Court d'Oreilles	25	Dominie Dueharme.....	480
Catholic Mission.....	.....do	44	James Dobie.....	600
.....	.....do .....	.....	Sister Concepts.....	.....
Round Lake Mission.....	.....do	15	Sister Aloysia.....	.....
.....	.....do .....	.....	S. A. Dougherty.....	300
Catholic Mission.....	Red Cliff.....	22	C. H. Dougherty.....	300
.....	.....do .....	.....	Sister Bonaventura.....	.....
Parochial and Boarding.....	Bayfield, Wis.....	46	Colpling.....	.....
.....	.....do	*16	Sister Vincent Hunk.....	.....
.....	.....do .....	.....	Sister Eugenia Dillon.....	.....

* Boarding pupils.

RAILROADS.

As yet the Indians on the Bad River Reservation have not given their consent to the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad to pass through their reservation. Their demands are yet too high to be acceded to, but I think in a short time will be moderated, as they are now beginning to realize the benefit of the road to them.

The Bois Forte band of Chippewas refused to allow the Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railroad to pass through their reservation.

The Lac du Flambeau Indians likewise refused their consent to passage of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad through their reservation.

The Indians are not much in favor of having railroads pass through their lands, as they set fire to their timber and kill their horses and cattle without giving them just compensation therefor.

IN CONCLUSION.

I would state that law and order has prevailed during the last year on the reservations under my charge. Every complaint made has been promptly attended to by the United States authorities at Madison, Wis., and many offenders punished. My business was somewhat retarded last winter by the "smelling committee" headed by Hon. William E. Chandler and ably seconded by his assistant, ex-Lieut. Gov. Thad. C. Pound, but as they failed to root up anything damaging to the conduct of affairs at this agency or my character they have subsided and left me in peace.

Very respectfully,

J. T. GREGORY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF SHOSHONE AGENCY.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING,
August 26, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency.

The Shoshones and Arapahoes who occupy this reserve being different in language, habits, and dispositions, and having been enemies in battle in the past, has rendered it absolutely necessary for me to study them closely with the view of removing all obstacles in the way of their living amicably and in harmony together, as on my arrival at the agency the scholars on any pretext whatever were ready for a fight on all occasions. I am glad to report that this feeling has to a great degree disappeared, not only with the children but with their parents.

The Shoshones are undoubtedly the farthest advanced in morals and virtue, but they have had better advantages than their associate tribe. The virtue of the Shoshone women is as proverbial as is the want of it in the other tribe, but in the latter this is gradually being improved.

The men of the Arapahoes are ever ready to work at anything in which they can see a remuneration for their labor, and have located their farms, built themselves houses, and have shown a gratifying advance, even greater than the other tribe; besides having no taste for intoxicating liquors, have never given any trouble on that score, while the Shoshones, on the contrary, appear to have considered it as a show of superior civilization, and have as a consequence suffered punishment, imprisonment, and hard labor for their indulgence; but I am glad to say very few cases have occurred during the past year.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Both tribes have of their own free will asked for a joint council with me, and have, as you know, asked for their lands in severalty, and, unless the Sioux or some foreign element should interfere, I see no reason why this shall not be accomplished at an early day.

While I do not entirely agree with the opinion of a very efficient inspector, "that these Indians will in three years from last August be well on the road to self-support,"

I am of an opinion that if the Government will remove several difficulties in their way impossible for them to remove, they will in a reasonably short time *begin* the work of self-support within this period. These difficulties are, first, water-ditches (an absolute necessity in this country) must be furnished liberally. Their horses are of too light weight to do the agricultural work, and to improve them they need eastern stallions, say two or three to each tribe. These furnished, with the saw and grist mill already on the spot, and a liberal supply of farmers to aid them for a year or two, I do consider that in five years after they receive these they will raise wheat enough to furnish them with flour, and if for a few years the money now expended in flour be expended for stock cattle, they will soon have beef enough for their own use, at which time, five years after the ditches are in working order, they will be self-supporting.

SANITARY CONDITION.

Although this can compare favorably with the whites of this country, there has been a great deal of sickness in both tribes, mostly of a lung character, developed no doubt by the dampness of the spring.

INDIAN OFFENSES.

These have been very few, detached cases of drunkenness and a few horse thefts being about the amount.

Sharpnose and Garfield, two Arapahoes, having been arrested for being concerned in the murder of a white man named Jewell, on examination by the grand jury the former was released, but the latter is still in jail awaiting trial next term of the county court, in July, 1889.

It is impossible, of course, for me to say on what testimony the grand jury based their findings of a true bill against Garfield, for having arrested him myself and sifted most if not the whole of the testimony in the case, I am satisfied he had no hand in the killing, but that a white partner of the dead man did the deed for the cash that he knew was on his person and left the country simultaneously to the disappearance of Jewell, and all the entangling circumstances he could around the neck of my poor Indian, which the prejudice of a certain class of whites in this country and their hatred for his tribe will use to the utmost of their power against him. But I am glad to say that in the United States district attorney, who is ordered to defend him, and in an associate counsel employed by the tribe, he has able friends anxious and alive to doing all in their power to see fair play in the matter. I shall of course aid them with heart and hand in their work.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Indians hauled all the flour and many of the other supplies from Rawlins used by them during the year, and they performed their work remarkably well and behaved in a proper manner while absent on their duty.

LUMBER AND MATERIAL.

These have been much needed by the Indians ever since I have been here, but its expense was so great that the Government could not possibly supply their wants. The saw-mill is now up and in working order, and the work of hauling logs will be good employment for the Indians who require any great quantity of lumber.

INDIAN POLICE

is well organized, and the lieutenant and ten privates are as effective a body of men as I would desire, at all times ready and active.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES

has had but little to act upon, but should the judge be appointed and paid, great good will be the product thereof.

HUNTING.

The order prohibiting my Indians leaving their reservation for hunting or any other purpose has been a fruitful source of complaint, and as it is impossible for them to obtain authority from Department in time for them to avail themselves of it just as their services can be spared from their homes they have to give it up. The operations of this order are that the good Indians who have resorted to hunting as an assistance in feeding their families have been deprived of this aid and given it up, but the bad element will steal away and disobey the order, as it is almost impossible to detect them. I would request that for the purpose of hunting the order be modified, and that I be permitted

at proper seasons to allow good Indians to avail themselves of this aid in support of their families. They claim that when they want to hunt, before they can get the permission from Washington the opportunity to go has disappeared, as it takes so long to get an answer.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The Government school has been filled to its full capacity, and the instruction has been as fair as circumstances could admit of. Ample vegetables have been raised by the school boys for the use of the school for the coming year; besides, they have raised part of the grain needed as feed for stock.

The Catholic Church, I am glad to report, has nearly completed a splendid and handsome structure, about 30 miles from the agency, of brick and stone. Its capacity will enable it, I think, to accommodate 80 to 90 scholars; it will probably be ready for occupation in October. The building is among the Arapahoes, and I trust, after the varied trials and hardships this people have overcome in their good work, they will at last reap complete success, and that it will prove a great blessing to this tribe.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, under the control of Bishop Talbot and Rev. John Roberts, have raised money to begin a mission school among the Shoshones, as the Catholic Church has done among the Arapahoes, and have already applied for authority to select a site for buildings and land for a farm to be attached. I have forwarded and approved this plan, and hope the request will be granted, as the three schools we shall then have will make rapid strides towards the education and civilization of these people on the pivotal path for doing so. A liberal donation to this latter school will meet with the entire approbation of the Shoshones, who have expressed their wishes to me on the subject.

MISSION WORK

under the control of Revs. John Roberts and F. H. Kuppens, of the Catholic Church, unexceptionably "fine characters," is properly attended to.

In conclusion, I desire to excuse myself for the varied and numerous requests for supplies I have made to the Department for my Indians. I acknowledge I have been a great beggar, but I have been extremely interested in these people, and was anxious to help them all I could, and as most of my requests have been generously granted by you I can honestly assure you that were you to see the good you have done by granting my requests you would be fully repaid.

Thanking the Department for your support and confidence,
I remain, respectfully,

THOS. M. JONES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SITKA, ALASKA.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, *Sitka, Alaska, September 18, 1888.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. One hundred and sixty pupils are now in regular attendance. The highest enrollment during the year was 186. The number of teachers and employes is as follows:

William A. Kelly, superintendent.	Josie Overend, cook.
Rev. A. E. Austin, chaplain.	"Jennie," assistant cook.
Ida M. Rodgers, teacher.	Alice Austin, laundress.
Rhoda A. Lee, teacher.	Lottie Shepard, assistant matron.
* C. E. Overend, industrial teacher.	J. Liberty, blacksmith.
Donald Austin, assistant industrial teacher.	† D. Winter, shoemaker.
Annie R. Kelsey, matron, girls.	Dr. R. E. Henning, physician.
I. J. Austin, matron, boys.	Gertrude Harding, hospital nurse.
S. S. Winans, seamstress.	Annie Chisholm, teachers' cook.
Tillie Paul, assistant seamstress.	Lieutenant Turner, U. S. Navy, drill master.

SCHOOL-ROOM.

Instruction embraced reading, writing, spelling, language, geography, arithmetic, and music. The teachers in charge were well qualified and did efficient service. All teaching is done in pure English. Everywhere it is the language of the school.

SEWING-ROOM.

Under the efficient teacher and her able native assistant hundreds of garments were made. The patching for both boys and girls was done with neatness and dispatch. Each girl knits her own winter stockings and the larger girls are learning how to fit and make their own dresses.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry work was under the direction of a graduate of our school. She was attentive to duties and we were well pleased with her services. Most of the washing being done by hand, the work was often very laborious. Through the interest and energy of Dr. Sheldon Jackson we now have a steam laundry, which greatly facilitates, lessens, and dignifies the labor. There is always some washing and ironing to be done by hand, so that the girls never get out of practice.

HOSPITAL.

This department was opened the 5th of April and is used exclusively for girls. Its capacity is for twelve beds only. Here we are enabled to properly care for the sick, relieve suffering, heal diseases, prolong and save life. As soon as the means can be secured we hope to erect a boys' ward. There were eight deaths in the school this year, five girls and three boys. All died from inherited diseases. Truly, the sins of parents are often visited upon their children.

SHOE-SHOP.

This department was established only last September. Five boys worked in the shop, four of whom have learned to patch and half-sole the shoes for the school. We have now placed a dozen of apprentices in the shoe-shop, and hope in time to make all the shoes needed for the school.

* Died in June.

† Dismissed and H. F. Lake employed in his stead.

CARPENTRY.

A master mechanic was in charge of this department. From twelve to fifteen apprentices have served at this trade for two or more years, all of whom are now fair mechanics, while a number have shown special aptitude as artists and designers. During the fiscal year an industrial building, 30 by 60, two stories high, was built; also a girl's ward of hospital, 30 by 60, a boy's wash-house, a wood-shed, a school-house, three cottages, and several smaller buildings. Much repairing was also done. Several sets of furniture were made from the Alaska yellow cedar. Several boys have learned undertaking—a business that ought to be lucrative in this country. House painting is now done under the direction of one of our boys.

Two of our boys have served a time at blacksmithing, but it is not a paying trade, excepting at the mines, for there are no roads, no wagons, no horses; hence little doing in the line of blacksmithing. The "mission" team of mules is the only team in this quaint little capital. Our nearest neighboring village is 75 miles distant and all travel is necessarily done by boat or canoe.

BAKERY.

Six boys have served by turns in the bakery. All the bread, using a hundred sacks of flour per month, is baked by the boys, and it is a rare thing to see poor bread upon the table.

RELIGION AND MORALS.

Our chaplain, Rev. A. E. Austin, has labored faithfully among the natives here for nine years. Christianity is a powerful lever in influencing them to abandon their old customs and in strengthening them to live above the contaminating and debasing habits which destroy both body and soul and which are rapidly depopulating the race.

INDUSTRIAL REMARKS.

During the year our facilities for doing good work have greatly increased, which enables us to teach more industries and secure better results. Rapid advancement and most perceptible progress have characterized both the industrial and literary work. Manual training is made co-equal with school-room work, the hands sharing the day equally with the head, while "fingers are deft with cunning" in the various work departments.

Systematic detail every month for each department was carefully observed throughout the year. For the girls this included kitchen, dining-room, sewing-room, laundry work, and housekeeping. The boys are trained in carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, painting, papering, undertaking, furniture-making, curing fish, and useful industries.

Our teachers have given much individual attention to the pupils, fortifying them against the old and initiating them into new ways of living. The success of our school is largely due to their interest and devotion. Isolated as we are, their privations have been many, their duties arduous and often burdensome. Imbued with a live missionary spirit, some did much gratuitous and painstaking work. The pupils are constantly stimulated to right conduct and purity of life. Head, heart, and hands are trained into wholesome living and right doing. Obedience, self-control, honesty, benevolence, frugality, industry, cleanliness, temperance, politeness, self-reliance, and patriotism are made prominent factors in their school life. Great advantage has already come to pupils of our school from Christian instruction and industrial training.

The question is often asked, Well, what will become of the boys and girls when they leave the school? This is a problem we must help to solve. The three cottages built last summer and three more added this summer are the beginning of a new village, away from the contaminating influence of uncivilized life. We aim to keep the girls in the "Home" until they get married and begin housekeeping for themselves. Sometimes we find them a situation in a good family. The means of earning a livelihood in this country are limited to a few industries. The young men from our school readily command higher wages in the mines, in the mills, at the canneries, and wherever they have applied for work. Their influence with their tribes is almost equal to that of an old chief, and all is not lost even if an occasional one is unable to stem the current of long-accustomed habits of demoralization.

Even the aged parents are learning much that benefits them and makes the journey of life flow more smoothly as they descend the river of Time. Having won their confidence, frequently they seek advice in secular as well as religious matters. That the Alaskans are teachable and capable of reaching a higher and better plane of life has been well demonstrated in a few short years of active missionary work.

Our school and shops were open for inspection twice a month during the excursion season, and tourists by fifties and sixties visited the school, listened to recitations, songs,

and speeches and were shown through kitchens, dining-room, dormitories, work departments, and many were the words of cheer spoken and exclamations of surprise at the moral, intellectual, and physical development of these children of camp and forest, whose parents are half-civilized, illiterate "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

GENERAL REMARKS.

To accomplish anything permanent and lastingly beneficial the children must be kept in school until they acquire what is termed a common-school education, also a practical knowledge of some useful trade. We believe in the gospel of daily industry. It is the great practical factor in reclaiming the natives from improvident habits and in transforming them into ambitious and self-helpful citizens. The Alaskans are readily adopting habits of civilized life, and with the training of the school and the aid of wholesome laws the door of citizenship can soon be opened, that they may take their chances with the multiplicity of races now inhabiting this isolated part of Uncle Sam's domains.

The Alaskans are natural geniuses in handicraft. The skill displayed by them in carvings of stone and wood is wonderful, considering their rude implements and unlettered ignorance. Who does not admire the beauty and symmetry of their curiously-woven fabrics dexterously wrought? Their baskets, mats, blankets, wood, stone, and silver carvings would find ready sale in the markets of the world. What a pity that all these arts are being lost!

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. KELLY,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZ.

KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZ., *September 3, 1888.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Government school for the year ending August 31, 1888.

I opened school October 1, 1887, with an attendance of 52 pupils. At that time all the help I had were matron, seamstress, and cook. None of the children had ever attended school, nor could any of them speak or understand a word of English. They had never been brought into contact with civilization in any way, and, naturally shy and timid, it took some time to gain their confidence and show them that we were their friends. After being here about two weeks there was a general stampede for the mesa. Upon inquiry I found that a Navajo had been to the villages and told the Moquis that if they did not take their children home I would steal them and take them to Washington. I immediately held a council with the chiefs and principal men, explaining to them why we wanted the children. After a long talk I disabused their minds of this idea and induced them to return the children. For the first three or four months of the school similar circumstances would arise, requiring a great deal of tact and patience to keep the children. Many times they have come down from the mesa in a body to take their children home, but in every instance I have been able to combat their prejudices, and so far have succeeded in keeping the school filled to its utmost capacity.

The children, as a general rule, prefer being here to going back to the mesa; so if I had only them with whom to deal it would be an easy matter to keep them. At every dance the parents insist that the children be allowed to attend, for if they do not, they say that the children will forget the teachings and traditions of their fathers.

One great source of trouble is, that I can not make the Moquis understand why I can not feed and clothe them as well as the children.

The girls have been taught to do the work in the dining-room, assist in the laundry, sewing-room, and dormitories, all of which they do with neatness and dispatch. The boys help to cut and haul wood, carry water, work on the farm, helping to take care of their dormitory, taking care of school stock, and doing general police duty. As for any of the trades; I have no buildings to establish shops, every room being in use.

In the school-rooms the children are remarkably bright and quick, learning to read, write, and draw more readily than most white children, though they do not show the same aptitude for arithmetic or anything requiring any mental labor. Most of them can read the chart and first reader, thoroughly understanding what they read. They can write short sentences from dictation so that they can easily be read.

In regard to discipline I have had little or no trouble, as they are naturally lovable and obedient. No corporal punishment or scolding the children is allowed. For any

offense they are told quietly and firmly that it is not right and they must not do so again, which in most of cases has the desired effect. I have the larger boys in turn take the heads of the tables in the dining-rooms, serving the food to the others, they waiting patiently until all are served before eating.

The children during the past year have been remarkably healthy, strict attention being paid to frequent bathing, also good and sufficient food properly cooked.

The farming this year has been almost a total failure, no rain having fallen from the middle of April till the middle of July, when a cloud-burst occurred near the drainage at the head of the cañon, causing the water to come down in a solid body the entire width of the cañon about 3 feet deep, washing out or covering up all the vegetation. Before this we had cut about 1½ tons of oats before it matured for hay. The rest of the planting, such as potatoes, corn, beans, melons, cabbage, tomatoes, etc., were nearly all destroyed.

Of what I am now to speak is, I suppose, to the Department a familiar subject, viz, wants. The buildings here are entirely inadequate to the successful establishing of a school. I think I have shown, beyond all question, that with proper management and suitable buildings that the Moquis will send their children. I also feel assured that as good and successful a school can be established here as any other in the service. The boys' dormitory is 25 by 30 feet, into which I have to put 22 single beds, and these beds have to accommodate 40 boys. Besides, in the winter, when the parents visit the children, they have to sleep in the same room, there being no other place for them. In case of sickness or an epidemic I have no room which could be used for a hospital. During inclement weather the dormitories and school-rooms are the only places where the children can play. When I asked the Moquis for their children I told them that, after a while, commodious buildings would be erected and the various trades which would be of use to them would be taught—all of which they are asking about—so I earnestly hope that the Department will try and fulfill the promises which I have made them. I do not think that there is any other place on the reservation which has the same advantages for a school as this, there being abundance of good water for school, stock, and irrigation. Should suitable school buildings be erected here as soon as possible I have no hesitation in saying that in a very few years the Moquis, in civilization, will be far in advance of all other Indian tribes in this vicinity.

In conclusion, I would state that I have been ably assisted in my works by the employes of the school, who were ready and willing at all times to do everything they could for the well being of the school. I can not say too much in praise of Mr. Keam, who has been ready at all times to act as interpreter; to go with me to the mesas; to show them the advantages the school would be to them, and to settle any difficulties which have arisen. He has the entire confidence of the tribe, so, in a great measure, my success is due to his efforts. I also return my thanks to the Department for the universal kind, and courteous treatment which I have received in all of my official correspondence.

Very respectfully,

JAMES GALLAHER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT YUMA, CAL.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Fort Yuma, Cal., October 5, 1888.

SIR: Complying with instructions contained in your circular of July 1, 1888, just received, I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1888:

During the past year the progress made by this school has been very satisfactory. The number of scholars registered and attending one month or more during the year is 131—80 boys and 51 girls—and the daily attendance 89.

The pupils have all shown a much higher appreciation of their advantages at school than they did any previous year. They have taken a greater interest in their school-work, are more docile and obedient, and manifest a commendable degree of love and respect for their teachers. Under such favorable conditions the school has made very satisfactory progress, not only in book-learning, but also in the attainment and practice of good moral conduct and habits of industry, neatness, and usefulness.

The exercises in the class-room have become much more interesting and profitable since a majority of the pupils have learned enough of the English language to not only

intelligently understand what they read and hear but also to be able to speak and write it fairly well. Their deportment has been excellent for pupils who up to two years ago had never known anything better than savage life, and they take much interest in and pains with their work. Some have become quite proficient in free-hand industrial drawing, letter writing and business forms, as well as in the common school subjects; and daily black-board exercises in writing out bills of articles bought and sold make them familiar with business transactions so that they can intelligently trade with the whites and with each other.

The larger girls, with but few exceptions, have made remarkable progress in not only their class-room work but also in the domestic virtues, and some can show some very nice needlework and crocheting in addition to the good work that they do in the laundry, kitchen, and sewing-room, in the latter of which they do much of the making and repairing of their own clothes and the articles of clothing fabricated for the use of the school.

Although the Indian chief Miguel has been much opposed to having the boys do any work other than school-room work, many of the large boys have done fairly well in assisting the carpenter in repairing and painting the school buildings, also aiding the industrial teacher in the garden, and in the care of the cattle belonging to the school.

Nearly all the buildings have been repaired, and their surrounding porches reconstructed, painted, and roofed anew. The interior of all the buildings have been cleaned and whitewashed, and in some the wood-work has been painted. Some of the dilapidated buildings which last year were unfit for use have been so thoroughly repaired that they are now in a good condition.

The water supply to the school has been more satisfactory since the small pump-engine has been put into operation, though a considerable amount of repairing will yet be required to put the reservoirs and water-pipes in a good condition. New bath-rooms have been fitted up for the girls and the boys where they can frequently profit by this advantage.

It is but just to add that the good results attained at this school have been mainly due to the good moral character, the persistent, earnest effort, and the faithful co-operation on the part of each of the school employes with me in striving to make the school a practical lasting success, though we labor under some grave difficulties. We have no coercive power over the Indians to make them send their children to school instead of allowing them to roam the streets of Yuma. They are at liberty to send them if they are so disposed, or to detain them from school on some paltry pretext, real or imaginary, as is the case at the present writing, when the Indians have been incited by a meddlesome inhabitant of Yuma to withhold their children from school till the Government will give them (the Indians) rations and concede to the desire of less than a hundred Indians who live on the Arizona side of the river to make one of their number "chief" of the tribe in opposition to the wish of the thousand Indians living on the reservation and California side who favor the present chief, Miguel, the late Pasqual's choice and appointed successor.

The school suffers from these contentions, and I think a good plan would be to take a few of those delinquent pupils and send them away to some Eastern school. It would serve as an effectual menace to them that if they did not send them to the school established for their benefit near their home they would be sent far from home to school.

Last November the position of clerk and industrial teacher was abolished for that of clerk and physician, which change has since proved a wise one and to the best interests of the school. Commendation is justly due Dr. P. G. Cotter, who has filled the position, for the skill, persevering care, and benevolence shown in treating his patients at the school and in the reservation.

I desire to express my gratitude for the many courtesies and favors shown us by the officers of the Indian Department during the past year.

Very respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Grand Junction, Colo., October 2, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter from your office of July 1, 1888, received to-day, I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the year past:

On September 30, 1887, I receipted to my predecessor, Mr. W. I. Davis, for all public property pertaining to this school at that time in his keeping, and on the day succeeding, October 1, 1887, I entered upon my duties as superintendent. On that date there were present here 26 pupils (23 males and 3 females), of whom 19 belonged to the Piute tribe, 6 (3 males and 3 females) to the White River band of Utes, and 1 to the Southern Ute band. Four of these pupils were between twenty-five and thirty years, 8 between twenty and twenty-five years, 10 between sixteen and twenty years, 3 between thirteen and sixteen years, and 1 six years of age. A glance at these figures will show that there were at least 12 of these pupils who should not be here, for with habits formed it could not reasonably be hoped that much, if any, improvement could be effected in them. Of these 12 one had been for years a policeman upon his reservation, and from his habit of exercising authority there he took to obeying authority here with a very bad grace, besides exercising an evil influence over others of less force, and who were accustomed to yield him obedience as policeman on their reservation.

The employes numbered 5, viz, 1 clerk and physician, 1 matron, 1 seamstress, 1 laundress, and 1 cook. An investigation by General Armstrong, U. S. Indian Inspector, was in progress, arising out of charges and counter charges preferred by former employes, and the demoralizing effect of the dissensions and bickerings which culminated in these charges was reflected in the pupils' sullen, disobedient, and insubordinate demeanor and behavior. Even the presence of the inspector was without the effect it generally produces, as for gross and persistent disobedience of his orders he had one pupil returned to his home in Nevada. I am not aware of what experience has taught other superintendents, but mine has clearly shown me that it is not the Indian pupils who are not amenable to discipline and necessary rules, but the employes, and I have found it far more difficult to preserve peace and harmony between them than in controlling pupils even as old as those I have in charge.

Attached to the school is a farm of 160 acres of as miserable adobe land, strongly impregnated with alkali, as can be found in this valley; and why it was selected as a site for a school of this kind is beyond the ken of all, except probably the ring of land speculators who adroitly manipulated the scheme. Moreover, it is hinted at by the oldest settlers, or at least some of them, that the pre-emption law, so far as this farm is concerned, and like many others in this valley, was never complied with, and, affidavits to the contrary notwithstanding, that no legal residence was maintained upon this land as the law provides and requires, and that the parties who deeded this land to the Government could scarcely be in ignorance of these facts. At any rate, whether this land rightfully belongs to the Government or whether it yet be open to pre-emption under the law, its soil is of the most inferior kind, and it will only be by years of intelligent preparation, by energetic irrigation, that any reasonable hopes can be entertained of its producing sufficient to compensate for its cultivation.

I am also informed that the statute or law creating the school was conditional in that the Government required, before accepting the land, a perpetual non-assessable water right for the same. If this be so the Government has again been outwitted, for last spring the ditch company notified me that until the assessments for water furnished during years 1886-'87 were paid no water would be furnished us. On February 23, 1888, the very day upon which the ditch company's notice was received, I communicated with your office, asking advice in the premises. In that communication occurred the following sentence:

You will readily perceive that a delay in the final adjustment of this matter may lead to grievous embarrassment and loss to the school, for, with a fair portion of our seed already in the ground and a certainty of the remainder being sown within the next two weeks, the notice contained in the inclosed statement that water will be denied us for the present season unless all arrears are met, if carried into effect, the time, labor, and material expended upon this farm during the past year will have been practically thrown away.

The ditch company did put its threat into execution, and not a drop of water for farming purposes was received by us either from the "heavens above or the earth beneath" until the latter part of April, when, in reply to my letter of February 23, I was directed to put teams and pupils to work upon the company's ditch and in that manner pay the arrears, with result that such trees as I had set out in the early spring died, the blue grass and red top with which we hoped to clothe our bare grounds came not, and the fine crop which we had a right to expect proved almost a total failure.

When I assumed charge there were no improvements save of the crudest kind made upon the school grounds, and when rain fell the premises surrounding the building became a wilderness of mud into which one sank ankle deep. The unsightly wire fence common to every ranch in this locality inclosed the farm and grounds, through which there was a passage in front of the building as a means of egress and ingress.

On October 3 the services of an industrial teacher and carpenter were engaged. Two pupils were assigned as apprentices to the latter, while the former began plowing, etc. A principal and teacher (Mr. and Mrs. Mooney) reported for duty on October 6, and school-

room work began. Under the able management of the principal remarkable progress was made by the pupils, notwithstanding their age and the short period that his very valuable services were given to the school. A vacancy occurring in the position of laundress, I appointed to that place, October 11, Kate Richardson, an Indian woman, but a pupil, who still retains the position and who has given entire satisfaction.

Having completed the organization of the school on October 26, I telegraphed, asking for funds to enable me to go myself or send an officer to the reservation with the object of procuring pupils. Not receiving any reply I again telegraphed on November 7, and as this telegram was also unnoticed, and as winter was fast approaching, I directed Dr. Robertson, clerk and physician here, to proceed to the reservation of Nevada and Idaho, reporting at the same time my action to your office. Dr. Robertson remained in Nevada about six weeks and secured only four boys. His want of success, however, was due to falsehoods told the Indians at that place when the first batch of pupils were had there; for in order to procure those it was represented to them that there were different trades taught here, and their disappointment and anger can be imagined when upon their arrival they found a bare school building instead of the busy shops in which they hoped (and for which they came) to learn trades.

On January 1, by authority of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, at my request and upon the recommendation of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the pupils here were to commence receiving a per diem allowance for work performed on the farm and carpenter shop, not to exceed \$90 per month, the amount allowed for the services of irregular labor, which heretofore was paid to white men. This arrangement proved highly satisfactory and resulted in many times more work performed than could be accomplished by any two white laborers. Besides plowing, harrowing, the making of over 6 miles of irrigating ditches, and other farm and stable work, walks and drives were graded and graveled, and over 1,200 loads of material put upon the grounds immediately surrounding the school building.

The almost failure of Dr. Robertson's mission to Nevada in his search for pupils made it necessary that an effort should be made in some direction, and acting upon the suggestions of letter from your office, under date of November 29, 1887, on January 11, accompanied by a White River Ute pupil, Ben F. Reed, and a pupil, José Maria, from the Southern Ute, I left here for the reservation of Ouray and Uintah, my route being over the mountains on our north to Rangely, Colo., thence down the White River to Ouray.

The past winter in this locality was a very severe one, and the fall of snow was unusually great; but so far as information could guide me I was confident when we started from here with a team and wagon that though there might be some difficulty, yet we could manage to drive through safely. However, when we arrived at the cattle ranch at the foot of the mountain, the snow was so deep—from 2 to 3 feet—that we abandoned our wagon, and, packing our horses, proceeded upon our journey, which proved to be one beset with great dangers and hardships. Being unable to cross the summit in one day, though we left the foot at the dawn of day and though the distance is less than 3 miles, we were compelled to camp in a small cluster of willows, and in snow at least 5 feet deep, about 400 yards from the summit. The weather was dreadfully cold (at Fort Duchesne, many thousand feet lower, that night, the mercury dropped to 37.5° below zero), and how we escaped with the painful though not serious frost-bites is a marvel. As soon as we had light to see we again started, and it may convey some idea of our difficult ascent when it is stated that it took us until 12 o'clock m. to cover the 400 yards that separated us from the mountain top. But difficult as was the ascent the descent on the other side was even worse. Our horses were tired, almost worn out by the "wallowing" by which they advanced, and by hunger. We were in no better trim, and our salvation depended on reaching some cabin or shelter on the other side. We knew that such a cabin was about 3 miles from the summit and if we reached it our safety from cold was assured, so, releasing our horses from the packs (blankets, clothing, etc.), which they carried, and dropping them upon the mountain summit we urged them in every way through the wall of snow which perpetually confronted them. But all our efforts would have been in vain had we not fortunately struck a trail, reaching within 500 yards or so of the summit, made by a party with a string of a score of horses a week before in their attempts to cross from north to south, and in which they failed after losing two or three horses by death. We arrived at the cabin an hour or so before dark, and from there to Rangely had no further difficulty.

From Rangely we went down White River expecting to find Indians encamped along its frozen waters and in its sheltered valleys, and with whom we intended to stay as long as there remained a hope for the success of our mission. But the weather still continuing extremely cold, it appears that all the Indians had withdrawn to the neighborhood of the Ouray Agency, and consequently not one was visible until we reached that place.

Outside of the white employes our reception here was anything but encouraging, and the ill effects of the plundering raid, derisively styled "the Ute war" made the preceding fall by the State troops of Colorado, on Colorow's band, were manifested towards us, who, though owning no relation to Colorado save that of temporary sojourners therein, were looked upon with suspicion and aversion because hailing from that hated land. Indeed, so marked was this feeling that Dr. Sawtelle, the agency physician, from whose hands my little party received many attentions, and who has ministered to these Indians for many years, advised me to refrain from mentioning "Colorado" in their presence, as the sound of the detested word excited their anger and indignation.

Leaving José Maria, the Southern Ute pupil, here, in the hope that he would be able to soften the feeling of the Indians, many of whom were friends of his, and feeling that my presence there then was doing the cause no benefit, I proceeded with Ben Reed, the other pupil, to Uintah, where I found the agent (Colonel Byrnes) in bed with an acute attack of articular rheumatism. It was just after dark when I reported to the colonel, but though it was an unseasonable hour, he had his employes summoned and gave them instructions to aid me in every way. More than that, though suffering intensely from the effects of blisters and rheumatic pains, he almost daily had the chief and head-men at his bedside, reasoning and pleading with and urging them to permit their boys to accompany me back to the school. Colonel Byrnes's earnestness was copied by his clerk, Mr. Swanson, and his farmer, Mr. McConnell, and all the other employes, and I had fair hopes of success until at the second formal council held there, Turoose, a pupil who made his escape from here (on his second attempt) during my predecessor's administration arose to relate the litany of his wrongs; how, while a pupil here, he was starved and scolded, and how the industrial teacher while superintending the boys at labor, wore a loaded revolver strapped to his waist how his sufferings became intolerable, and he with others (one of whom was a woman) escaping in the darkness of night had reached the foot-hills north of this school, when they were overtaken by a mounted party, headed by Mr. Griffiths, the former principal, and at the mouth of pistols "driven like wolves" back to the school, and how they were afterwards threatened with imprisonment and even hanging. To this tirade there could be no sufficient reply, for ("and pity 'tis 'tis true") the main features of the story were true, and when that council closed I felt that a long time will have to elapse before the bitterness of Indians against Colorado and everything connected with it, engendered by the so-called "Ute war," and the distrust of this school, disseminated and fostered by Turoose's story and the embellishments it will gain as it grows in age is removed; and until that bitterness disappears and this distrust replaced by confidence, I am convinced that pupil hunting amongst the Utes for any school located within the confines of Colorado will be vain and fruitless.

On going back to Ouray to pick up José Maria and such pupils as he might have secured, I found that the savage influences that surrounded him there were too powerful for his resistance, and he declining to leave his friends I had to return without him to Uintah, where I picked up Ben. Reed and two of his brothers, and proceeding by the way of Price, Utah, I arrived here on February —, my quest being even worse than a failure.

The principal and teacher were transferred to the Navajo Agency on April 10; the matron granted a two months' leave of absence on the 15th, and the clerk and physician left never to return on the 16th of the same month. This rapid decimation of school officers must have proceeded from an intention to punish me for failing in securing more pupils, or taken as preliminary steps looking to the closing of the school, and had a very unfavorable effect upon the pupils, who from this reduction in the school force, as well as through letters received from their respective agencies, concluded that this school would close on June 30, 1888, and they be returned to their homes. The industrial teacher left on May 11, and to my duties of superintendent, clerk, and physician, and principal teacher were added those of that position, until the appointment of an industrial teacher on June 10, following. I do not desire to be considered as complaining, for I have willingly, cheerfully, and as ably as I knew how (and am doing so still) performed the duties of superintendent, physician, clerk, and principal teacher, my wife aiding me as teacher in charge of the primary class. The carpenter resigned on June 30, declining to serve at the risk of not being reappointed.

All of the pupils here are able to read, write, and figure; they know enough of English to be able to transact the common business of life. They are not afraid to work and the farmers around here, for many of whom the pupils worked during the summer pronounce them better workers, more reliable (not requiring constant watching like many white men) than any laborers they can secure in this locality. They are truthful, strictly honest, and in some of them are characteristics of the best type of manhood. Quick and most anxious to learn, respectful and attentive in the school-room, with no desire to disturb or play tricks upon their teachers, they are the best behaved, most tractable, less quarrelsome collection of young people that it ever has been my happy fortune to have dealings with.

A great many permanent improvements have been made during the past year. A carpenter shop, granary, oil house, and sheds for horses have been built; a wind-mill was erected with a tank capable of holding 1,000 gallons of water; walks and drives graded and graveled; board walks laid down and wire fences constructed; gates and archways made and put up; over 600 feet of picket fence prepared and put in place; two bath-rooms having hot and cold water connections completed; a wash-room and laundry finished; book and office cases constructed. Besides the many other minor improvements which to be realized and appreciated should be compared with what was *not* one year ago to-day.

The school now possesses every accommodation for the proper care of at least fifty boys. Its sanitary conditions are excellent, as the reports of the physician will evidence, only one death taking place in over two years, and in that case the cause can not be charged to the climate, the school, or its surroundings. For cleanliness and hygienic conditions I challenge comparison with any institution of its kind, having as short an existence, nor would a consideration of the advance made by the pupils redound to the discredit of the school, for I believe their progress has been amazing when it is borne in mind that for only six months have they had the advantages of the instruction of a trained educator.

The accompanying statistics are not very encouraging, but several causes conspired to make our crop a failure.

(1) The nature of the soil, which, in the vernacular of the ranchmen, is badly "poisoned," i. e., it is strongly charged with alkali.

(2) This year was an unfruitful one in this valley, scarcely half a crop having been raised, due presumably to the unusual dryness of spring and summer.

(3) The refusal of the Ditch Company to supply us with water, and our deprivation of it until late in April.

(4) The want of the services of an experienced industrial teacher. From May 11 to June 10, the most important irrigating season, there was only myself to supervise the pupils in the most essential work (irrigation) of farming here, and no one can successfully irrigate without experience, and no small share of it as well. It may appear the simplest process imaginable to the inexperienced to let water on and shut it off a piece of land. So it is, so far as the mere act is concerned, but when to do this and when not to do it can only be learned by a long and expensive experience.

Thanking you, Mr. Commissioner, for courtesies shown me, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. BREEN, M. D.,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT STEVENSON, DAK.

FORT STEVENSON SCHOOL, DAKOTA, July 25, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with the usual custom, I have the honor to submit the following concerning the management of this school for the past fiscal year.

It is a pleasure for me to be able to state that the average attendance has been largely increased over any previous year, while the enrollment has been over a hundred. This is the result of a sworn inspection of both school and agency employes, and personal examination of the field made by General Heth, special agent, who recommended that the rations be withheld until the school be filled. Instructions from your office being issued to that effect, a council with the Indians was held and the wishes of the Department stated to them. The school was rapidly filled and could have been filled by the same policy on my assuming charge of this school. The attendance of the Mission School was also increased and enough children left in the camp for ordinary purposes.

The enrollment for the year has been 113. The average daily attendance for the month of December was 111. The average attendance for the year was 96. Attendance throughout the year has been more regular and the habit of running away practically broken up. Six boys were expelled during the year for incorrigible conduct and their names furnished for the black-list. The question of school is settled at this agency and no more trouble is anticipated in securing children, provided the agent is imbued with a desire to carry out the policy followed by this administration. This school was first opened to the reception of pupils December 17, 1883. A recapitulation of its growth shows the following facts:

Fiscal year.	Highest enrollment.	Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	No. of months in session.
1884.....	52	41	52	64
1885.....	76	56	(?)	12
1886.....	79	71	79	12
1887.....	86	67	81	12
1888.....	113	96	111	12

Estimated products of the farm.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Wheat.....bushels...	370	Onions.....bushels...	50
Oats.....do.....	1,500	Squash.....do.....	200
Barley.....do.....	30	Beets.....do.....	25
Corn.....do.....	400	Peas.....do.....	25
Potatoes.....do.....	400	Beans.....do.....	25
Turnips.....do.....	50	Hay.....tons.....	125

The school has 150 acres in cultivation, and the products will yield about as above estimated. The year has been more favorable to the growth of cereals than the last year. A larger crop would have been harvested but for the winds the latter part of June. The yield of potatoes will be insufficient for the use of the school, owing to the seed rotting in the ground. Every effort has been used to make the garden a source of profit to the school. The pupils have had plenty of all kinds of garden vegetables.

Another source of supplying the table has been the milk used. A number of cows have been milked by the boys and used for cooking purposes and to drink at meal-time. Next year the school will have 30 milch cows.

STOCK.

At the close of the year the school owns 46 head of cattle, 6 head of horses, 16 head of hogs, and 51 head of sheep. Several head of cattle have died the past year. During the rigorous winter weather some froze to death in the barn. The young stock received by contract in June, 1887, were from southern Minnesota and unable to stand the winter. Upon examination of cattle that have died here for the last two winters, the lungs were dried up to one-half their normal size, while in several instances the kidneys were entirely wasted away. This is especially true of cattle not wintered in a northern climate before driven to this portion of Dakota. This results from the extreme cold, aided by water strongly impregnated with alkali.

SHOEMAKING

Has been taught nine months during the year by Henry Karunasch, an Arickaree Indian who was educated at Hampton, Va. He resigned in April on account of sickness, and died in the latter part of June. While he was painstaking and earnestly imbued with the desire to elevate his people, I am convinced, after a lengthy trial with Indian employes, that more advancement can be made in the industries of a school by securing competent white employes.

HARNESS-MAKING.

In October George Thomas, a Crow Indian from Carlisle, Pa., reported for duty and was placed in charge of the harness department. April 1 he was relieved. During the time he was employed several sets of double harness, bridles, and halters were made by the pupils.

TINSMITHING.

This department has been under the direction of the same employe from its opening. The progress of the pupils in this trade is more rapid than in other lines, being more congenial to their tastes. The amount of tin-ware manufactured the past year is not as

large as in 1887. The tinner and boys were required to do other work, in harvesting crops and aiding in necessary work required daily about the school. Some of the tinware has been sold, while a large supply continues on hand. All of it could be used to advantage by the Indians, but there being no law to warrant it being issued it remains stored away. With a limited demand in the market for the products of this shop, and no process by which it can be issued, I have recommended that the work be suspended in this industry until the present supply can be disposed of, when interests of the school will be best served by resuming this trade. On the other hand, the practical value in after life will amount to but little, as I am convinced that these Indians will follow agricultural pursuits. Yet, the trade has a useful place in the list of employments that should be carried on at an industrial school.

CARPENTERING.

This trade has been carried on throughout the year. A number of necessary articles have been made by the pupils, while the amount of repairing and rebuilding augmented that of last year. A wind-storm demolished the cattle sheds after being repaired last summer, and the entire work had to be done a second time. New floors have been laid in the dining-room, the boys' sitting-room, and kitchen. The same boys at this trade have painted the buildings inside and out, and whitewashed the quarters used by employes. The older pupils being taught this trade, new recruits have been installed on account of former pupils leaving school.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.

The various details of housework have been under the more direct management of the matron. The work is principally done by the girls. Employes have been directed to place the responsibility of the work largely on some pupil who displays an aptitude for directing or governing. This plan encourages them to feel an interest in the affairs of the school. The seamstress has been assisted by an Indian girl of this school, and the laundry work wholly carried on by an Indian employe, under the immediate supervision of the matron. A number of new pupils, fresh from the camp, has made the work more tedious than in former years.

The system of monthly details has been followed throughout the school. Each and every child has thus had variety of work. After careful training in the different lines of work, I can not help but think that the pupil will leave school better fitted to perform the duties of life.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

This school occupies the old buildings used by the military prior to 1883. The opening of schools at that time was in the experimental stage. It was not supposed that an old dilapidated military fort was adapted for school purposes. There is no feature of the plan of building followed by the War Department that meets the wants and needs of a well-regulated Indian school. The school has accomplished its purpose by running five years here. To keep in repair the buildings year by year has required a large sum of money, and as long as it is used will require the same rate of expenditure. It requires it to make the place habitable. There are eleven detached buildings to keep in repair and requiring an extra amount of fuel for heating purposes.

The mission of the school has been fulfilled in the old barracks. It is only a question of a couple of years until parts used for school-rooms, boys' dormitories, dining-room, and kitchen will have to be abandoned. All the foundation timbers are cottonwood and have been in use since 1868. The Government will have to rebuild or abandon those parts. Instead of repairing constantly it would be better to transfer the school to some point north on the reservation, near the Manitoba Railroad, and there build a compact and commodious structure. It will always be an expensive school located as it is, and very unsatisfactory to manage rightly by those in charge.

CLASS-ROOM TEACHERS.

The class-room work of an Indian school requires and demands teachers of ability. To accomplish the aim of the Department in training the Indian youth to speak the English language it is necessary that the class-room teachers possess superior skill. The idea that any one who has the necessary patience can teach Indians is a fallacy. There has been too much patience in the past years. It requires adepts at teaching to train aright. The literary part of Indian education is a distinct field by itself. The Indian child possesses peculiarities of nature not met with in other nationalities subject to the common-school system of this country. Its child nature meets with no parallel among the races.

of this continent. Observation of different races in the school-room, compared with the experience gained while in the Indian service, leads me to this conclusion. All foreign people transplanted to our shores have been molded by some system of education kindred to our own. Not so with an Indian. His mode of life from birth to the grave, interwoven with traditions of war and the most varied forms of degraded superstition, has been subject to no system of like education. His innate timidity stands at the very threshold of his first venture in the school-room. He inherits a distrust of the excellence of the white man's way. Around the camp-fires he has learned of the wrongs perpetrated against his people. The very traditions taught with a blind, superstitious, semi-religious ardor are antagonistic to real aspirations for civilization. His home training is detrimental to his first efforts to go the white man's road. All this must be overcome, a newer and better home influence substituted in its place before he is where white children begin when entering school at six. The Indian child enters school with no concepts or ideas gained by observation, experience, or fire-side instructions; but that involves the learning of a new vocabulary to express these ideas, or recall the knowledge of them. His own vocabulary is minus of words to express things he meets in his new surroundings. He knows no English words by ear; he has to undergo a training before he can adjust his vocal organs to repeat common English words. He must spend a long period in actual training before his education is on equal grounds with the white child of the same age. It requires time to build the foundation aright. A certain amount of gloss can be given him in an allotted time. But such education begets parrot-like products. Machine education will not civilize an Indian. You will meet such youths on the reservations. They have passed through the machine as it moved in the rut. The Indian is capable of something better. He must have the thought and idea first. The principles of education are fixed and unchanging, though methods vary in form. The best teacher is she who can grasp the best method as the occasion furnishes itself. The Indian, if educated aright, must be trained from this stand-point. There is no royal road leading to the tree of knowledge where an Indian can pluck the fruits of civilization and bask in eternal laziness. He can not be successfully instructed by teachers whose ability is below the average. There is no cut and dried method for educating an Indian child, neither is there for the white. This leads me to say that the Indian service should possess none but teachers trained in their profession. This will never occur until the Indian schools are absolutely and unequivocally divorced from politics, and the great reservation pauper-breeding system is superseded by something better.

The primary teacher of an Indian school has to do a work by the very nature of the case that requires a superior tact and skill. She has a field of school work not surveyed by educational writers. History furnishes no example of a government undertaking such a task. The teacher can draw from no source, but must follow the true principles of her science. She must possess the ability to interest her pupils. They are strangers to every article in the school-room. The common things of every department are unknown to them. The clothes they wear are a novelty and their names still more so. The domestic animals are known to them in a foreign tongue. There is a wide field of useful and necessary knowledge to be gained in this time. It is the foundation on which the superstructure is to be built. The teacher must be capable of devising variety to lead the child out. The Indian child will respond to her efforts. What applies to the lowest grade applies to all.

Among the returned students on the reservations people look for the results of Indian education. There is not much yet accomplished, and the result of education will not show itself until the next generation. The Government has entered upon the plan of solving the Indian question by educating the youth. It can not afford to half do it. It must follow the returned student from the schools and place him in a position to put in practice what he has been taught. Under the watchful surveillance of men imbued with the spirit of elevating the Indian race the returned pupil can be kept from falling back. On the reservation is the great theater where government and wisdom is needed. Turn a pupil back among his uneducated people and he is soon dragged down to the level of his surroundings. Only the strong withstand the baneful influence of the reservation. Licentiousness, debauchery, and immorality prevail among the Indians to an alarming extent. The educated boy or girl should be taught that marital relations are held sacred; that the laws of the white command obedience, and courts are established to redress wrongs and to punish the violators. No nation has ever become great and wise that scoffed at virtue and mocked the marriage tie. The strong arm of the Government should be extended over the reservations, and the influence of schools, agents, employes, and missionaries aided in inculcating morality.

The civilization of the Indian will never occur by hedging the Indians in on a reserve and away from the business of every-day life. The sooner white men open up farms among the Indians, where the Indians can see the benefits from an independent, self-supporting life, the quicker will he respond. The present system has made the Indian

a race of dependents. Schools can never accomplish their legitimate aims until the individuality of the Indian is considered.

Permit me to extend my thanks to you for the courteous treatment received in the past; and trusting for its repetition for the few months I expect to remain in the service, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GEORGE W. SCOTT,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, INDIAN TERRITORY.

CHILOCCO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR INDIANS,
Chilocco, Ind. T., October 8, 1888.

SIR: The following is respectfully submitted as my annual report of Chilocco Industrial School for Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

On the 1st day of September, 1887, I received to my predecessor for the property and took charge of the affairs of this institution. Since that time I have endeavored ever to keep in view, as the only proper end of my labors, the physical, mental, and moral development and uplifting of the children committed to my care, believing that the education at the same time of the hand, the brain, and the heart alone can constitute a thorough and full equipment for enjoying the privileges and assuming the responsibilities of citizenship. This has been a year of great labor and much anxious solicitude for the highest good of these children upon the part of both superintendent and employes, but the result, while not altogether satisfactory to ourselves, has been a marked advance along every line. This school is daily growing in popularity among the old Indians, as is evident in the fact that numbers of children from different tribes have recently been brought in without solicitation from any one and placed with us for three years, and some whose terms had expired, after remaining at home among their people for only a few days, have returned to school for another term. These, to my mind, are very gratifying and encouraging signs, indicating not only the satisfactory work of this school but, better still, a growing disposition in favor of education.

INDUSTRIAL.

We have had, for the most part, in charge of the various departments for industrial training, men and women both competent and zealous in the work, faithful to labor and apt to teach.

Our crops, estimated to be about 4,000 bushels of corn, 900 bushels of wheat, and 500 bushels of oats, besides a large and profitable kitchen garden, have been cultivated entirely by the labor of Indian children. All our boots and shoes, most of the boys' clothing, and all that of the girls, are made by the children under the supervision and with the assistance of their proper heads. Some of the boys are also taught carpentry and blacksmithing, and do commendable work in the former, but, so far, have been slow to take hold of the latter. Both sexes are taught housekeeping, cooking, dairy and laundry work, and most of them discharge their duties with some skill, evident cheerfulness, and lively interest.

LITERARY.

The school is divided into three grades—primary, intermediate, and advanced. The progress of the children in this department, considering their previous condition of life, is very encouraging, and, in some instances, amazing. They readily learn spelling, reading, geography, history, penmanship, and drawing.

SANITARY.

During the year we have had no epidemic, but little sickness of any description, and out of an enrollment of 200 pupils, only three deaths—two of them of children naturally very delicate.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have built, since the last annual report, a handsome and commodious stone warehouse, done a great deal of repairing of fences and buildings, and covered with one or more coats of paint nearly every square yard of wood surface of this establishment.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has furnished us with faithful and efficient laborers, supported entirely by the Board of Missions of their church. The visits of these men have necessarily been few, owing to the largeness of

the territory over which their work is spread, but every visit has told for good and these children are wiser and better and happier to-day in consequence of their coming among us. These men, allow me to say, in no wise interfere with the regular work of the school, and yet they have served us in the face of many difficulties, and, strange to say, some persecutions. Shall we not, as servants of a Christian Government, "give a God-speed and hearty support" to that work which constitutes the "basis, center, and crown" of all true civilization?

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion, I would respectfully recommend that a special appropriation of not less than \$10,000 be asked of Congress for the purpose of building an infirmary and adding to the T of the main building. These improvements are very much needed.

T. C. BRADFORD,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT LAWRENCE, KANS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE,
Lawrence, Kans., August 30, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for this institute for the year ending June 30, 1888.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The attendance upon this institute for the year, and the various tribes represented, will be seen by the following statement:

Tribes.	Number.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total.	Returned to homes.		Died.		Remaining at school.		Total number of each tribe connected with school June 30, 1888.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Arapaho.....	1	31	3			34	16	3	1		14		14
Affiliated tribes.....	2	1				1	1						
Cheyenne.....	3	70	18	16	16	120	20	8	1		65	26	91
Chippewa.....	4	2	7			9	2					7	7
Comanche.....	5	2				2	1				1		1
Caddo.....	6	9	1	2		12	5		1		5	1	6
Creek.....	7	1		5	1	7	1	1			5		5
Cherokee.....	8			1	5	6					1	5	6
Chickasaw.....	9			10	6	16		2	1		9	4	13
Delaware.....	10	2				2	2						
Iowa.....	11	3	2			5	3	1					
Kiowa.....	12	2				2	2						
Kaw.....	13	9		3	3	15	5	1	1	1	6	1	7
Kickapoo.....	14	1				1	1						
Mojave.....	15	1				1					1		1
Miami.....	16	1	1	1		3	1				1	1	2
Munsee.....	17		2			2						2	2
New York.....	18	1				1					1		1
Osage.....	19	25	6	18	16	65	24	5	1	1	18	16	34
Ottawa.....	20	2		2	2	6					4	2	6
Omaha.....	21	3	1	4	2	10	5	2			2	1	3
Pawnee.....	22	26	11	13		59	11	7	3	1	25	3	28
Ponca.....	23	8	4	12		24		3	1		19	1	20
Pottawatomie.....	24	39	22	31	18	110	21	15			49	25	74
Peoria.....	25	1		2		3			1		2		2
Quapaw.....	26	2	1	1		4	2		1			1	1
Shawnee.....	27	4	5	13	7	29		3			17	9	26
Sac and Fox.....	28	1			1	2					1	1	2
Seminole.....	29	1		1		2	1				1		1
Sioux.....	30		4	1		5		4	1				
Seneca.....	31			7		7	4				3		3
Ute.....	32				1	1						1	1
Winnebago.....	33			2		2	1		1				
Wyandotte.....	34	3		3		6	2				4		4
Total.....		251	88	148	78	565	131	56	14	3	254	107	361

Time but emphasizes the comments upon this subject as made in my last report. The day and boarding schools of the reservations and the training-schools of the States should constitute one graded school or system of schools. Instead of relying upon infants and camp children for recruits to the training and industrial schools, only advanced pupils from the reservation schools should be selected. Without additional authority from Congress neither this nor any other system can be successfully adopted.

SCHOOL WORK.

The school work has been conducted by substantially the same corps of instructors as last year and commendable progress has been made. Considerable inconvenience has been experienced for want of more school rooms. Two teachers have been compelled to occupy unsuitable quarters, one in the dormitory and the other in the shop building. Aside from lack of conveniences for imparting instruction the noise necessarily connected with the surroundings was most unpleasant.

Particular attention is given to vocal music, while the band organized last year has made remarkable progress.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The various industries have received their full share of attention. The 490 acres of land have been all utilized for garden, field, meadow, and pasture. Owing to the severe drouth of last season most crops were light and some nearly an entire failure. This season promises much better, with a good yield of hay, corn, oats, and garden vegetables. Potatoes are poor, not as good even as last year.

During the winter several head of cattle were affected in the feet and legs to such a degree as to require their slaughter. The cause of the affection is unknown and variously attributed to alkaline water in the dry summer, to ergot, and freezing. The stock is now in good health.

Work in the various shops has progressed satisfactorily. All work is done by hand and in a most thorough manner. Less work is turned off than with machinery, but more skill is required. The wagons, harness, shoes, painting, sewing, and other work will compare favorably with the work of white journeymen of the different trades. Pupils have been employed in the different trades as follows, namely:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Farm and garden.....	119	.....	119
Bakery.....	19	.....	19
Carpenter shop.....	25	.....	25
Wagon shop.....	12	.....	12
Harness shop.....	15	.....	15
Paint shop.....	22	.....	22
Blacksmith shop.....	13	.....	13
Shoe shop.....	25	.....	25
Tailor shop.....	12	24	36
Sewing room.....	.....	32	32
Mending room.....	.....	50	50
Hospital.....	17	18	35
Laundry.....	40	46	86
Kitchen and dining room.....	34	25	59
Dish-washers.....	.....	100	100
Waiters.....	60	.....	60
Storekeepers.....	8	.....	8
Housework.....	48	80	128
School building.....	20	.....	20
Engineer.....	42	.....	42

No white or colored labor is employed in any department, except for mason-work. All the buildings have been completed in the year, with this exception, by the pupils, under the supervision of white employés. The buildings now being erected, except the dining-hall and dormitory building, are no exception to the above statement. The work on the farm and garden has all been done by the pupils, under the supervision of a farmer and gardener. Meals have been provided for 360 pupils three times a day, with but one white employé in the dining-room and kitchen. House-work in the dormitory-buildings is done with but one white person in charge of each building. Laundry work has but one white person to supervise it. All assistants and workers are Indian pupils. The same is true of the hospital, sewing, tailoring, and mending room; each have but one white employé. This course of having no white assistants has its objections, especially

in the estimation of some of the employés. It is much harder for the employé, as it makes it imperative to train some pupils for assistants in most departments. This is not as easy as to shift all responsibility for a day or week on some white assistants already trained. Also, the work can not usually at first be done as neatly and promptly as when white assistants are employed, and it requires more labor and tact on the part of the employé to get the work done. But the advantages to the pupils outweigh the disadvantages to the employes.

SANITARY.

The school was visited in the winter and spring months with an epidemic of pneumonia and kindred diseases. This disease was prevalent in the community about "Haskell," and was unusually severe. Pupils afflicted with scrofula who were attacked had a severe struggle for life, and several succumbed. As soon as this disease had spent itself, usual health was restored. In fact, there has been less sickness and death for the last two or three months than ever before in the history of Haskell.

The necessity for water supply was referred to in my last report, and this want still exists, though not to so great a degree. Should arrangements be made with the Lawrence Water-Works Company, as contemplated in the appropriation bill, this need will be supplied.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The churches of Lawrence have kindly thrown open their doors to the inmates of Haskell, and each pupil can attend the preaching of its choice in the morning of Sunday. In the afternoon Sunday-school exercises are held in the chapel, followed by a discourse from some clergyman. In these exercises the school has been assisted by the good people of the neighborhood and town as teachers, while the preachers of the different denominations have delivered addresses or preached. Besides the Sunday exercises, the pupils have meetings for prayer and exhortation two or three evenings in each week.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Buildings completed during the year.—One building, 40 by 60 feet, 3 floors; first floor for wagon and blacksmith shops, second floor for store-room and paint shop, third floor for shoemaker, harness-maker, printer, and tin-shop or store-room. One building, 36 by 83 feet, 3 floors; first floor, boiler and coal room; second floor, washing, ironing, and assorting room; third floor, drying room. One tank-tower and windmill. One smoke-stack and 2 new boilers have been provided for boiler-house.

In course of erection.—One dining hall and dormitory building, 130 by 80 feet, greatest width, four stories high and cellar; one bakery, 24 by 32 feet, one story; one carpenter shop, 22 by 50 feet, two floors, with ell for storage; one addition to hospital, 24 by 40 feet, two floors.

When these buildings shall be completed only two more will be required to afford facilities for accommodations for from 600 to 800 pupils. As stated in the report of last year, there is great need of more school-rooms. If the present chapel can be utilized two excellent rooms can be made by a partition through the middle, or one large room and two smaller ones by dividing one-half of the chapel into two rooms.

When a new chapel building shall be erected of sufficient capacity to accommodate 800 pupils with store-rooms in the basement, the present chapel can be converted into school-rooms as above, and the rooms now occupied for store-rooms in the shop building can be used for shops, as originally designed.

The other building greatly needed is a gymnasium. At present there are no facilities for exercise, play, or sports except in the open air, and in summer unsheltered from a burning sun. It is to be hoped that Congress will realize the importance of making these improvements, for without them great inconvenience must be suffered, while with them this school will be admirably equipped for both school and industrial work.

REMARKS.

As more attention is being given to the education and civilization of the Indians than ever before in the history of the Government, and large appropriations are made each year from the public treasury for these purposes, it becomes important that the situation should be clearly seen and appreciated by the voters and tax-payers as well as by the different departments of the Government. The North American continent no longer constitutes the hunting and fishing grounds of the Indians, where game, fish, and spon-

taneous productions of the soil afforded ample support to all the inhabitants. Gradually have their possessions dwindled, reservation after reservation disappearing before the invincible march of civilization, till now their domain is reckoned in acres instead of continents, and is bounded by surveyor's chains and links instead of oceans, gulfs, and lakes. As the game, fish, and spontaneous productions have disappeared with the lands, the question of subsistence has become the pressing and vital one of the day. The only alternative left is civilization or annihilation, absorption or extermination. As the moral sentiment of the people forbids the latter, education and civilization demand a hearing with an urgency that admits of no postponement. Fortunately some questions that have heretofore agitated the minds of many people are now settled. Among these are the capacity and tractability of the Indians. Carlisle, Hampton, Haskell, and other industrial schools have demonstrated the relationship of the Indian to the human family, and that he is not only a member in good standing mentally and morally, but that he is by no means at the bottom of the scale intellectually. In some respects he is more highly endowed by nature than the Anglo-Saxon, and the Indian child with equal advantages will excel the white child in some branches of education.

If the Indian is to be civilized, citizenized, and made an integral part of the body politic, it is pertinent to inquire what steps are necessary to be taken that this foreign ingredient may properly pass through the process of digestion, absorption, and assimilation. At present the Indian occupies an anomalous position. He is neither citizen nor alien. He may be surrounded by civilization yet civilization can not reach him, nor he it. He is walled in upon a reservation where there is neither game nor other means of subsistence, and without a knowledge of agriculture and the useful arts starvation or mendicancy, which is worse, must be his lot. What shall it be? The present generation must answer this question and not a future. The answer is being given in the schools of the reservation and in the industrial schools of the States; but very imperfectly. Every child within the jurisdiction of most States is provided with educational facilities and compelled to avail itself of them, while the United States has provided schools for not more than one-third of the children of the Indians, wards of the Government, and compels no child to attend them. Some of the more intelligent Indians can be persuaded to allow their children to be educated, but not one child in four of all tribes is found in school. Here are two crimes to be charged up to this nation, one in not providing school facilities for every child under its charge, and the other in not compelling the children to avail themselves of these facilities. States can and do provide that every white and black child shall be educated at the expense of the tax-payers, while the great nation, composed of all the States, whose Treasury is overflowing with wealth, not only does not provide for and educate its own wards, but has prevented the States from interfering to have them educated. The great, powerful, rich, and boastful nation called the United States of America stands convicted by its own acts of being too parsimonious to provide for the education of its own children, from whose ancestors it obtained its opportunity to exist, and too weak to compel the puniest Indian child ever born to attend school.

But the objection is heard even in the halls of Congress that the attempt to educate the Indian children has so far proved a failure. Children leaving even the best of training schools for their homes, like the swine return to their wallowing, filth, and barbarism. There is too much truth in this objection, and so much the more is the guilt of the people. This great nation goes on its knees to its wards and begs them to send one child in four to some school for three years, when the child shall be sent home. The other three children remain in their tepee and blanket with the parents. At the expiration of the three years the pupil returns with a strange costume and a smattering of English and school training. The boy who went to school at 12 returns at 15 to be scoffed and sneered at by the stay-at-home bucks and squaws, while the girl who left home at 9 returns at 12 to be sold to the person, black, white, or red, who will offer the highest price. If by chance this girl, disgusted with her master, leaves him, in some places a company or battalion of "dog soldiers" is privileged to rape her to death. All this and more may be true, and if true justly chargeable to the failure of the Government to do its duty. Let the Government recognize its duty to these Indian children, take every one of them as soon as it becomes 5 or 7 years of age, send it to school and keep it there till 18 or 20 years of age, or until it shall have learned sufficient to be self-supporting, and then there will be a speedy end to complaints of returning to blankets and barbarism. If never sent into barbarism or where it is popular they will have no inducement to become barbarous. Thorough work or nothing should be the motto. "Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring" applies with emphasis in this case. The responsibility in this matter attaches to the people through the legislative department of the Government, as the Executive has gone to the full extent of its authority and evidently would gladly go further if permitted.

Superintendents of training schools are constantly reminded of the unfortunate con-

dition of their returned pupils. The following letters, one from a returned pupil from Haskell and one from Carlisle, are samples of what superintendents receive:

ANADARKO, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Wichita Agency, July 15, 1888.

DEAR-SIR: I will drop you a few hasty lines this evening and let you know how I am getting along since I have arrived here. I want to find out if there is any way for the Government to help a boy that is willing to make a living and not be idle like the rest of the Indians.

I am anxious to find out this matter. I would like for you to help me to get a nice house to live in. All I want is a house. I look to you as a father, for you have treated me as I was your son while I was there, and you always say that you will do all you can for us. Now I have little education, and I want make use of it. I don't want to go back to my old way, but I want to stand to what I have learned. Now I hope and trust that God will help us to get what I want. Let me hear from you soon, for I am anxious to find out for I need a nice, comfortable house. This is all.

Your sincere friend,

ROBERT U. DUNLAP.

C. ROBINSON.

CHEYENNE AGENCY,
Darlington, Ind. T., August 7, 1888.

DEAR SIR: I would like to go down some time at Haskell school, for just working some pleas, if you let me work, not school. I am just want to work, if you let me work please write to me soon. I could not work at Darlington so many school boys working now, and if you let me work, I will go down at Haskell school. I will pay when I am go, so you must write to me soon.

I think you know Jesse Davis is my brother. That is all I say to you.

I am one of Carlisle boys at school.

I am your friend,

CHEY HUBBELL BIG HORSE.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
Haskell Indian Training School.

No more forcible argument can be given to show the importance of extending the protection of the Government over these Indians in the form of law, and especially the law that contemplates giving every Indian of mature age a personal homestead so soon as he shall learn how to utilize it.

Grateful for the kindness of my associates and the many favors and uniform courtesy of the Department, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. ROBINSON,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBRASKA.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., October 8, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report as superintendent of the United States Indian school at this place.

The past year, although at times presenting discouragements and the petty annoyances peculiar to an institution of this character, has been one of unusual prosperity and marked advancement. The moral, social, and sanitary condition of the pupils is now better than at any previous period, while in their studies and industrial pursuits they have made encouraging progress.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Since my last report several new buildings have been erected. Among the number may be mentioned a substantial two-story frame, 86 by 40 feet, the ground floor of which is used for dining-room, and the upstairs for sewing-room and sleeping apartments. Also two large buildings for wagons, carpenter, harness, and shoe shops, and a handsome and commodious hospital. The dining-room was erected under contract, but all the rest of the buildings have been put up by the Indian boys, under the supervision of the school carpenter, with little or no outside help.

Besides the erection of these buildings great changes have been made in the way of repairs, painting, and necessary improvements. The grounds and premises have also received considerable attention. Fences have been erected, trees and shrubbery planted, gravel walks and flower beds laid out, and much done to add to the attraction and beauty of the surroundings.

THE FARM.

This year, with the exception of the wheat and oats, the crops have been unusually good. The yield of hay and corn is far above the average in this section of the country. It is to be regretted that owing to the school being under the auspices of the General Government it was not permitted to compete for the premiums offered at the late State fair, as the samples of sorghum and corn and the specimens of harness and shoe work sent to Lincoln were conceded to be superior in their respective lines to anything on exhibition.

This year our farmer reports 8 acres in millet, 25 in oats, 20 in wheat, 16 in sorghum, 15 in broom-corn, and 85 in corn, which it is estimated will average 50 bushels to the acre, besides which there will be over 125 tons of hay. At this early day it is impossible to accurately ascertain the real yield per acre, as while, with the exception of the corn, all the crops have been safely garnered, still none of them have as yet been measured. The sorghum is now being made into molasses, of which there will probably be some 20 barrels.

The broom-corn has been stored away, as it is hoped that arrangements will soon be perfected to teach the boys broom-making, in accordance with a plan which I have endeavored to inaugurate, viz, to manufacture as far as practicable such articles as may be required for the use of the school. Already the carpenter and harness shops and the tailoring and shoe departments have furnished many proofs of the feasibility of the proposed plan. The boys take a special interest in anything made by themselves and are more disposed to take better care of such an article than one which has not cost them any labor. When prejudiced visitors question the practicability of Indian education it is with special pride that we point to the children's clothes and shoes, the painting and graining, the carpentering and house building, the harness work and stock raising, and the farm and garden products as evidence that the red man is anxious to learn, willing to work, and is capable of appreciating the blessings and benefits of civilization.

SCHOOL STOCK.

Besides the natural increase of hogs and cattle, a flock of sheep has been added to our stock. This will afford an opportunity to give the children a change of meat diet and from a business standpoint will prove a good investment, as under our present farming arrangements the sheep can be maintained at but a trifling expense. There will be quite a number of hogs to butcher and salt down for winter use. The tables have been well provided with milk, which is regarded as highly beneficial to the general health of the pupils.

THE GARDEN.

The children have enjoyed an ample supply of all kinds of summer vegetables, which has tended to suppress all complaints or evil effects arising from a sameness of diet. The supply of potatoes has not been as great as anticipated; still a large quantity of onions, beets, beans, carrots, cabbage, squash, and other winter vegetables have been securely housed, safe from the coming frosts.

TRADES.

A harness, shoe, and tailor shop have been started during the past year, and it is hoped that wagon and blacksmith shops will soon be in full operation. The shoe and tailor departments have been established for several months, and have not only attended to all necessary mending and repairs, but also have turned out a large quantity of new work. The harness shop is of more recent date; still a trade has already been commenced for furnishing strap-work to wholesale houses, which, it is confidently expected, will ultimately prove a paying business.

THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

The results attained in this department have been most encouraging. The children have applied themselves to their studies with a zeal and interest that show that they are beginning to appreciate the value of a good education. At a cost of much labor the pupils have been properly graded and classified, and are advanced from room to room as fast as their mental capacity and application to their lessons will permit.

I have been specially fortunate in having a corps of teachers who are in thorough sympathy with the rule prohibiting the use of the Indian tongue. The wonderful

progress the pupils have made in speaking English stands as evidence of the faithful and efficient manner in which they have been instructed. With the exception of the new arrivals there is not now here a single pupil but can participate in a conversation on the general topics of the day. My experience teaches me that you can do little or nothing with Indian children until they acquire some knowledge of the English language. A child who does not understand sufficient English to receive verbal instructions relative to the daily duties of school life is reticent, indifferent, and not responsive to any effort made in its behalf. As soon as it is able to speak out its thoughts and ask intelligent questions then a new interest is awakened and its lifeless indifference is a thing of the past. Ever mindful of this fact, I have as far as possible dispensed with interpreters, thus forcing all new-comers to quickly learn enough English to at least express their wants. Whatever success has followed our efforts, whatever has been accomplished with and for these children, can in a great measure be attributed to the above-mentioned rule.

Regarding their intellectual ability I would state that while they do not possess the quick perception and reasoning powers of the white children, still they are not only patient and painstaking, but also have excellent memories, which enable them to faithfully retain whatever knowledge they may acquire.

HOUSE-WORK.

One of the most serious difficulties we have to contend with in gathering pupils is to secure girls of a suitable age to do the house-work. The proper care of the various buildings, the countless little home duties that only women can perform, the ironing and sewing, and the preparation of the meals for a family of 170 souls requires time and earnest work, and in order to make the labor equitable and fairly divided the female quota should be equal to that of the male, but such is not the case, and necessity frequently compels the use of the smaller boys to fill the deficiency.

Many of the girls have done exceedingly well and attained such a degree of proficiency in the sewing-room and culinary department as to challenge the admiration of our many visitors. Special care is taken to give each girl practical lessons in the several departments of housekeeping, so that when they assume charge of homes of their own they may be thoroughly conversant with every duty of home life. As a class, the girls are quiet, docile, and conscientious; civil to their associates, respectful to their superiors, and always ready to cheerfully perform whatever may be required.

We endeavor to instill into the minds of the boys a proper idea of the consideration and respect due to womanhood, and as the girls under the influence of this treatment gradually emancipate themselves from the feeling of degradation experienced on the reserve, they gain in dignity, self-respect, and elevation of character.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The general health of the children has been excellent; only one death has occurred during the year. This was an Arapaho, who was at the time of his arrival quite feeble and too old to become acclimated and used to the change.

The greatest care is constantly taken to keep the buildings pure, clean, and well ventilated. The rules regarding weekly bathing and change of raiment have been rigidly enforced and everything done to promote the health of the pupils and teach them habits of order and cleanliness. It is hoped that another year will see an innovation in our bathing arrangements and that better facilities will be afforded for this purpose.

The completion of the hospital places us in a position to properly care for contagious diseases. There the patient can enjoy all the advantages of medical treatment, skilled nursing, and home comforts without coming in contact with the rest of the children. However, at the present time there is not a single scholar confined to the bed.

DISCIPLINE.

Taking into consideration the fact that half the pupils now in attendance were a few months ago living in Indian camps, addicted to the bad habits, and surrounded by the immorality and degradation of tepee life, their conduct has been far better than could reasonably be expected. This has been a test year, as many of the old scholars left last fall by reason of the expiration of their school term. The majority of the children appear contented and happy. Respect for authority is a leading trait of the Indian character, and gentle firmness has usually been sufficient to win his implicit obedience. The incidents of flagrant misconduct have been very rare and have not caused any serious difficulty or left any bad effect.

SCHOOL QUOTA.

The average attendance during the past year has been over 170 pupils. Little change has taken place in the tribes represented. Some of the Omaha and Winnebagoes have returned home by reason of the termination of their time. The majority of new-comers are from the Rosebud Agency, Dak. I have deemed it expedient to secure the great part of the pupils from the more distant reserves, as it dispenses with much of the annoyance and trouble experienced in the way of applications to go home during the summer months, which invariably unsettles the children and makes those left behind discontented and unhappy.

NEEDS.

A detailed statement of the nature and necessity of the various requirements of the school would be inappropriate in a report of this character. More buildings should be erected, fences built, other industries introduced, the water supply increased, and some arrangements made for protection against fire. These are but a few of the improvements which are deserving of immediate attention, and would greatly add to the facilities and comforts of the school.

A small appropriation has already been made for heating purposes, but it should be greatly increased in order to put in a system of hot air or steam that would be of practical utility in heating all the buildings on the premises.

The expenses incurred in building up and maintaining an Indian school are sufficiently large in the aggregate to justify a claim for additional appropriation when the amount asked for will increase the capacity of the institution, enlarge its usefulness, and advance the cause for which it was established. It is a matter of regret that any school should be handicapped and prevented from carrying out its benevolent purposes, owing to a lack of proper facilities or the necessary funds to obtain the same. Again, when a former appropriation has been judiciously and economically expended and its purchasing power taxed to its utmost limit, the demand for future favor is emphasized and strengthened by the record of the past. This is the position of Genoa school to-day, whose assets are many thousands in excess of the cash expenditures. For the results achieved I do not personally assume the credit, as it is largely due to the earnest co-operation and untiring energy of my employes and the honest work of the children intrusted to my care-

GENERAL REMARKS.

A radical change is needed in the present arrangement for securing pupils. It is a most humiliating task to go out among the camps and settlements and try to overcome the ignorant prejudices of the Indians and induce them to accept the blessings of a free education. Strictly speaking, the institutions abroad should draw their quota from the agency schools. They should be conducted on the basis of an advanced and higher grade of scholarship, to which children could be transferred from the primary departments on the reserve. But in the absence of any law enforcing compulsory education it would be difficult to carry out such a plan, as the agent and agency superintendent are naturally opposed to giving up their pupils when it is so difficult to obtain others to take their places. Unquestionably the Indians should be compelled to send their children to school, and not only suitable day-schools erected for this purpose, but also an educational system inaugurated which would clearly define their respective rights and duties of the different institutions. It should be definitely arranged and understood that the most promising pupils of certain preparatory departments, after passing a satisfactory examination, should be transferred to certain other schools for a more advanced training. Every effort should be made to impress the scholars with the idea that the transfer is in the nature of a promotion on account of good behavior and proficiency in the primary studies. Greater respect should be shown for the rule giving the first claim on old pupils who are entered for a second term to that institution off of the reserve which has had the trouble of initiating them into school life and instructing them in the rudimentary branches. It seems hardly just or fair that pupils, simply for the gratification of idle fancy, should be permitted to change schools and thus deprive their old preceptors of enjoying the benefits and credit of their former work.

I would reiterate with special emphasis the remarks made in my last report relative to the necessity of keeping up the "black list." Each superintendent should send the names of the pupils placed on the same to the Department, every school off of the reserve, and to the agency to which such children belong. There are many instances where the bad example and vicious influence of certain individuals are a positive detriment to the discipline and good order of any institution. The only way to deal successfully with such cases is by formal expulsion. This has no effect upon the Indian when he knows

that he can go to another school and enjoy as many benefits and advantages as if his conduct had always been a model of deportment and perfect behavior. There should be kept at every agency a complete record of all the school children, so that when a superintendent goes after pupils he may be able to ascertain the history of any who have been away to school before.

The tendency on the part of the public to question and depreciate the good accomplished by the industrial schools calls for a brief reference to our former pupils. Upon a careful investigation I find that while a few have proved failures, still the majority of those who have spent from three to five years at school are now at work and in a small way doing as well as their limited means and the reservation influence will permit. Some have even succeeded better and have either made a fair beginning on a farm or secured positions of trust, where they receive good salaries and enjoy the confidence and respect of their employers.

Many of those unfamiliar with the Indian service are very unreasonable in their expectations, and seem to be disappointed because the Indian pupil does not compare favorably with his white brother. They forget the centuries of superstitions, ignorance, and vicious habits that have to be overcome before the effects of civilization can be shown. They forget that when the children return home they are directly subject to the demoralizing influences of their parents and the countless temptations of reservation life. They forget that there are even many white children who do not make the most of their opportunities, nor appreciate the advantages of a good education. Take these facts into consideration and the only wonder is that so many have done so well.

Again, the Indian is very tractable and easily influenced by his surroundings. This is really the secret of the rapidity of his improvement. But as this trait of character is the cause of his progress, so it is also of his retrogression, because when he returns to the agency there is nothing to counteract the effects of the example and influence of his evil associates.

These examples and influences that threaten the school graduates upon their return to the agencies make it expedient that some plan should be adopted to do away with this necessity. It is with this end in view that the boys are taught the various trades, so that they can go out in the world and make their living. If those who intend to earn their future livelihood by agricultural pursuits could only be permitted to take up their land in a locality far removed from the old generation they would develop all that is noble and best in the Indian nature and become an honor to the race and the country at large. The experience of the girls in the general household duties develops many requisite qualifications for good servants. They are quiet and reserved in their manners, gentle and sympathetic by nature, and with a little training in the right direction would fill such positions in the most creditable manner. A greater effort ought to be made on the part of citizens who are friends of the Indian cause to make and secure good homes for those who have finished their course at the Government schools and would otherwise return to the reservation. Here would be a saving from retrogression of those who have made a start in a better life and who with a little kind assistance would become good and useful men and women. Many of our boys have been able to obtain work at fair wages from farmers in this section of the country, but the experiment with the girls has not proved so successful, as owing to their timid, bashful, and retiring dispositions they are unhappy among strangers and quickly become homesick and discontented; but if the right parties could be found who understand the Indian nature and would exercise a little tact, kindness, and forbearance this difficulty could in a great measure be obviated.

The religious and moral training of the children has not been neglected. Special care is taken to try and infuse the vital element of a Christian life into their character. I consider this of paramount importance, for you may give the Indian lands and citizenship and an English education, and yet if he has no strong impulse towards civilization, no motive in his heart impelling him to be an industrious and self-supporting citizen—in short, if he has not a new heart looking to a new life as a citizen and a man, he will become a vagabond on the land granted him and a skeptic in the school in which he is taught.

The capacity of the Indian, his power of acquiring knowledge and mastering the mechanical trades, his capability of being educated up into a higher and better life are no longer open questions but conceded facts. The only problem that now presents itself is regarding the disposal of pupils at the termination of their school term.

Before closing I desire to express my appreciation and thanks for the many kindnesses and courtesies extended to me by the Department, as well as the unqualified support universally rendered me by the employés in every department of the institution.

With much respect, I remain your obedient servant,

HORACE R. CHASE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, *September 17, 1888.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit this my second annual report of the affairs of the Indian industrial school at this place for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

THE ATTENDANCE.

From the quarterly school reports I gather the following statistics regarding the attendance: The maximum was reached in the quarter ending December 31, 1887, when 181 different pupils were enrolled. In the quarters ending September 30, March 31, and June 30 there were respectively enrolled on the school register 178, 166, and 167 names. The average attendance for the year was 155.

The whole number of different pupils that have been carried on the rolls since January 1, 1887, the date upon which the school work began under the present management, is 220. Of this number 181 belonged to the Pueblo tribe, 23 to the Pima, 7 to the Papago, 8 to the Navajo, and 1 to the Apache. The Pueblos represented in this enumeration are those of Laguna, Acoma, Isleta, San Dia, Santa Clara, Zia, San Felipe, Cochiti, and Santa Anna.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF SECURING CHILDREN.

In my report of last year reference was made to the difficulties incident to the labor of collecting the children. The experience of the year just closed justifies me in the statement that unless compulsory means be resorted to by the Government the great work of civilizing the Indian will make but slow progress. The ordinary arguments, such as might be supposed would have weight with rational beings in leading them to accept the advantages of an education, have little effect upon these people. They are as a rule obstinate in their opposition, apparently neither caring for enlightenment themselves nor for the efforts made to extend it to their children. I know a few notable exceptions of prominent men among them, who are assuredly doing what they can to elevate their people, but by far the larger portion look upon the schools as in direct antagonism with their established notions and as conspiring to take away their inalienable rights.

As a rule they are distrustful of all effort made in their behalf, from whatever source it may come, and are extremely slow to accept new ideas. This apathy, or rather hereditary inclination to cling to their traditions and original system of living and laws, constitutes the chief hindrance to their moral and intellectual advancement. No man who has gained a knowledge of the condition of the Pueblo Indian, as he exists to-day, of his tribal government, mode of living, primitive methods of agriculture, simple ways in everything, can fail to be struck with the slow progress which those people, perhaps the most favored of all the Indian tribes, have made. Although the descendants of a powerful tribe conquered by the Spaniards more than two centuries ago, a people said to have been populous and warlike, the remnant now scattered throughout the valleys of New Mexico seem unlike them in all save their customs and traditions. Possessing land in abundance and the richest in the Territory they raise barely enough for a meager subsistence for themselves and their families. They are peaceable, hospitable to strangers, but lacking the bolder and more active traits of their neighbors, the Apaches and Navajoes.

Another hindrance to the work of securing children for the industrial boarding-school is the day school in the pueblo. It is a fact that in whatever Indian village a day school has been established, it matters not how large or small the daily attendance or how many children of school age the pueblo may contain, the people of that pueblo can not be made to understand that the boarding-school has higher claims upon them and offers superior advantages. They seem to think that the home school possesses all the advantages of the boarding-school, and, whether they believe it or not, use the day school as an excuse to retain the children at the pueblo.

INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

The industrial features of the school have, during the past year, been put upon a more substantial basis, and the reports from the several labor departments are of a very encouraging character. The value of manual labor as an essential factor in Indian education is no longer a subject on which there is any division of opinion among intelligent men. All acknowledge that the future of the race chiefly depends on their knowing how to work, and on the early formation of a character for industry and thrift. The

question of paramount importance to the Indian is, how long before the results aimed at by the Government in this direction will bear practical fruit. It is a question, too, that at present is perplexing many thoughtful minds. Impressed with these considerations, the greatest stress has been laid on industrial training, and the results accomplished are of a gratifying nature.

A shoe and harness maker and a tailoress were employed a portion of the year. These pursuits, with those of farming, carpentry, the bakery, sewing-room, laundry, and general domestic work of the dormitories, kitchen, etc., under the direction of the matron, constitute the present industrial facilities of the school.

THE FARM.

While much labor has been expended in the endeavor to improve the farm, the showing in the return of crops has been very meager. The industrial teacher reports about 20 acres plowed and leveled during the year, 10 acres of which were planted to corn in the spring; the prospect is that this crop will be a failure; 3 acres were seeded to alfalfa with no better success; and about 5 acres of such land as was thought to be the best adapted to raising garden vegetables were put into shape. The vegetable crop for the most part promises to be very light; the utmost care was taken in the preparation of the ground, and the light yield in no way reflects on the management of the farmer. About 500 grape-vines, 250 fruit trees, and 150 shade trees were set out in the spring, fully half of which are doing well.

From twelve to fifteen boys were detailed for each quarter to carry on the work of the farm, caring for the horses, cattle, swine, etc., and attending to all other outside labor connected with the needs of the school. Although they have not been rewarded with immediate results, yet they have made good progress in the various details of practical farming, receiving special instruction in the construction of irrigating ditches and in the different processes of irrigation. Much labor of a general character was also performed under the supervision of the industrial teacher, such as the care and improvement of the school grounds, grading around the superintendent's cottage, building necessary roads and walks, keeping fences in repair, besides the numerous miscellaneous duties inseparable from this position.

The lands upon which the Government buildings are located are, at present, almost worthless for agricultural purposes. The soil can not be reclaimed by the labor of one or two years. Much of it is so full of alkali as to render it unfit for many years to come for raising crops of any kind. I believe it would have been difficult, not to say impossible, for 66 acres of desert land so poor and absolutely valueless to have been selected as a site for an Indian school elsewhere in the valley of the Rio Grande. The grounds, however, immediately surrounding the buildings are now in almost perfect condition; the work of filling the low places with clay and sand and covering the whole with a top dressing of gravel from the foot hills has been continued at intervals as occasion demanded during the year. As a consequence, the healthfulness of the institution has been greatly promoted.

CARPENTRY.

Without doubt the greatest success of the year has been achieved in this branch. This is due partly to the natural aptness which the larger boys have for the mechanical arts, and partly to the efficient instruction given them. The boys of the Pima tribe have shown special talent for this class of work; among them there has been a friendly spirit of rivalry, each one apparently trying to outdo the others. Among the Pueblo boys, John and Cyrus, former pupils at Carlisle, and Andrew Little, from the Mesacero Agency, have proven themselves competent mechanics. These boys have wrought with their own hands specimens of carpentry work equal to the best.

A vast amount of work has been done. I quote from the recent report of the school carpenter the following: "Since July, 1887, the carpenters have put roof on shop store-room, battened and painted shop, built flour-room, meat-house, granary, assembly hall, and superintendent's cottage, including the painting of the same. They have also completed the outside work of unfinished buildings and primed them, and the inside work is ready for plastering, except the room used as a bakery. They have also built a temporary wash-house and a tool-room. They have built 9 refrigerators, 5 cupboards, 8 small tables, 5 tables for dining-room, and a dish-wash table; have manufactured sash for 10 windows and 36 new screens for windows on the main building. In addition to the new work above specified there has been a large amount of general repairing, enough to keep one all-day boy employed during the year. Three boys have been employed all day during the year and an average of 8 half-day boys. All the boys who have worked at the trade six months can sharpen their own tools, except the crosscut saws, and five can do that fairly well. Nearly all can and have made many pieces of furniture, and

dovetail boxes in a very neat manner." From the above report it will be seen that this department has received its full share of attention. All the work has been done in a thorough, workmanlike manner, and there has been manifest at all times a display of interest and energy on the part of all the boys without exception.

THE SHOE AND HARNESS SHOP.

Authority was obtained for the position of shoe and harness maker at the beginning of the last fiscal year, but owing to the lack of tools and leather material work was not commenced till September 24, 1887, and as the supplies of harness and sole leather were exhausted in April last, the labor in this department was necessarily discontinued. While the supplies lasted the instruction given in repairing shoes and harness and in manufacturing new work was most thorough, and the progress made by the Indian boys serving as apprentices was very satisfactory. I regard these trades as two of the most important that can be embraced in the industrial curriculum of the school. They are trades that have a special interest for many boys, and next to carpentering I believe them to be the most valuable and practical.

In the report of the shoe and harness-maker I find the following articles were manufactured during the year, viz: 1 set double Concord harness, 3 halters (6 rings), 3 pairs breast straps, 4 hitching straps; 1 pair hoppers, 3 chair cushions, 3 cushions for wagon seats, 1 wagon cover, and 1 mail-bag. There were repaired 6 sets double harness and 3 sets single harness. In addition to this 19 pairs of boys' shoes were manufactured and 571 pairs were repaired. The report further says: "Since the supply of sole-leather was exhausted in April, the boys employed in this department have been engaged in tearing down chimneys, cleaning brick, cutting chimney-ways through the partitions and floors of the two unfinished buildings, furring, lathing, and putting in ceiling in the same, and doing a considerable quantity of other carpenter work. The number of boys learning these trades were eight, four working in the forenoon and four in the afternoon. The progress made is very gratifying when the time devoted to the work (six months) is taken into consideration. The Indian boys take to these trades readily and learn very rapidly, as they seem fond of working in leather and take a deep interest in learning how to use the tools and care for them."

THE SEWING AND TAILORING DEPARTMENTS.

By referring to the reports of the seamstresses and tailoresses I find that 1,976 different garments were manufactured from July, 1887, to September 1 of the present year. The following is an enumeration of the more important articles, viz: Boys' aprons, 89; girls' aprons, 86; girls' dresses, 192; boys' drawers, 205; shirts, 143; skirts, 21; sheets, 81; chemises, 38; window curtains, 49; night dresses, 23; towels, 304; girls' waists, 52; boys' jackets, 24; pillow-cases, 159; boys' suits, 4; boys' pants, 14; girls' garments for underwear, 65; etc. The repairing of the boys' and girls' clothes was shared by both departments and formed no inconsiderable part of the work accomplished by them. From twelve to fifteen girls were daily employed in this capacity.

The progress made during the year has been commendable. The domestic work of the institution, such as sweeping the dormitories, making the beds, etc., has been performed by the girls under the direction of the matron. As they were not sufficient in number to attend to all the domestic duties, the labor of the laundry, cleaning of the dormitories, halls, dining-room, and kitchen, and the washing of the dishes, setting the dining tables, have fallen for the most part upon the boys detailed for these various duties. These tasks, though not properly connected with the kind of work suited to boys, nevertheless were cheerfully undertaken by them and were generally as well performed as if the labor was congenial to their tastes.

THE SCHOOL.

It is doubtful if the literary progress of the school has kept pace with the advancement in the industrial departments. More could have been accomplished in certain directions; still, in view of the many hinderances that have interposed to retard the work, the average efforts of the teachers have been meritorious and above censure. All have shown an interest in their work and have endeavored to be faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their duties.

The one thing needful in the Indian service is the selection of employes who are known to be competent to undertake the work for which they have been engaged. Nor is competency alone sufficient; they should be persons whose characters are above reproach, men and women who realize that they teach no less by example than by precept, and who, knowing this, so order their lives that the influence of that example may be felt

for good upon the school. All who are brought into close personal relations with the pupils should possess average education and should have refinement and polish of manners, which education and association with the intelligent alone can give. Were this service to be brought within the civil service regulations, and appointments made upon approved fitness alone, its efficiency would beyond question be greatly promoted. Under the existing arrangements there is no test of the capacity, intelligence, or character of the candidate and no assurance that well earned merit will receive its just reward.

A decided and most gratifying advance has been made during the year in English speaking. The difficulty of getting pupils to give up their own language for the English was referred to in my last report. This has been almost entirely overcome, and the school may now be regarded as practically English speaking. A rigid system of scrutiny and daily reporting was enforced and pupils who were found unwilling to conform to milder regulations were compelled to submit to it. As a consequence in a short time there was a radical change for the better.

The experience of the past two years leads me to the conclusion that Indian children as a class are quite as susceptible to intellectual impressions as American youth, and that if their training begin early like results may be expected. It is a mistaken notion that the race is incapable of advancement. To the young the difficulties of a new language are quickly and easily overcome, but as they approach the years of maturity the work of education is found to be tenfold greater. The race as a whole can not be expected to make that progress hoped for until provision is made by the Government for separating all the children from parental control and from daily contact with the demoralizing influences of home life and placing them for a term of years in boarding-schools where they will be dealt with and cared for and surrounded by the civilizing influences which these schools alone can furnish.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

The two buildings that for three years have stood in a dismantled, half finished condition are now nearly completed; it is expected that they will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of November next. The facilities in workshops, store-rooms, dormitories, etc., have been greatly enlarged by their construction, and the capacity of the institution for a larger number of students has been thereby extended. From 200 to 250 children, it is believed, can be comfortably accommodated the coming year. The large assembly hall, though not fully completed, has served an important purpose, and perhaps more than any other means has provided against diseases contracted from colds during the winter. Before the erection of this building it was noticed that colds were frequent among the boy pupils.

A hospital, laundry, and bath-house and barn are imperatively needed. Steps should be taken for the erection of these buildings at an early day.

THE ADVANTAGES OF ALBUQUERQUE.

I believe there is not another Indian school in the service that has better advantages of location and climate. Situated in the midst of the great Pueblo tribe and not at a great distance from the reservations of New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern Colorado, and presenting a climate essentially the same in all important features, in a valley rapidly filling with a progressive American population, and fast becoming noted as the sanitarium of the southwest, if not of the continent, the possibilities for the upbuilding of an institution for Indian education of broad scope and ample opportunities seem nowhere more flattering.

SANITARY.

Owing to the serious illness of Dr. Jas. Wroth, the school physician, at the time of the preparation of this report, I am compelled to dispense with a specified medical statement and speak only in a general way of the sanitary condition of the school. During the past year the health of the institution has been excellent. Early last fall occurred the death of one of the young men of the Pima tribe, from pneumonia. The loss of the young man was deeply felt, because of his manly, upright qualities and the influence which he had over the other boys of the school. With this exception the year's record contains not a single case of prolonged or severe sickness. Fortunately no epidemic appeared. There have been several cases of sore eyes, but nearly all yielded to treatment, and even this trouble was not general or as difficult to control as during the previous year. Since the school opened in January, 1887, the death rate has been remarkably light. Up to October, 1887, three deaths had occurred; the boy died at the school, and two after returning to their homes in Arizona. These came to Albuquerque broken in health and spirits, and it was known on their arrival that they could not last long.

They were returned to their parents by order of Department with the results above stated.

The good health of the pupils may be, in great measure, accounted for by the extraordinary care that has been taken at all times to keep the bedding clean and well aired, the dormitories well ventilated and thoroughly cleaned, to have the tables supplied with an abundance of wholesome food. The main building has been twice, in the past two years, renovated throughout by paint and kalsomine and varnish, which, besides adding to its appearance, have no doubt aided in warding off disease. The slops and wash-water from the kitchen, dormitories, and laundry are daily removed to a sufficient distance, and every precaution taken to keep the buildings, within and around, clean, dry, and healthful.

In conclusion, I desire to say, that though the discouragements and hinderances connected with the labor of a superintendent are many and not lightly to be borne, yet there comes a feeling of genuine satisfaction in the reflection that the sacrifices have been made in behalf of a cause and people upon whom the wrongs of centuries have been inflicted, and for whom, it is hoped, the light of a brighter future is breaking.

Thanking the Department for the many acts of courtesy and consideration shown me during the year just closed, I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. F. BURKE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREGON.

CHEMAWA, OREGON, *September 20, 1888.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888:

The school is situated 5 miles from Salem, the capital of Oregon, on the line of the Oregon and California Railroad. The site and buildings as now improved presents a beautiful appearance and is a picturesque and lovely home for the Indian youth who are induced to leave their own homes on the reservations and enter on a broader field and higher plane of educational and industrial development.

This school was organized at Forest Grove, Oregon, on the 25th day of February, 1880, with 18 scholars, all from the Puyallup Reservation, Washington Territory. From that little beginning it has steadily grown, until now there has been enrolled during the past fiscal year 244 scholars, representing 35 different tribes and nationalities, most of whom accept their new surroundings with pleasure and delight, and are generally eager to improve their condition in learning and in industry.

The progress and general advancement of a majority of the pupils have been marked, and has shown capabilities beyond what was expected at the beginning of the school. There was a class of 12 boys and 10 girls graduated on the 28th of June, with distinguishing credit to themselves, the teachers, and the race to which they belong. The scholars have generally studied diligently in the school-rooms and worked hard in the shops and on the farm, and I am warranted in saying that more advancement has been made all along the line than has been done in any one year since the school was organized.

Perhaps the greater in any single branch of industry is on the farm and the crops produced. About 40 acres of land, including 20 acres of the land purchased by the Indian children, have been slashed and burned, and a large portion of the stumps and logs removed and burned; besides, there have been about 10 acres of new land cleared and planted to crops this year. In addition to the work done by the boys at home, I have permitted quite a number of the larger boys to go out and work in the harvest fields, and so well and satisfactory was their work done that not a single complaint was lodged, but, on the contrary, all were commended for their gentlemanly deportment and the good work performed; some of them are spoken for for the next harvest, and some of them could be hired out for the whole year at as good and remunerative wages as are usually paid white boys. They have also worked for the Government, and have earned, and it has been placed to their credit in a savings-bank, about \$2,000, and, in addition to these several sums of money, the boys and girls have, during this month, earned by picking hops \$1,419.80. Thus, while they are securing an education, they are also earning and saving some money for themselves.

Since my last annual report I have visited nearly all the reservations on this coast and found many of the scholars that had gone out from this school now in the employ of the

Government, filling various positions of trust at their several agencies, and others engaged in the different pursuits of life, where they were exerting a good and healthful influence among their people, proving most conclusively that the money expended by the Government is not wasted, but is bringing forth fruit that will finally ripen into a rich harvest of peace, prosperity, and happiness to these poor, unfortunate, and misguided children of the forest. The only way to save the fragment of this once numerous and powerful race of people is for the good work recently inaugurated by the Government to go on and educate and train their children in the better ways of advanced civilization.

For a more accurate and detailed statement of the condition of the school and the work accomplished during the past fiscal year, I respectfully refer you to the reports of the employés now representing and standing at the head of the various departments of education and industries studied and taught in this school.

THE FARM.

(D. E. Brewer, industrial teacher.)

This department is regarded as one of the most important connected with the school-work here. If the Indians can be taught to be first-class farmers they will be able to meet the new order of things sought to be inaugurated in the Indian life by giving each one a home of his own, so he may be able to cultivate and manage his own land in a manner that will support himself and family. This idea, with its practical application, is being taught here. The farm is being cleared up and the crops are planted and cultivated by the Indians themselves, who have been very successful this year. They have done more work and raised better crops than has ever been done in any one year since I have had charge of the school. The school garden of vegetables, consisting of onions, radishes, lettuce, carrots, beets, parsnips, peas, beans, cabbage, corn, squashes, and potatoes, will compare favorably with any garden in this vicinity; and notwithstanding the work has all been done by Indian boys, with Indian scholars as instructors, there has been produced as much of each and all of these vegetables as the whole school could consume in their proper seasons, and such as potatoes, carrots, beets, onions, and cabbage, enough to last the whole year. It can not be stated in bushels and pounds the exact amount of the different products produced. It can only be approximated.

Corn.....bushels...	200	Carrots.....pounds...	40,000
Potatoes.....do.....	1,000	Beans.....do.....	1,000
Onions.....do.....	100	Peas.....do.....	500
Radishes.....number...	10,000	Squashes.....do.....	4,000
Lettuce.....pounds...	1,000	Turnips.....do.....	2,000
Beets.....do.....	2,000	Cabbage.....heads...	7,500
Parsnips.....do.....	2,000		

The stock consists of 4 head of work-horses, 2 brood mares and 3 colts, 15 cows, 1 bull, 7 calves, 40 hogs, and 25 pigs. This stock is generally in good condition.

The farm and dairy boys have done a great deal of work, have generally done it well, have been obedient and willing to work. They cleared, grubbed, and dug out the large stumps of about 15 acres of new land, and slashed and burned off about 20 acres more. The labor required to clear the land here is immense. It would be difficult to estimate in dollars and cents the value of the labor performed this year by the farm boys.

SHOE SHOP.

(S. A. Walker, shoemaker.)

The average number of boys who have worked in the shoe shop for the past year is 8, working a half day each. There has been 592 pair of shoes manufactured and 399 pair repaired. Harness has been repaired to the amount of \$40.25. A great improvement has been made by the pupils in this department during the past year, and more interest is manifested by them than ever heretofore.

SEWING-ROOM.

(Mrs. M. J. Walker, instructor.)

In the sewing-room during the past year there has been manufactured a total of 2,184 pieces, embracing all the articles of wearing apparel for the girls, towels, sheets, pillow-cases, bed-ticks, curtains, etc. On an average 7 girls have worked a half day each in this department, and in addition to the list of articles manufactured they have done a great deal of mending. This work has all been done by the Indian girls.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

(William S. Hudson, instructor.)

In this department I have worked an average of 4 boys a half day each. The work done consists of one new buck-board and one new lumber wagon, and rebuilding five lumber wagons and one hack, the wood-work of which was all new and the labor on them equal to making new work. We have also done \$169.92 worth of job work. The boys have all been obedient and have shown a desire to advance, and with our facilities so much better than ever heretofore I have hopes that the facilities will be such that more improvements and greater advancement will be accomplished in the coming year.

ENGINEER AND PLUMBING DEPARTMENT.

(William Herkenrath, instructor.)

In this department 4 scholars have been in attendance, who, under my charge, have discharged their duties faithfully and as well as any white boys could have done under similar circumstances. The different branches of work in this department are as follows:

Tinning and plumbing, attending to steam-boiler and pumps, and during the winter months attending to steam-heating apparatus. To this apparatus our attention is required at night as well as during the day, in order to keep steam and water pipes from freezing. Outside of the necessary repair work belonging to this department many articles have been manufactured during the year. Tinware, valued at \$149.50; 426 feet of steam and water pipes have been put in.

Aside from this work this department has to attend to the sewerage, of which we have no regular system. During the year we have put in 240 feet of wooden sewerage. I must remark that in regard to this something should be done. A good sewerage system would be the best improvement on the ground, and ought to be constructed, as it would add much to the general health of the children.

LAUNDRY.

(Annie Herkenrath, laundress.)

All the washing and ironing for the school is done in this department with 12 girls under my charge. The patching of the girls' clothes is also done in the laundry. The pupils seem to be satisfied and obedient, and do their work faithfully.

COOKING DEPARTMENT.

(Elizabeth Hudson, cook.)

In the kitchen an average of 7 girls is required to do the work. The cooking for the entire school is done here, and in addition the girls are required to do all scrubbing and cleaning necessary to keep the kitchen clean and tidy. The dining-room girls wash the dishes, set the tables, and keep the dining-room clean.

CARPENTER AND CABINET-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

(John Gray, instructor.)

In this department considerable work of various kinds has been performed during the year just closed. Eight boys have been regularly employed a half day each, and show remarkable progress in the several branches of the department. The work done during the year embraces finishing the shops inside for occupancy for the shoemaker, blacksmith, and carpenter; furnishing the clerk's office with a large file-case and other furniture. This work when viewed by visitors is pronounced first class and a credit to any mechanic. In addition to this, office desks, tables, flour chests for bakery, wash-sinks for office building and drug-room, step ladders, 9 coffins, water troughs for the stock, and a large cutting table for the tailoring department have been constructed. The general repairs of the school buildings and furniture, consisting of breakages, repainting and varnishing, have been carefully looked after. One of the old buildings has been torn down and moved to the new grounds and rebuilt for a boys' wash-room. They have also built more than a

half mile of good panel fence along the railroad tracks and about a half mile of panel and rail fence along the public highway. At times when the work was short in this department their instructor took the trades boys out on the farm and worked at general farm work, such as cutting wood, clearing fence rows, and making garden and other farm work under the industrial teacher. A great deal more might have been accomplished had the boys been furnished with lumber to put up necessary buildings that are badly needed on the ground. But as a whole the advancement and work in this department has been more than satisfactory.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

(Prof. L. S. Rogers, principal teacher.)

In the last annual report 202 pupils are reported as being enrolled during the year ending June 30, 1887. During the year ending June 30, 1888, 42 pupils were entered, 6 were discharged, 22 graduated, 9 died while in attendance, and 9 ran away. During the three consecutive quarters ending June 30, 1888, and which included nearly all the time this department was in session during the year, the average daily attendance was 168½ pupils.

The graduation system has been maintained, pupils being promoted from grade to grade whenever their progress would warrant such advancement. Generally speaking, the pupils are quite studious, making very satisfactory progress, considering the limited time they have for study and recitation. Many of them display remarkable capabilities in those branches of study in which the imitative faculties predominate.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

(W. H. Utter, tailor.)

During the year ending June 30, 1888, there was manufactured a total number of 1,128 pieces, consisting of coats, pants, shirts, drawers, overalls, jumpers, etc. The work was done by 2 boys and 4 girls working half-time, except during the first quarter of 1888, when an assistant tailoress was employed to assist in making up the uniforms for the boys. In addition to the articles manufactured, a total of 642 pieces were patched in this department during the year.

SANITARY.

In this department of the school we have labored under some difficulties this year on account of the frequent change of physicians and on account of being entirely without a portion of the time, as is the case just now.

It is also a lamentable fact that we have not a perfect and thorough system of drainage. This location especially requires thorough drainage, not only of the school lands, but the adjacent sloughs forming the head-waters of Lake Labisch. Until these stagnant waters are carried away from the lagoons this place will be subject to malaria and other diseases resulting from such surroundings. It will require an outlay of several thousand dollars to carry all this surplus and stagnant water (as it should be) into the Willamette River, a distance of about 3 miles; and without it this can not be safely relied on as a perfectly healthy location.

There have not been as many cases of sickness treated in the school this year as there were last, but they have not yielded to treatment so readily and the results were more fatal. There have been 10 deaths in the school and 22 sent home on sick leave of absence, of which number 12 have died, making a total mortality of 22, being the highest death-rate of any preceding year.

The future of this school depends so much on the proper drainage that I would most earnestly recommend that some measures be taken at once to remedy the threatened danger and that a good, reliable, and trustworthy physician, one who is familiar with the peculiar diseases affecting the Indian race, be kept in constant attendance on the children in the school.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN LEE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carlisle, Pa., August 17, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report for the year ending June 30, 1888.

The following table shows the population for the year:

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.			In families and on farms.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alaskan			2		2					2		2		
Apache	109	42		1	152			9	7	97	36	133	85	18
Arapaho	18	6			24	2				16	6	22	14	5
Arikaree		1			1						1	1		
Caddo	1				1									
Cheyenne	22	10			32	1	1	1		20	9	29	17	10
Chippewa	2	3			5					2	3	5	1	3
Comanche	5				5					5		5	5	
Crow	7	2			9	1				6	2	8	6	2
Gros Ventre	2				2					2		2	1	
Iowa	1	1			2		1			1		1	1	2
Kaw	1				1					1		1	1	
Keechle	1				1					1		1	1	
Kiowa	3	3			6	1	1			2	2	4	2	1
Lipan	1	1			2			1		1	1	1	1	1
Menomonee	1				1					1		1	1	
Miami	1	2			3					1	2	3	1	1
Modoc	1	2			3					1	2	3		
Navajo	5				5	1				4		4	5	
Nez Percé	4	1			5		2			2	1	3	4	
Omaha	6	1	4	1	12					10	2	12	6	1
Oneida	19	17	17	20	73	1				35	37	72	19	19
Onondaga	1	1			2					1	1	2	1	
Omsc			6	1	7					6	1	7	2	
Ottawa	1	4		1	6					1	5	6	1	2
Pawnee	9	6			15		1			8	6	14	8	6
Peoria	1	1	1		2					1	1	2		
Pi-Ute		1			1					1	1	1		
Ponca		2	1		3		2			1		1		
Pueblo	65	53			118	1	3			64	50	114	63	37
Quapaw	1	1			2					1	1	2	1	
Sao and Fox		1			1					1	1	1		
Seminole		2			2						2	2		
Seneca	3	2			5					3	2	5	2	2
Shoshone	2				2					2		2	2	
Shawnee			1		1					1	1	1		1
Sioux	39	13	25	16	93	4	3			60	26	86	40	15
Stockbridge				4	4						4	4		1
Tuscarora	1				1	1								
Wichita	1				1					1		1	1	
Winnebago	5	5	6		16					11	5	16	5	4
Wyandotte	2	5	1		8					3	5	8	2	4
Total	340	189	63	45	637	16	11	14	7	373	216	589	304	143

Average present during the school term, 563.

It will be seen that the Apaches constitute our largest element from any one tribe. This has not been altogether favorable to the interests of the school, but probably in no other way could the greatest good of an equal number of our wildest Apache Indians be as well served.

The work of the school-rooms has been carried on much the same as in former years. There has been an unusually large number of beginners. Only about one-third of the number enrolled have been in the fourth and fifth reader grades, covering in mathematics from common fractions, through decimals, denominate numbers, interest and proportion, square and cube root, and mensuration, with a general review, including elementary geometry. The fourth and fifth reader grades have also taken United States history and civil government. In hygiene, books No. 1 and 2 have been used in the third-reader and all higher grades, using in connection with the text-books Yaggi's Anatomical Chart and Manikin.

Public exercises were held one evening each month, at which pupils gave selected or

original speeches and compositions. Two debating clubs among the boys and one literary society among the girls have been maintained with spirit and with excellent results. Among the questions discussed were the following of special interest to Indian youth, viz:

Resolved, That the Indian Territory should be opened for settlement; that the Indian be at once admitted to citizenship; that stock-raising is better for the Indian than farming; that industry is more important to the Indian than book knowledge; that it is better for the Dakota Indians to have the Territory admitted as a State; that the industrial school for Indians is better than the day school; that Indian youth who have been educated at Government expense should not accept further help from the Government; that all Indian education should be in the English language.

I urge more than ever the value of workshops and manual training in schools for Indian youth; but to all industrial and literary training should be added association and competition with the whites during the time of their school life; this alone will insure to them confidence in their own ability to meet the issues of the common struggle for existence. The following statement gives the number of each tribe under instruction at trades during the year.

Tribes.	Car- penter- ing.	Black- smith and wagon- mak- ing.	Harn- ess- mak- ing.	Tailor- ing.	Shoe- making.	Tin- ning.	Paint- ing.	Print- ing.	Bak- ing.	Steam- fitting.
Alaskan.....						1		1		
Apache.....	4	2	7	9	7		2			4
Arapaho.....			3	1	2	1			1	1
Caddo.....			1	1						
Cheyenne.....	1			3	1					
Comanche.....				2						
Crow.....	2	1	2					1		
Gros Ventre.....								1		
Iowa.....			1							
Kaw.....			1							
Keechie.....										1
Kiowa.....					1					
Menomonee.....				2	2					1
Miami.....								1		
Modoc.....						1				
Navajo.....		1								
Nez Percé.....		1						1		
Omaha.....	1		3	1	2		1	1		
Oneida.....	1	3	1		1			3	2	1
Onondaga.....				1						
Pawnee.....	1		2	2				1		
Peoria.....								1		
Ponca.....					1					
Pueblo.....	6	2	5	6				3		
Quapaw.....	1		1		1					
Sioux.....	4	3	5	7	15	5	4	1	1	2
Winnebago.....	2	2	1		3		1	1		
Wyandotte.....		1		1				1		
Total.....	23	16	32	35	36	8	8	17	4	10

The industries taught the girls embrace all that are essential to housekeeping, so far as can be taught in a large institution, and this instruction is largely supplemented by practical experience in suitable white families.

It is fortunate that this school is so situated that its capacity for agricultural instruction is not limited to the 300 acres of school land. Its facilities in this direction might at once be extended to cover the best of training for 1,000 boys. The system of placing pupils in families and on farms during vacation and leaving a limited number of these remain through the winter to attend the public schools has widened and its results have been more satisfactory. Three hundred and four boys and 143 girls have had these privileges for longer or shorter periods during the year. Out-pupils are visited and careful inquiry made covering the homes in which they live and their treatment while there, also their own personal conduct and habits, and the schools they attend are examined, and reports covering all these points become a part of our permanent record. Teachers having the care of our Indian pupils in the district schools universally speak well of them. It is a gratifying feature of this out-experience that those patrons who were the first to take hold of the system have been so well suited that they still continue to employ our students and prefer them to any other help. Their general testimony is: "They are pleasant to have about the house." "Are good to my children." "So respectful

to the ladies," etc. Of the whole number out during the year only 4 failed to give satisfaction, and no case of criminal viciousness occurred.

In regard to the conduct of students returned to agencies reports are conflicting; in many cases they are creditable, but in others quite the reverse. In order to measure success by these apparent rules a very thorough knowledge of the adverse circumstances to which they return and in which they are compelled to live is needed. Enough comes to us to satisfy that the work of Carlisle is an ever-increasing factor for good in Indian matters, and that by means of this and other schools of like character the great body of Indians may yet be brought into thought and touch with the outer world more rapidly than by any other means so far inaugurated. The Government can only hope to do away with our distinct Indian population and assimilate it through some organized plan having that purpose in view. The massing and herding on reservations separated from the intelligence and industry of the country is the reverse of every such purpose.

The mortality of the year was abnormally large, being 21 out of a total population of 637. Sixteen of these, 9 males and 7 females, were Apaches, 1 boy Cheyenne, 1 boy Lipan, 2 boys Nez Percés, 1 boy Pawnee. This great mortality among the 152 Apaches is more than three times that of all the rest of the school combined, though they number less than one-fourth of the whole. An explanation is found in the fact that when they arrived at Carlisle they were at a very low ebb physically, many of them suffering from chronic and incurable disease. All the deaths were from tubercular consumption or kindred affection. Aside from the Apaches, the health of the school has never been better. I repeat what I said last year, that the most potent element in rebuilding their naturally weak constitution is the country life and diet of the out-students. No disease of an epidemic nature occurred, and with the new buildings now complete and in progress of construction the general health of the school will surely improve, as exposure to colds and drafts will be lessened and general comfort greatly increased.

Every student who in any way becomes possessed of money deposits it, and is furnished with a small bank-book in which the amounts are entered to his credit. All expenditures are required to be approved on a blank provided for that purpose, and thus a general oversight is kept of the financial habits of the student and economy encouraged, while expenditures that are made are for legitimate and useful purposes only. The student is required to give the name and probable cost of the articles desired, and to state the balance of cash on hand, so that in a variety of ways they gain education from the handling of their small sums of money.

The interest of the public, and especially of the known friends of Indian education, continues. The amount contributed since the date of my last report is \$9,558.43, which has been expended chiefly in completing and equipping buildings then under construction.

It is our aim, along with our literary and industrial training, to implant in the minds of the youth committed to our care a knowledge of those cardinal truths of Christianity recognized throughout the civilized world as the foundation of social and family life. In this work the clergy and Christian workers of Carlisle have not abated their interest and help. The various churches continue Indian classes in their Sabbath schools, and our pupils of both sexes continue to be admitted into church membership. On the school ground Sunday service and Sabbath school are regularly held throughout the year.

The system of transferring pupils from agency schools designed to be established by paragraph 11 of circular No. 126, Office of Indian Affairs, May 15, 1884, has never been carried out, and we have been left to depend on chance applications and occasional visits to reservations by officers of the school. These loose methods are not designed to supply us with the most suitable material, nor to insure the best return for the expenditure of the public fund appropriated for us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,

Captain Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT HAMPTON, VA.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Hampton, Va., August 24, 1888.

SIR: My report for this year is based, as heretofore, upon reports made directly to me by the officers and teachers of our Indian Department, and in this connection I take the liberty of drawing your attention to a pamphlet just issued under the title of "Ten Years' Work for Indians at Hampton," which stands for our ideas and experience on this subject.

A number of our three-year Indians have asked for an extension of time, and a second term would, I think, be invaluable. This, however, should cost something, for if education by self-help could be applied to the Indian as it is to the negro it would go far toward making men of them. The wisest thing in reconstruction was the refusal, at the end of two and a half centuries of unpaid labor, to give the negro the coveted "40 acres and a mule." The Indian's endowment of land and his right to rations are like a millstone around his neck, for only when it is work or starve will the average man work, and President Garfield gave the best solution of the problem when he said in his last speech delivered here: "For the Indian, labor must be; for the negro, labor must be free."

During the past year our Indian training and technical shops have employed 48 Indian young men. In this way the majority learn a trade and in a technical shop get a general knowledge of the tools used in wood and iron work, which fits them to repair their own houses, carts, etc., and to be comparatively expert in some other one trade. Farming is the chief occupation of those who master no single trade.

More thorough work in farming is desirable, and we hope to give to each Indian qualified for it two "outings" of three and a half months each during his four years' course. While Western agriculture is different from that in the East, the knowledge and labor discipline gained here will suffice for success, as experience of returned Indians has shown. Farming is generally the basis of Indian life, but of our 210 returned Indians 30 are self-supporting in other ways than farming.

The plan of "outing," i. e., placing Indians among white farmers, so splendidly carried out by Captain Pratt with his Carlisle Indians in Pennsylvania, is the soundest method of teaching the "white man's way." It is like learning to swim by being thrown into the water, and ought to be widely extended, but would require a central school in each State to receive and fit the Indian for his place. Never were our students so eager as now to spend the summer among the farmers of western Massachusetts. The largest party we ever sent (51) went this year, in June. It is considered a reward of good conduct to be permitted to go North to work all day at moderate wages among the thrifty farmers of Berkshire County. With very few exceptions we have found Indians ready to work under fair conditions, and it is surprising, when we consider what their past has been, that they show so much good sense and so manly a spirit.

The following reports upon the Indian Department in general by Miss Josephine Richards, in charge, and upon the Indian classes in the academic department, by Miss H. M. Ludlow, fully describe the existing conditions.

INDIAN SCHOOL.

At the beginning of the school year, after the arrival of the October party, we numbered 135 Indians, including one in Massachusetts, but not including five little children under five years of age who are here with their parents. After the return of the spring and summer parties our number was reduced to 112, but was raised in July to 121 by the party brought by Dr. Johnson, mostly from Oneida, so that at present we have 84 boys and 36 girls, representing the following tribes:

Sioux.....	69	Pawnee.....	3
Omaha.....	12	Mandan.....	1
Winnebago.....	8	Onondaga.....	1
Sac and Fox.....	5	Oneida.....	9
Wichita.....	1	Chippewa.....	1
Comanche.....	1	Pima.....	1
Pottawatomie.....	4		
Delaware.....	1	Total.....	121
Absentee Shawnee.....	4		

But one death has occurred during the year, and that on the 28th of June.

The reservations to which our Indians have been returned have been visited during the year by the Rev. H. B. Frissell, vice-principal; Rev. J. J. Gravatt, principal of Indian department during summer; Mr. F. C. Briggs, business agent; Mr. G. L. Curtis, commandant, and Dr. Anna H. Johnson, who is school physician in summer and *materfamilias* to Indian boys in winter. All have gone over the ground thoroughly, and their reports are very encouraging.

The class-work the past year has moved on much as heretofore. The teachers learn from experience how to lay the foundations more surely, and the progress of the new Indians in the main has been good. Some of our more advanced scholars, who are taking the normal course, have done particularly well, the two in the senior class and several of the middlers and juniors holding their own with their colored class-mates in a way that is very gratifying. The evening study hours have shown much earnestness.

At Winona Lodge the laundry and sewing-room have had their busy workers, and

washing, ironing, sewing, and mending have progressed as usual. The lady in charge of the sewing-school reports decided improvement, especially in cutting and fitting. Two of the graduates of our laundry, after their return to the Omaha Agency, found employment there. Of one of these who was at the mission the superintendent said to Miss Fletcher: "No one has ever done so well in that department." The teacher of the cooking classes has "nothing but good to say" of her pupils this year. Their course has included lessons in making bread, soups, stews, and preparing meat, vegetables, and sick-room cookery.

The nurse has given some instruction in making bandages and poultices, and fomenting eyes.

Fourteen of the girls take lessons in the technical shop, where, after learning the names and uses of tools, they are taught how to make a square, a box, a wooden flower-pot, etc., until the most skillful are ready to undertake the manufacture of a table of pretty design. The art of putting in glass is also to be given them.

Many useful or æsthetic articles have been made in the fancy-work class to decorate the girls' own rooms or bestow as Christmas gifts upon their friends, or to be sold in aid of some good object.

A great step has been taken at the wigwam by enlarging the boys' assembly room, and also cutting a door into the sitting-room of the lady in charge, with its sunny windows and open fire, where the boys find a friend ever ready to give them counsel and help. This arrangement seems to impart a new atmosphere to the building, and the sense of comfort and of home which it gives the boys have been quick to appreciate. Books, magazines, pictures, games, and music afford pleasant and profitable recreation for leisure hours. They have now plenty of space as they gather for their evening roll-call, followed by brief devotional exercises, or on a Saturday night, when there is no more general gathering, for a spirited debate by themselves.

One of the boys has taken lessons on the church organ at St. John's, and three of the little boys and six of the girls have received instruction from Mr. Rathbun on the cabinet organ. Most of these he reports as very apt scholars. He speaks very warmly also of the singing of the four boys in St. John's choir, especially of their rendering of the somewhat difficult Easter music this year, and of the success of the five boys in the school band, two of them being among its best performers.

In their industrial training the boys are divided as follows:

Carpenters.....	8	Tailors.....	4
Harness-makers.....	3	Technical shops.....	23
Tinsmiths.....	3	Farmers.....	23
Shoe-makers.....	6	Engine shop.....	1
Painters.....	3	Printing-office.....	1
Wheelwrights.....	3	Janitors.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	2		

The Indian reservation in the rear of Winonsa draws many visitors. Here six little cottages, with their three cozy rooms curtained at the windows, bright pictures on the walls, offer pleasant homes for our Indian families. The married men all attend school and work in the shops or on the farm. Two of the women have been for a time in the night school, while others have attended the day school more or less regularly, or received instruction at their own homes, besides the training bestowed upon them in matters of housekeeping and care for their husbands and little children. Tiny gardens have been laid out by the occupants of the cottages to raise a few vegetables for their tables. The men have planted potatoes in the large school garden. After learning how to make money it is very needful for our Indians to gain some idea of its proper use, how to save it, and how to spend it with wise forethought. Domestic economy is not a branch easily acquired on a reservation where once a fortnight comes the issue of rations and once a year the issue of divers necessary articles from needles to blankets. It is a step, we believe, in the right direction, if our cottagers can learn how to make a small sum (from \$1.50 to \$2) provide breakfast and supper in their homes for a week, keeping meanwhile a strict account of each article purchased.

Last summer's outing, for more than thirty of our pupils, among the hills of Massachusetts and Connecticut, was a very successful one. Hon. Marshall S. Bidwell, who has for eight or nine years taken a kind interest in our Berkshire parties, thus reports upon the last:

The Indians of both sexes that came to Berkshire last summer proved themselves exceptionally deserving young people, and gave very general satisfaction to those who received them. I have not heard a single complaint of those in Monterey, and except two or three of those in Barrington (only one of whom was at all troublesome) throughout my knowledge, they carried away the respect and admiration of their employers.

A larger number than ever, 57, have gone North this summer and are now widely scattered. The reports from every one so far have been very encouraging, and the call still comes for more.

In the missionary work of the school the Indians have had some share. A member of our Lend-a-Hand Club has had a class of adults in the colored Sunday school at "Buck Row," and both teacher and taught have shown much interest. A few others, both boys and girls, have accompanied one of the teachers to the cabins of Little England, to read the Bible to some of the old and sick, thus carrying to others the light they have themselves received.

Special care has been taken this year to impress the Indians with the thought that the idle, aimless, dependent life of the past is almost over, that in the future it will be "work or starve," and that only by the "blistered hands of toil can their own or any race be civilized." To learn the meaning of a real purpose in life, and to hold to it with true Christian earnestness, seems the lesson of the hour for our scholars.

THE INDIAN CLASSES.

The Indian classes, for those who have not enough English or other preparation to enter the normal school, have had this year 84 students—76 boys and 8 girls. They have been graded in six divisions. Of these six divisions all but the highest and part of the next are in school but half the day and at work the other half, the lowest grades taking the shorter afternoon school session.

The methods of teaching have been, as usual, those in modern use for corresponding grades, with adaptations to the conditions—language and number lessons, with objects; geography, with molding sand and map drawing; reading, arithmetic, history, and drawing as they advance. The "advanced class" has a preliminary study of the subjects of the normal junior year before taking them with their colored classmates.

English speaking is pushed in every way from first to last. It is the law of the school, and at roll-call every night each reports on his or her adherence to it. The daily association with English-speaking schoolmates of kindly natures, with whom they feel at ease, is a very great help to them in acquiring the language. Not a good but a "usable" knowledge of it can be acquired, on an average, in three years.

The three lowest grades (third, fourth, and fifth) have only language and number lessons, reading, and writing.

The fifth division.—This division, the lowest, is made up of those who arrived last fall with no knowledge of English, and a few others of the most backward and slow learners. In English they have been taught names of objects, articles of food, parts of the body, etc.; have memorized phrases and conversations, which they use in daily intercourse with teachers, superintendents of work, the physician, and other school officers, or with each other. Objects and pictures are used as far as possible in their language lessons. After the year's work in number lessons with objects they are now able to read numbers as far as millions, and are very quick in adding.

The fourth division.—The difference between the fifth and fourth divisions is simply one of a short degree of advancement; studies and methods are much the same, varying as the ingenuity of different teachers devises new ways for the practice that makes perfect. A little more work can be done out of school.

The third division.—The third division shows a decided advance. They form a large and interesting class; most of them have been at least two years in the school, some three. In English they have memorized poetry, prose, and conversations on different objects; telling, for instance, their shape, material, and uses. They have systematic instruction in writing by the Curtis system, and have begun the second book. In arithmetic the class has had drill all the year in the first three rules, and has begun short division.

The second and first divisions are in schools through the morning session, gaining by this a fourth additional period.

The second division.—The work of the year in English has been sentence-building, drill in inflection of nouns, pronouns, and verbs, in sentences and phrases and idiomatic expressions, with some more or less independent work, in filling up blanks in sentences, writing sentences suggested by pictures, or telling what they had seen or been told. The tools of the different trades and their uses, the animals, and the mineral productions of different countries or sections, have furnished material for sentence-making. In reading, this division is using Barnes' Second Reader, supplementary to Appleton's second. This plan is of the same advantage to them as to the lower division. They write the spelling lesson in connection with the reading lesson every day, and in study hour prepare a language lesson on the story they are reading. They seem to understand what they read, and take the most interest in historic stories and those about animals. In arithmetic, in which they are more evenly graded, they are not very far behind the third division. Geography, the new study for them this year, has been of great interest, as generally with the Indians.

The first division.—This is made up of pupils who have been here three years or more. In English they have been doing much composition work, chiefly in sentence-building. This division, being somewhat behind the last year's class of the same general grade in

their command of English, find it difficult in arithmetic to perform the simple analysis and quick mental work required of them. Of geography work, their teacher reports as follows:

The first division in geography, though with little knowledge of books and rather vague ideas how to get anything out of them, is quite a traveled class, and the observations and experiences of its members afford much of interest. It has numbered five Dakotas, three Omahas from Nebraska, three Indian Territory boys, of as many different tribes, and one Oneida from Wisconsin. Several of them have taken a summer trip to Massachusetts, besides the long journey which brought them to Hampton, and our one Comanche has visited New Mexico. Nevertheless, when it comes to finding all these places on the map, recognizing their names in a book, and writing them when occasion requires, hard study is necessary, and as the most helpful spur to this weekly written examination is given them with encouraging results. They have had some practice in map-drawing, in which Indians are apt to excel.

A few of the more advanced in the first division attend school also in the afternoon, taking two studies with the highest class—history and "citizenship"—and using the spare period as a study hour.

The advanced class.—As has been said, the advanced class attends school both morning and afternoon and is following more or less closely the course of the normal junior year. It numbers 11 boys and 2 girls. Of these one has come up through all the grades; the rest have entered at different points; eleven expect to take the normal course, or part of it at least.

In English, this year, the class has been working up junior grammar work, but very slowly. Together with a great deal of language work, they have studied the kind of sentences, parts of speech, analysis of simple sentences, gender, number and case of pronouns. They have had drill upon capitals and marks of punctuation and have had some form of composition work every week. In arithmetic they began with analysis of examples in subtraction, have done both board and oral work under the four rules, and are beginning regular fraction work, having had it before in a preparatory way with other work. In geography they are studying the map of the United States—after those of North America and Canada—and the descriptive geography of the same countries. They did not take up a text-book in history until new-year's, the teacher, previously to that time having read or told them the stories, giving them simple notes to copy. Since then they have had the junior text-book, Scudder's History of the United States, in which they have studied the explanations and some of the settlements, and are since reviewing. In reading they have had an elementary natural history reader. Natural history is a new study which they take in an elementary way as an introduction to the next year's class.

The "civilization class."—This is the most original and interesting feature of the Indian school. Its object is to instruct the Indian youth in the new rights and duties of citizenship to which the Dawes bill and the progress of events is calling them. The "advanced class" which takes this study is composed chiefly of young men; the girls in it are also interested, and the instruction given takes thought of them. The class are taught to read and understand newspapers by having daily news given and explained, whether concerning strikes, boycotts, Knights of Labor, "boodlers," high license, local option, tariff, "mugwumps," and even greenbacks. They are further taught something about money, checks, receipts, notes of various kinds, postal orders, banks and their rules, deeds, mortgages, taxes, about voting, and something about the town, county, State, and Federal Governments under which the new citizens are soon to come. Once a week, through part of the year, the lessons have been varied by instruction on the most needed forms of etiquette.

In our industrial departments we give precedence to the Home and Hemenway farms, 150 and 500 acres, respectively, Mr. A. Howe, manager. It is the aim of the school to give every Indian some experience, either here or at the north, in farming and gardening, and those who do not make some trade a specialty are obliged to serve some time on the farm, learning its management and the use of its implements. Twenty-seven Indian students are detailed for farm work, working one half day and attending school the other half. Mr. George Davis, farm assistant, a graduate, has special care of the Indians.

The crops last year of early pease, potatoes, and other vegetables were very good as the season was favorable; 3,000 bushels of corn, 4,000 of oats, 350 of wheat, and 65 tons of hay were harvested. The stock on both farms now consists of 37 horses, mules, and colts, 160 sheep and lambs, 170 hogs and pigs, and about 250 fowls.

Under the farm management are also the wheelwright and blacksmith shops. These have 9 colored and 5 Indian boys learning the trades, 7 blacksmiths and 7 wheelwrights; each shop has a competent foreman, and the boys have been and are making good progress. They are at work on carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, horseshoeing and all kinds of general repair work.

Our technical department is now in good working order, and we have, during the past year, started carpenter, wheelwright, and blacksmith classes, which are reported upon as follows:

Carpenter class.—Has consisted of nine. Under the instruction of an advanced appren-

tice (colored) they have been taught the principles of joinery and their practical application in the manufacture of school seats, tables, desks, benches, towel racks, etc.

Wheelwright class.—One white instructor has given classes of six lessons in general wheelwright work, such as making wheelbarrows and carts, and in getting out from the rough the various parts of the ordinary agricultural implements.

Blacksmith class.—The same instructor has had classes of six in this branch, who have had instruction in forging of various kinds and ironing wheelbarrows, carts, and other wood work made in the wheelwright shop.

Technical classes of boys and girls have received instruction in the rudiments of carpentry from Miss K. B. Park, who has especially sought to impart to those in her charge a general knowledge of and handiness in the use of tools. A room for this purpose has recently been fitted up and furnished with all necessary tools.

During vacation a course of lectures on the principles and practice of carpentry and joinery were given to a class of advanced apprentices from the carpenter shop, by the manager, resulting in a decided increase of interest in the work of this department. A series of evening "chalk talks" on the same subject to classes from the night school were also successfully started, but owing to unavoidable circumstances had to be discontinued.

Mr. J. B. McDowell, the superintendent of our technical departments, says, in reporting upon the various shops under his care, "These reports are specifically for term time, that is, from October 1 to June 15, but practically cover the whole year, the only difference being that in vacation the pupils are in school but two hours daily, the remainder of their time being given exclusively to work in the shops."

CARPENTER SHOP.

The force has been 1 white journeyman (as instructor), 5 Indian boys working six half days per week, 6 working two days per week, 3 colored boys working all day, and 2 working two days per week. They have made 28 school-seats, 18 screens, 7 wardrobes, 6 wash-stands, 393 erasers for academic department, fitted 198 keys, and made about 1,900 repairs to school buildings and furniture.

HARNESS SHOP

Has employed 1 colored journeyman (as instructor); 2 Indians working six half days, and 1 working one and one-half days per week; 1 colored boy working all day and 1 working two days per week. These have made 7 sets of buggy and carriage harness, 6 sets cart harness, bridles, reins, trunk-straps, belts, etc., but the work has been largely repairs, of which they have done a fair amount for school and neighborhood.

TIN SHOP.

One white journeyman (as instructor), 1 Indian working six half days, 1 working one and one-half days, and 2 working two days per week, and 2 colored boys working all day have made about 16,800 pieces tinware for Indian Office, about 600 pieces for school and neighborhood, put roofs on lumber sheds at Huntington Industrial works and Indian training shops, and on gas-house; done all the valley, gutter and spouting work at the new "Whittier" school building, repaired all tinware for school, and have done a large amount of galvanized-iron work.

PAINT-SHOP.

One white journeyman (as instructor), 2 Indian boys working six half days, and 1 working two days per week, 2 colored boys working all day, with two white journeymen to help during vacation, has been the force employed. They have painted 42 rooms for teachers and students in Virginia Hall; kalsomined 34 rooms for teachers, students, and families on school grounds; painted all new fences; repainted Huntington industrial works and carriage-house; set 2,521 lights of glass, and oiled or varnished all new tables, benches, desks, etc., made in carpenter-shop.

SHOE-SHOP

Has given employment to 2 white journeymen (as instructors), 3 Indians working six half days, and 3 working two days per week, 5 colored boys working all day, and 1 working two days per week. These have made 862 pairs of new shoes and repaired 2,137 pairs.

TAILORS.

Four Indian boys work here and learn to cut and make uniforms, citizens' suits, and underclothing.

ENGINEERS.

One boy has been employed successfully at this trade, under the care of Mr. Jackson, chief engineer.

PRINTERS.

Three boys have been employed here during the year, though all but one have found the work too confining and have been removed.

The work of the school is included in the above limits, and I herewith submit, as supplementary, the reports (*verbatim*) of our commandant, chaplain, acting chaplain, and medical officer, to the last of which I desire particularly to call your attention.

REPORT OF COMMANDANT, GEORGE L. CURTIS.

"During the school years 1887-'88, as in former years, the military system has formed the foundation of the discipline of this institution and of the control exercised over its students. The distinctive features of the school, the combination of industrial with intellectual training, the demands of class-room, work-shop, and farm, as well as the nature of the two races here brought under instruction, differing in characteristics, but alike untutored and unformed, present serious obstacles to the complete development of the military system. The most that can be hoped is, that the introduction of a few of its routine exercises may afford lessons of obedience, order, punctuality, and manliness, and lead to some slight apprehension of its true spirit. For this purpose all male students, with the exception of a few licentiate members of the pastor's class, and those working at the Hemenway Farm, are enrolled in the cadet battalion and required to perform military duty. The battalion is composed of four mixed companies from the normal and Indian departments, and two companies of work-students from the night-class, all officered from their own number. The command of the battalion, which, during the early part of the year, devolved upon the senior captain, a student, has lately been resumed by Mr. Arthur Boykin, a colored graduate of the school, who has again taken the position of major, with the duties of drill-master. Mr. Boykin was also left in charge of the boys, as acting commandant during the last summer vacation, as for several years past.

"Special acknowledgment is due First Lieut. E. M. Weaver, jr., Second Artillery, U. S. Army, for valuable assistance rendered the past two years in the matter of drill. The weekly instruction given by him, first to the officers' class and later to the entire battalion, has been the most effective means of reaching them. There is a greater knowledge of tactics on the part of the officers and a better execution of military movements on the part of the men than one year ago, and whatever proficiency they may have attained is largely the result of his kind interest and patient effort in their behalf.

"There have been few changes of importance in the regular routine military duties during the year. They are simple and light, but they afford valuable means of physical and moral training, and are indispensable to the preservation of order and maintenance of good discipline. The aid of the cadet officers is brought into requisition in many ways in the enforcement of school regulations and the control of the large body of students. They render efficient service not only in battalion service, but in matters of internal economy and of daily discipline. The command of the companies, the charge of the dormitories, the repression of disorder, the reporting of misconduct, the management of the court-martial, have all been committed to their hands, and with gratifying results. The constant policy has been to call upon the corps of officers for any general or special duty of which they were capable, and to develop their own ability and strength of character by responsibility and a share in the government of the school. A formal weekly officer's meeting has been an aid in raising their own standard of duty and honor and inspiring a spirit of loyalty and obedience.

"The most gratifying change of the year has been the introduction of the civilizing and refining influence of a lady into the atmosphere of the wigwam to an extent hitherto untried. The effect upon the manners and morals of the Indian boys is most salutary, and the gain in the line of our greatest and most urgent need will be of increasing and incalculable benefit. With the improved facilities for occupation, diversion, counsel, and helpful restraint now afforded, there is less temptation and less misconduct, better health and better heart. Apart from more weighty considerations, its value as a disciplinary measure is great.

' To the Indian council, composed of five members chosen by the boys from their own number, cases of misconduct among the Indians have been referred, as far as practicable, for investigation and for recommendation of punishment. Other test cases, involving either race, have been tried by the more formal court-martial known as the officers' court, a mixed tribunal of both colored and Indian officers, appointed by the commandant to serve for a month at a time. The decisions of both courts have been rendered in accordance with impartiality and justice, and the sentences as a rule have been fully as severe as would have emanated from the faculty.

" While there have been few cases of drinking or other immorality among our students the past year, the protection of the character of our pupils from temptation and ruin has necessitated the taking of legal measures against several of the inhabitants of the neighboring town of Hampton. Warned by the experience of the past, liquor dealers no longer dare to sell directly to our Indian boys. The conviction of an intermediary or third party is more difficult. Two cases of this kind have been pending in the county court since last summer, and a third has been referred to the United States district court, where the penalty is much more severe. By complaint laid before the grand jury an indictment has also recently been found against the keeper of a disorderly house whose existence imperiled the health and morality of our students. A mature and trustworthy undergraduate of several years' standing has been appointed special constable, and is empowered to act in that capacity if occasion requires, performing what little police work is necessary among his other duties.

" The relations between the two races here under instruction have been friendly and cordial throughout the year. There has been much pleasant intercourse, though little intimacy between them. No difference has been shown in the treatment of the two at the office, nor in the obedience rendered the cadet officers of either race by the members of the other. They have stood on the same footing and walked together the same road. The entire absence of any manifestation of hostility or friction, if remarkable, is none the less honorable and hopeful.

" The extended trip taken by the commandant last summer along the Upper Missouri, on which he personally investigated the record of all the students of this school who have returned to Dakota and were living at the time of his visit, has, he feels, been of service to him not only in knowledge of the field thus gained, but in increased sympathy with the students and in the general work of the year."

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN AND VICE-PRINCIPAL, H. B. FRISSELL.

" Opportunities of molding the character of their people are opening to the young men and women of the Indian race. I visited last summer the Omaha Reservation, where the people have taken up their land in severalty, have commenced to vote at the regular elections, are under the jurisdiction of the courts, and in constant contact with the whites. The need of intelligent, industrious, Christian young Indians familiar with the ways of the whites as leaders of their people can hardly be overestimated. The object lesson presented to the tribe by the comfortable homes and exemplary lives of some of our returned students seemed to me most valuable. Tasteful houses built by their own hands, farms of from 90 to 100 acres under the best cultivation, substantial barns with valuable stock—these were the outward evidences of the progress they had made in Christian civilization, and of a powerful influence they were exerting toward better things among their people.

" School-houses, mission stations, shops under the care of Hampton's returned students are multiplying in the West. For these varied forms of missionary work among these two races Hampton is trying to prepare its pupils. In an important sense, the whole work of the school is a part of the moral and religious training. No department has a monopoly of it. The school-room and the shop, the military discipline, the social life, as well as the pulpit and the Sunday-school, have the building up of Christian character as their main object. As the students are to become teachers especial prominence is given in the religious work of the school to training them in methods of work for others."

REPORT OF REV. J. J. GRAVATT, RECTOR OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, HAMPTON.

" Last summer I spent on the school grounds, holding services for the whole, conducting daily prayers, and taking special charge of the Indian department. With a few exceptions the summer record was good.

" In September I visited Dakota to return a party to their homes, to study the field, and to collect pupils for Hampton. As to the returned students, it is safe to say four-fifths are doing well, and this with few facilities for work and discouraging circumstances. Industries need to be enlarged and others established at the agencies. The missionaries are helpful in looking after these children, and too much can not be said of their noble work.

"There has been great growth in sentiment favorable to Eastern schools. Several years ago we had to persuade and coax, but last fall there were sixty or more applications, while we had authority to bring only thirty. I am more and more convinced that the material for Eastern schools should be first tried and tested in the West, and upon recommendation of agents and missionaries should come for further training. This would be a stimulus to children in Western schools, and the physical, mental, and moral condition could better be known.

"During the session religious services have been held as usual. Four boys and one girl, in whom we had great confidence, have been confirmed in St. John's Church by the assistant bishop of Virginia, who himself has Indian blood in his veins. Four or five boys have done good work in the choir. I think the attendance upon voluntary services has not been so good as heretofore, but is better now than earlier in the year.

"I can not close this brief report without thanking the teachers for their cordial and earnest help in the religious work."

REPORT OF M. M. WALDRON, M. D., RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

"The health record of the Indians has been good during the year. No deaths have occurred among them. One girl has been sent home on account of sickness. This student was found unsound on arrival, and her coming to the school was much deplored. For the failure of this and similar cases, sent from the West in various degrees of unsoundness, the Eastern climate can not be held responsible. Many Indians have been under treatment for pulmonary disease during the year. With the exception of the above and one other case, all have held their own or have improved. One Indian boy, brought last October in confirmed phthisis, has gained strength, and is in better condition than on arrival. Cases of active scrofula have been comparatively rare during the year; but three cases worthy of note have occurred. There seems no reason to doubt that excluding pork from the Indian diet has proved beneficial.

"The diet of the entire school has been improved by the addition of oatmeal and an increased variety of vegetables. The general diet now meets the requirements of the mass of students, who eat very heartily and prefer hearty food. For those too delicate for general diet provision is made by a special diet prepared and served entirely apart from the general dining-room. The Indian students are under constant and careful supervision at meals, where no case of failing appetite could escape observation. A student who appears to be below the average standard of health or to whom the general diet seems to be unsuited is always put on the special diet. This consists of the most digestible and nourishing food. Beef, beef tea, milk, eggs, and soups of all kinds are in constant use. During the winter months, when colds and slight ailments are numerous, the number of meals per month served to Indians alone rises to two thousand. In the summer the number is small, a special diet table being scarcely required.

"The excellent health record of the school for the past two years is worthy of note. It may be attributed in part to more careful selection of material at the West. Much greater care, however, is needed in this direction. In every party there are found upon examination on arrival cases of unsound lungs and other weaknesses which escaped observation in previous examinations. The policy of bringing East students who have already spent some time in agency or other schools commends itself. Such students have already experienced some change in their manner of life. To change all the conditions of living in a day would prove a severe strain upon even the Anglo-Saxon. To eat, sleep, and work regularly; to wear civilized dress and learn to adapt it to the requirements of changing seasons, all this is exactly the reverse of Indian life. Yet this is required of the Indian, and this change he is able to make. The change is not without danger, but there is greater danger, even from a physical stand-point, in leaving him as he is. The conditions of camp life are sufficient to predispose the strongest to disease, and especially to engender and develop pulmonary consumption. A vicious civilization has been responsible for the degradation of camp life. The physical tendency of that life is constantly downwards and without hope. Educating the Indian means offering him correct standards of living and a chance to stem the tide of inherited disease which tends to sweep him away."

Last summer four of our school officers visited the reservations, two of them taking out and bringing back parties of Indians, and all of them made thorough inquiry into general conditions, but especially as to the record of returned Indians. Miss Folsom's report, as herein given, is, I believe, based on trustworthy information and is encouraging.

REPORT OF CORA M. FOLSOM, CORRESPONDENT, ON RETURNED INDIANS.

"It has been my plan this, as in former years, to correspond with our pupils who have returned to their homes, and as far as possible to keep a record of them and their doing. As the number increases (210 this year), the work becomes more difficult, especially in

regard to those who came in the early years, and, breaking down, were returned before they had learned enough to write a comprehensive letter, or had become so much attached to the friends here that they would make much effort themselves toward keeping up the connection. From the reports of agents, missionaries, and our more reliable pupils, as well as information gained from the individual, I make out the record. Besides the visits of the Revs. H. B. Frissell and J. J. Gravatt, the long and careful report made by Mr. George L. Curtis while visiting the Dakota agencies last summer, and a subsequent visit with his camera by Mr. F. C. Briggs, have been a great assistance not only in verifying my own report, but by supplying many items of interest that I could not otherwise easily have obtained. This summer I hope to go myself and stay long enough to see and know just the condition of each one of our pupils.

"As the standard of the school is raised each year by a better class of pupils being brought to it, so the standard of the returned pupils is naturally rising all the time. Each year finds parents and pupils more willing to have the school period lengthened and more anxious for thorough work to be done, and the natural consequence of this is very encouraging.

"A large number of those who have gone home for expiration of time have come back, and many more have applied. Three years is far too short a time, and there are very few now who do not realize it. Thirty-four have thus returned, and understanding better their needs are among the most promising pupils. None have died during a second term and only one after his second return home.

"Since the Dawes bill has made itself felt, the educated and partly educated Indians have been the ones to lead off. The boys whom we have sent back to Omaha have, with one exception, when old enough, settled upon their own allotments, and are doing well. The girls are either living on such farms with their husbands or teaching school, except in the case of two young girls. One girl, who has helped her husband build up a nice little home, is teaching a night class of young people who work all day, thus encouraging them in industrious ways.

"At Winnebago, where allotments are being made, most of our Hampton pupils are away, one an officer of the Indian school at Genoa, and another teaching a school in Indian Territory. The two boys there have taken their land, and one man has already made some headway on it. The others are girls too young to take such active part, three being yet in school there.

"In Indian Territory the first man to take his allotment was a Hampton boy, and though he has had most disgraceful treatment by the Government, treatment that only an Indian with centuries of injustice behind him could stand for a day, is doing his best to encourage his people to follow his example.

"The allotments at Yankton have not progressed sufficiently to show how the Eastern pupils will take up the matter. There one boy is teaching, one working at the Government school, and one printing the two papers published by the missionary societies. Others are farming, one having done remarkably well.

"The only two at Santee are a father and son, who are respectively a missionary and a shoe-maker, both doing well.

"Our one pupil at Pine Ridge is married to a Government teacher, and is a great help to him in his work, being not only a good housekeeper, but a lovely woman, whose influence can not be but largely felt. Their little home is noted for its beautiful house-plants in winter, and to the Indians this is a marvel as well as a pleasure and a lesson.

"From Lower Brulé and Crow Creek we have more feeble folks than from any other agency, and consequently they have not had all the advantages a longer term of instruction might have given, and we can not expect so much of them; still, a person going there would readily pick out those who had had these extra advantages, be they ever so meager. At Lower Brulé they would find a Hampton boy and girl married and teaching school in one of the camps, two assisting at another school, four on farms, one working in the blacksmith shop, one at the agency, and one in charge of the agency stables, where the agent keeps his valuable horses. Another man who, with his wife, was two years at Hampton, and has since been farming and carpentering, has built himself a house, and has been made a catechist of the Episcopal church. Another boy is a regular carpenter at the agency, and another is teaching a Government school at Fort Berthold. At Crow Creek one man is curate of the church, one couple assisting in Miss Howard's institution, another is the agency carpenter, and several others are good farmers, ready for the time when they shall be independent of the Government.

"At Cheyenne River two are teaching school, one being a girl who has done remarkably well, one is a policeman, one young boy is driving a four-mule freight team, and others are doing well as herders and farmers.

"At Standing Rock one boy has had charge of the agency stables since 1881, when he finished his three-years' course here; three others have good homes and farms, while many are doing smaller work in smaller ways.

"At Fort Berthold two boys are employed in the Government school, one as teacher and the other as shoe-maker, while the three other boys are farming or in school. One girl is teaching very acceptably in the Unitarian mission school among the Crows in Montana.

"From Pima Agency, in Arizona, there came to us a man who wished to prepare himself for the position he inherited, that of head chief of his tribe. He left two wives and a young family behind. Two years at Hampton opened this earnest man's eyes to many things. He wished to live a truly Christian life, but what should he do with his two wives, mothers of his children; to put away either of whom would be to unjustly disgrace her in the eyes of their people. No one could advise him. Upon his return he built a cottage for and pensioned the younger wife, and has so influenced the people, says the agent, that there is not a case of plurality of wives on the reservation.

"The Apache boys at San Carlos have done fairly well. One has just been East as interpreter for a party of chiefs, and others are doing better than could be expected, and are pretty steadily employed.

"The agents and missionaries have in most instances taken a special interest in these returned pupils, and have done all in their power to encourage and help them. Of course as the number increases this becomes more difficult, and the only remedy is to keep them here until they are able to stand alone under any ordinary circumstances, until they are capable of taking up their own allotments and making a home and living on them. This is no easy matter, and requires far more preparation than any but the initiated know.

"Through the kindness of Commissioner Atkins and others, I was allowed to examine the reports of agents in regard to pupils returned from Eastern schools, and to my surprise and delight found that I, in my own report, was quite as critical as they, and that their figures were no less favorable to Eastern schools than my own. At the agencies where we have been most unfortunate, and from which we have ceased to take pupils because of their delicate health, the agent's average of those who have done well is .657, while he reports but 4 as having gone back to Indian ways, or 'the blanket.' Of the large number whom he reports as having died, I know of not one who did not die a Christian death, and surely that is something to be considered, too. The agencies from which I could get those figures regarding Hampton's students were not many, but they are as follows:

	Sent to Hampton since 1878.	Returned from Hampton since 1879.	Died before or since re- turn.	Doing well.	Not doing well.	Per cent. of those returned now living and doing well.
Fort Berthold, Dak.....	18	15	8	9	1	.60
Standing Rock, Dak.....	64	41	1	40	0	.97†
Cheyenne River, Dak.....	48	27	6	18	1	.66‡
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, Dak.....	104	70	36	46	4	.657
Yankton, Dak.....	56	38	12	22	5	.578
Omaha and Winnebago, Ne- braska.....	46	.....	0	.....	.....	.....

"As in former years I have, from all the credible information I could obtain, graded these returned pupils by name, under the head of 'excellent,' 'good,' 'fair,' 'poor,' or 'bad.'

"On the roll of 'excellent' I put only those who have done remarkably good work, those whose influence is by nature and circumstances very strongly for good. They are generally those who have had more than ordinary advantages. They number 36.

"By 'good' I mean those who are living civilized Christian lives, those whose influence in their community is strongly on the side of right, and who are examples worthy of being followed. They number 103.

"Under 'fair' I place those who live a fairly proper life; who mean to do well, but from sickness, peculiar temptations, or unfortunate circumstances do not at all times exert a good influence. Many who would be on the 'good' or 'excellent' list are placed here because they have married in the 'Indian way.' They are 47.

"Those recorded under 'poor' are the shiftless or fickle ones. Many do well; go to church, work their land, and appear very well for a time, then turn about, go to Indian or, what is far worse for them, half-breed dances, and so spoil all the good influence they have really tried to exert. Those who have been known to drink or refuse to marry legally are on this list. Many were poor wrecks when they came to us and soon returned. They number 20.

"Of the four recorded 'bad' one has had many advantages, though always unreliable, but left her position as teacher to go off with a married man. Two others are girls of

similar character, but with not the advantages of the first. The other is a half-breed boy, now in the penitentiary for stealing liquor. He has been promoted to the position of cook, and is reported by the warden as a hopeful case.

The following is the record:

Excellent	36
Good	103
Fair	47
Doing well	186
Poor	20
Bad	4
Doing poorly	24
Total	210

"Of the large number that go from us there are always some who seem especially adapted by nature or circumstances to a higher and broader work than we can fit them for here, and through the help they themselves have been able to render, and through the kindness of friends, some have been enabled to enter other schools. Five are now taking advanced courses preparatory to fitting themselves for some special work. A young man and a young woman are fitting themselves in the medical schools of Philadelphia for that branch of missionary work among their people. They are both just finishing their second year, and are highly spoken of as students and as individuals. In the normal schools of Bridgewater and Framingham we have a young man and a young woman who mean to make teaching a profession, and are, therefore, devoting two extra years to a more thorough preparation for their work. Both they and their work are most highly indorsed by the principals of their respective schools. Another young woman has entered a training school for nurses. She is already an excellent teacher, but wishes to add this accomplishment, so valuable to the people among whom she intends to labor. All this is very encouraging work and one greatly needed, especially now that really intelligent men and women are so much needed among the Indians. Next year we expect to add two more to the number of those who are thus to enter the field equipped for battle, and we hope kind friends will rally to support the undertaking. These pupils are not altogether objects of charity, for they do for themselves to a certain extent, their friends only helping over the hardest places."

In stating the practical outcome of our experience with Indians, I can not do better than to quote Secretary Teller's pungent statements. "The Indian question will never be settled till you make the Indian blister his hands. No people ever emerged from barbarism that did not emerge through labor." If these people are to survive and succeed they must first of all learn to work, and to work chiefly as farmers. Under the action of the Dawes bill and other influences, reservation life must soon change to a system of individual holdings, though unless the movement is guarded and carefully conducted vagabondage and much suffering will follow. The proposed transition is tremendous but inevitable, and our Indians have undoubtedly arrived at the most critical period of their existence. Their past life has been such as to put them at a terrible disadvantage, and never did they need the wisdom of their friends more than now. If they can be placed on good lands, assisted by practical farmers, under local laws but protected by the courts, with schools at which attendance is compulsory, and supplied with friendly care and counsel in their new relations, there is hope, provided always that politics do not control the appointments.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. C. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INT 88—VOL II—19

INDIAN LEGISLATION

PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.*

[Chap. 10, 25 Stats., 33.]

AN ACT to punish robbery, burglary, and larceny, in the Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person hereafter convicted in the United States courts having jurisdiction over the Indian Territory or parts thereof, of stealing any horse, mare, gelding, filly, foal, ass or mule, when said theft is committed in the Indian Territory, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than fifteen years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That any person hereafter convicted of any robbery or burglary in the Indian Territory shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, or both, at the discretion of the court: *Provided,* That this act shall not be so construed as to apply to any offense committed by one Indian upon the person or property of another Indian, or so as to repeal any former act in relation to robbing the mails or robbing any person of property belonging to the United States: *And provided further,* That this act shall not affect or apply to any prosecution now pending, or the prosecution of any offense already committed.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *Provided, however,* That all such acts and parts of acts shall remain in force for the punishment of all persons who have heretofore been guilty of the crime of larceny in the Indian Territory.

Approved, February 15, 1888.

[Chap. 13, 25 Stats., 35.]

AN ACT to authorize the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Minnesota, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on Red River (the southern boundary line), at the bluff known as Rocky Cliff in the Indian Territory, and running thence by the most feasible and practicable route through the said Indian Territory to a point on the east boundary line, immediately contiguous to the west boundary line of Polk or Sevier Counties in the State of Arkansas; also, a branch line of railway to be constructed from the most suitable point on said main line for obtaining a feasible and practicable route in a northwesterly direction to the leased coal veins of said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company in Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation; with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, branches, and sidings and extensions as said company may deem it in their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory for said main line and branch of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company; and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one

* This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall be taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belonged, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to, and filed with, the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or by the district judge of the northern district of Texas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which said occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas and Texas for services and transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory with the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands the said railway may be

located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway; for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act dissent from the allowance hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force, between the United States and said nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed, through which said railway shall have been established, may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employes of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the western district of Arkansas and the northern district of Texas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, and complete the main line of the same within said Territory within one year thereafter, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 10. That the said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall

operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

SEC. 13. That the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, February 18, 1888.

[Chap. 59, 25 Stats., 79.]

AN ACT to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay certain creditors of the Pottawattomie Indians out of the funds of said Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of moneys appropriated for the Pottawattomie Indians by the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies," and so forth, a sum not exceeding three thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars, being ten per centum of the amount or proportion of said appropriation due the Citizens' band of Pottawattomie Indians, to E. John Ellis, for professional service rendered said Citizens' band in the collection of said claim: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Interior shall first determine that the said services were rendered to said Indians by said Ellis, and were contracted for in good faith by persons authorized to represent said Indians.

Approved April 4, 1888.

[Chap. 192, 25 Stats., 90.]

AN ACT granting the right of way to the Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railway Company through certain Indian lands in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, for railroad purposes, through the lands in northern Minnesota set apart for the use of the Bois Forte Band of Chippewas by treaty dated April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, commonly known as the Bois Forte Indian Reservation, and through the unsurveyed lands belonging to the United States adjoining the southern boundary thereof; also through the Red Lake unceded Indian lands in the State of Minnesota, and through the unsurveyed lands belonging to the United States adjoining the northwestern boundary thereof.

SEC. 2. That the line of said railroad shall extend from the city of Duluth, by the most convenient and practicable route, in a northwesterly direction, through the counties of Saint Louis and Itasca, to the mouth of Rainy Lake River, south of the "Lake of the Woods," and at or near the boundary post on the highlands opposite to what is known as the Fort Louise Reserve, on the Canadian side; thence northwesterly to or near the mouth of War Road River, thence southwesterly or westerly through the counties of Beltrami, Kittson, and Marshall, in the State of Minnesota, to Red River of the North.

SEC. 3. That the right of way through the said Bois Forte Indian Reservation and Red Lake unceded Indian lands, and the unsurveyed lands thereto adjoining, hereby granted to said company, shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad, also ground adjacent to such right of way, for station buildings, depots, yards, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in quantity three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road, except at its point

at the mouth of Rainy Lake River aforesaid, in which case said company shall have the right to take eighty acres for station buildings, depots, yards, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, and for other purposes: *Provided*, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company, in such manner as the President may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way and lands, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made to individual members of the several tribes or bands for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plat thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroads, and including the points for station buildings, depots, yards, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein; and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys and construction and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.

SEC. 5. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order within two years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that it will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 7. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, April 24, 1888.

[Chap. 206, 25 Stats., 94.]

AN ACT to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following tract of land, being a part of the Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge Agency, in the Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at the intersection of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude with the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska; thence north along said meridian to the South Fork of Cheyenne River, and down said stream to the mouth of Battle Creek; thence due east to White River; thence down White River to the mouth of Pass Creek, on White River; thence up Pass Creek southerly to the source of its principal branch; thence due south to said north line of the State of Nebraska; thence west on said north line to the place of beginning. Also, the following tract of land situate in the State of Nebraska, namely: Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota where the range line between ranges forty-four and forty-five west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary line; thence east along said boundary line five miles; thence due south five miles; thence due west ten miles; thence due north to said boundary line; thence due east along said boundary line to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That the said tract of land in the State of Nebraska shall be reserved, by executive order, only so long as it may be needed for the use and protection of the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge Agency.

SEC. 2. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Rosebud Agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the

Missouri River, at the intersection of the south line of Brule County; thence down said middle of the main channel of said river to the intersection of the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence due south to the forty-third parallel of latitude; thence west along said parallel to a point due south from the source of the principal branch of Pass Creek; thence due north to the said source of the said principal branch of Pass Creek; thence down Pass Creek to White River; thence down White River to a point intersecting the west line of Gregory County extended north; thence south on said extended west line of Gregory County to the intersection of the south line of Brule County extended west; thence due east on said south line of Brule County extended to the point of beginning in the Missouri River, including entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river.

SEC. 3. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Standing Rock Agency, in the said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Cannon Ball River; thence down said center of the main channel to a point ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau River, including also within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river; thence due west to the one hundred and second degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence north along said meridian to its intersection with the South Branch of Cannon Ball River, also known as Cedar Creek; thence down said South Branch of Cannon Ball River, to its intersection with the main Cannon Ball River, and down said main Cannon Ball River to the center of the main channel of the Missouri River at the place of beginning.

SEC. 4. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Cheyenne River Agency, in the said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River, ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau River, said point being the southeasterly corner of the Standing Rock Reservation; thence down said center of the main channel of the Missouri River, including also entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river, to a point opposite the mouth of the Cheyenne River; thence west to said Cheyenne River, and up the same to its intersection with the one hundred and second meridian of longitude; thence north along said meridian to its intersection with a line due west from a point in the Missouri River ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau River; thence due east to the place of beginning.

SEC. 5. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Lower Brulé Agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning on the Missouri River at Old Fort George; thence running due west to the western boundary of Presho County; thence running south on said western boundary to the forty-fourth degree of latitude; thence on said forty-fourth degree of latitude to western boundary of township number seventy-two; thence south on said township western line to an intersecting line running due west from Fort Lookout; thence eastwardly on said line to the center of the main channel of the Missouri River at Fort Lookout; thence north in the center of the main channel of the said river to the original starting-point.

SEC. 6. That the following tract of land, being a part of the Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Crow Creek Agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: The whole of township one hundred and six, range seventy; township one hundred and seven, range seventy-one; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-one; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-two; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-two, and the south half of township one hundred and nine, range seventy-one, and all except sections one, two, three, four, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve of township one hundred and seven, range seventy, and such parts as lie on the east or left bank of the Missouri River, of the following townships, to wit: Township one hundred and six, range seventy-one; township one hundred and seven, range seventy-two; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-three; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-four; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-five; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-six; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-three; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-four; south half of township one hundred and nine, range seventy-five; and township one hundred and seven, range seventy-three; also the west half of township one hundred and six, range sixty-nine, and sections sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three of township one hundred and seven, range sixty-nine.

SEC. 7. That each member of the Santee Sioux tribe of Indians now occupying a

reservation in the State of Nebraska shall be entitled to allotments upon said reserve in Nebraska as follows: To each head of a family one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years, one-eighth of a section; to each other person under eighteen years of age now living, one-sixteenth of a section; with title thereto, in accordance with the provisions of article six of the treaty concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the agreement with said Santee Sioux approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and rights under the same in all other respects conforming to this act. And said Santee Sioux shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were residents upon said Sioux Reservation, receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named: *Provided*, That all allotments heretofore made to said Santee Sioux in Nebraska are hereby ratified and confirmed; and each member of the Flandreau band of Sioux Indians is hereby authorized to take allotments on the Great Sioux Reservation, or in lieu therefor shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents per acre for the land to which they would be entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of lands relinquished under this act, which shall be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and said Flandreau band of Sioux Indians is in all other respects entitled to the benefits of this act the same as if receiving rations and annuities at any of the agencies aforesaid.

SEC. 8. That the President is hereby authorized and required, whenever in his opinion any reservation of such Indians or any part thereof, is advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes, and the progress in civilization of the Indians receiving rations on either or any of said reservations shall be such as to encourage the belief that an allotment in severalty to such Indians, or any of them, would be for the best interest of said Indians, to cause said reservation, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be surveyed, or resurveyed, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to the Indians located thereon as aforesaid, in quantities as follows: To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; and to each other person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-eighth of a section. In case there is not sufficient land in either of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each of said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That where the lands on any reservation are mainly valuable for grazing purposes, and additional allotment of such grazing lands, in quantities as above provided, shall be made to each individual; or in case any two or more Indians who may be entitled to allotments shall so agree, the President may assign the grazing lands to which they may be entitled to them in one tract, and to be held and used in common.

SEC. 9. That all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection. Where the improvements of two or more Indians have been made on the same legal subdivision of land, unless they shall otherwise agree, a provisional line may be run dividing said lands between them, and the amount to which each is entitled shall be equalized in the assignment of the remainder of the land to which they are entitled under this act: *Provided*, That if any one entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection within five years after the President shall direct that allotments may be made on a particular reservation, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the agent of such tribe or band, if such there be, and if there be no agent, then a special agent appointed for that purpose, to make a selection for such Indian, which selection shall be allotted as in cases where selections are made by the Indians, and patents shall issue in like manner.

SEC. 10. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office.

SEC. 11. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the lands thus allotted, for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where

such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs, as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever, and patents shall issue accordingly: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may in any case, in his discretion, extend the period by a term not exceeding ten years; and if any lease or conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such lease or conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided, further*, That the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where the lands may be situated shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered. Each of the patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto.

SEC. 12. That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner, if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress, *Provided, however*, That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation, so sold or released to the United States by any Indian tribe shall be held by the United States for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual settlers, and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual and bona fide settlers only in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education: *And provided further*, That no patents shall issue therefor except to the person so taking the same as and for a homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years' occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void. And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes of Indians to whom such reservation belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at five per centum per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians or the members thereof. The patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto.

SEC. 13. That any Indian receiving and entitled to rations and annuities at either of the agencies mentioned in this act at the time the same shall take effect, but residing upon any portion of said Great Reservation not included in either of the separate reservations herein established, may, at his option, within one year from the time when this act shall take effect, and within one year after he has been notified of his said right of option in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct by recording his election with the proper agent at the agency to which he belongs, have the allotment to which he would be otherwise entitled on one of said separate reservations upon the land where such Indian may then reside, such allotment in all other respects to conform to the allotments hereinbefore provided. Each member of the Ponca tribe of Indians now occupying a part of the old Ponca Reservation, within the limits of the said Great Sioux Reservation, shall be entitled to allotments upon said old Ponca Reservation as follows: To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and to each other person under eighteen years of age now living, one sixteenth of a section, with title thereto and rights under the same in all other respects conforming to this act. And said Poncas shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were a part of the Sioux Nation receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named. When the allotments to the Ponca tribe of Indians and to such other Indians as allotments are provided for by this act shall have been made upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the act entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska", approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the President shall, in pursuance of said act, declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act not so allotted hereunder, and thereupon all of said land not so allotted and included in said act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be open to settlement, as provided in this act: *Provided*, That the allotments to Ponca and other Indians authorized by this act to be made upon the land described in the said act entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," shall be made within six months from the time this act shall take effect.

SEC. 14. That in cases where the use of water for irrigation is necessary to render the lands within any Indian reservation created by this act available for agricultural purposes, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure a just and equal distribution thereof among the Indians residing upon any such Indian reservation created by this act; and no other appropriation or grant of water by any riparian proprietor shall be authorized or permitted to the damage of any other riparian proprietor.

SEC. 15. That if any Indian has, under and in conformity with the provisions of the treaty with the Great Sioux Nation concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and proclaimed by the President February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or any existing law, taken allotments of land within or without the limits of any of the separate reservations established by this act, such allotments are hereby ratified and made valid, and such Indian is entitled to a patent therefor in conformity with the provisions of said treaty and existing law and of the provisions of this act in relation to patents for individual allotments.

SEC. 16. That the acceptance of this act by the Indians in manner and form as required by the said treaty concluded between the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians and the United States, April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and proclaimed by the President February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as hereinafter provided, shall be taken and held to be a release of all title on the part of the Indians receiving rations and annuities on each of the said separate reservations, to the lands described in each of the other separate reservations so created, and shall be held to confirm in the Indians entitled to receive rations at each of said separate reservations, respectively, to their separate and exclusive use and benefit, all the title and interest of every name and nature secured therein to the different bands of the Sioux Nation by said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. This release shall not affect the title of any individual Indian to his separate allotment on land not included in any of said separate reservations provided for in this act, which title is hereby confirmed, nor any agreement heretofore made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company or the Dakota Central Railroad Company for a right of way through said reservation; and for any lands acquired by any such agreement to be used in connection therewith, except as hereinafter provided; but the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company and the Dakota Central Railroad Company shall, respectively, have the right to take and use, prior to any white person, and to any corporation, the right of way provided for in said agreements, with not to exceed twenty acres of land, in addition to the right of way, for stations for every ten miles of road; and said companies shall also, respectively, have the right to take and use for right of way, side-track, depot and station privileges, machine-shop, freight-house, round-house, and yard facilities, prior to any white person, and to any corporation or association, so much of the two separate sections of land embraced in said agreements; also, the former company so much of the one hundred and eighty-eight acres, and the latter company so much of the seventy-five acres, on the east side of the Missouri River, likewise embraced in said agreements, as the Secretary of the Interior shall decide to have been agreed upon and paid for by said railroads and to be reasonably necessary upon each side of said river for approaches to the bridge of each of said companies to be constructed across the river, for right of way, side-track, depot and station privileges, machine-shop, freight-house, round-house, and yard facilities, and no more: *Provided*, That the said railway companies shall have made the payments according to the terms of said agreements for each mile of right of way and each acre of land for railway purposes, which said companies take and use under the provisions of this act, and shall satisfy the Secretary of the Interior to that effect: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be sold or conveyed except by way of sale of, or mortgage of, the railway itself. Nor shall any of said lands be used directly or indirectly for town-site purposes, it being the intention hereof that said lands shall be held for general railway uses and purposes only, including stock-yards, ware-houses, elevators, terminal and other facilities of and for said railways; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any such railroad company from building upon such lands, houses for the accommodation or residence of their employees, or leasing grounds contiguous to its tracks for ware house or elevator purposes connected with said railways: *And provided further*, That said payments shall be made and said conditions performed within six months after this act shall take effect: *And provided further*, That said railway companies and each of them shall within nine months after this act takes effect, definitely locate their respective lines of road, including all station grounds and terminals across and upon the lands of said reservation designated in said agreements, and shall also within the said period of nine months, file with the Secretary of the Interior, a map of such definite location, specifying clearly the line of road, the several station grounds and the amount of land required for railway purposes, as herein specified, of the said separate sections of land

and said tracts of one hundred and eighty-eight acres and seventy-five acres, and the Secretary of the Interior shall within three months after the filing of such map designate the particular portions of said sections and of said tracts of land which the said railway companies respectively may take and hold under the provisions of this act for railway purposes. And the said railway companies and each of them shall within three years after this act takes effect, construct, complete and put in operation their said lines of road; and in case the said lines of road are not definitely located and maps of location filed within the periods hereinbefore provided, or in case the said lines of road are not constructed, completed and put in operation within the time herein provided, then, and in either case, the lands granted for right of way, station grounds, or other railway purposes, as in this act provided, shall without any further act or ceremony, be declared by proclamation of the President forfeited, and shall, without entry or further action on the part of the United States, revert to the United States and be subject to entry under the other provisions of this act; and whenever such forfeiture occurs the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain the fact and give due notice thereof to the local land officers, and thereupon the lands so forfeited shall be open to homestead entry under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 17. That it is hereby enacted that the seventh article of the said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, securing to said Indians the benefits of education, subject to such modifications as Congress shall deem most effective to secure to said Indians equivalent benefits of such education, shall continue in force for twenty years from and after the time this act shall take effect; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, for the use of said Indians, such and so many American breeding cows of good quality, not exceeding twenty-five thousand in number, and bulls of like quality, not exceeding one thousand in number, as in his judgment can be, under regulations furnished by him, cared for and preserved, with their increase, by said Indians: *Provided*, That each head of family or single person over the age of eighteen years, who shall have or may hereafter take his or her allotment of land in severalty, shall be provided with two milch cows, one pair of oxen, with yoke and chain; one plow, one wagon, one harrow, one hoe, one axe, and one pitchfork, all suitable to the work they may have to do, and also twenty dollars in cash. That for two years the necessary seed shall be provided to plant five acres of ground into different crops, if so much can be used, and provided that in the purchase of such seed preference shall be given to Indians who may have raised the same for sale, and so much money as shall be necessary for this purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: and in addition thereto there shall be set apart, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one million of dollars, which said sum shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Sioux Nation of Indians as a permanent fund, the interest of which, at five per centum per annum, shall be appropriated, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to the use of the Indians receiving rations and annuities upon the reservations created by this act, in proportion to the numbers that shall so receive rations and annuities at the time this act takes effect, as follows: One-half of said interest shall be so expended for the promotion of industrial and other suitable education among said Indians, and the other half thereof in such manner and for such purposes, including reasonable cash payments per capita as, in the judgment of said Secretary, shall, from time to time, most contribute to the advancement of said Indians in civilization and self-support: *Provided*, That after the Government has been reimbursed for the money expended for said Indians under the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, expend, in addition to the interest of the permanent fund, not to exceed ten per centum per annum of the principal of said fund in the employment of farmers and in the purchase of agricultural implements, teams, seeds, including reasonable cash payments per capita, and other articles necessary to assist them in agricultural pursuits, and he shall report to Congress in detail each year his doings hereunder.

SEC. 18. That if any land in said Great Sioux Reservation is now occupied and used by any religious society for the purpose of missionary or educational work among said Indians, whether situated outside of or within the lines of any reservation constituted by this act, or if any such land is so occupied upon the Santee Sioux Reservation, in Nebraska, the exclusive occupation and use of said land, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, is hereby, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, granted to any such society so long as the same shall be occupied and used by such society for educational and missionary work among said Indians; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to give to said religious society a patent of such tract of land to the legal effect aforesaid; and for the purpose of such educational or missionary work any such society may purchase, upon any of the reservations herein

created, any land not exceeding in any one tract one hundred and sixty acres, not interfering with the title in severalty of any Indian, and with the approval of and upon such terms, not exceeding fifty cents an acre, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And the Santee Normal Training School may, in like manner, purchase for such educational or missionary work on the Santee Reservation, in addition to the foregoing, in such location and quantity, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 19. That all the provisions of the said treaty with the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the agreement with the same approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, not in conflict with the provisions and requirements of this act, are hereby continued in force according to their tenor and limitation, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 20. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be erected not less than thirty school-houses, and more, if found necessary, on the different reservations, at such points as he shall think for the best interest of the Indians, but at such distance only as will enable as many as possible attending schools to return home nights, as white children do attending district schools: *And provided*, That any white children residing in the neighborhood are entitled to attend the said school on such terms as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

SEC. 21. That all the lands in the Great Sioux Reservation outside of the separate reservations herein described are hereby restored to the public domain, except American Island, Farm Island, and Niobrara Island, and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law (except section two thousand three hundred and one thereof) and under the law relating to town-sites: *Provided*, That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead acts, shall pay to the United States, for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of fifty cents for each and every acre, and shall be entitled to a patent therefor, according to said homestead laws, and after the full payment of said sum of fifty cents per acre therefor; but the rights of soldiers, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged, except as to said fifty cents per acre; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of final entry, shall be null and void: *And provided*, That lands entered for town-site purposes shall be paid for at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the right of Congress or of the Territorial government of Dakota to establish public highways or to grant to railroad companies the right of way through said lands, or to exclude the said lands, or any thereof, from the operation of the general laws of the United States now in force granting to railway companies the right of way and depot grounds over and upon the public lands. American Island, an island in the Missouri River, near Chamberlain, in the Territory of Dakota, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Chamberlain: *Provided further*, That said city of Chamberlain shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legislation only. Farm Island, an island in the Missouri River near Pierre, in the Territory of Dakota, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Pierre: *Provided further*, That said city of Pierre shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legislation only. Niobrara Island, an island in the Niobrara River, near Niobrara, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Niobrara: *Provided further*, That the said city of Niobrara shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legislation only.

And provided further, That if any full or mixed blood Indian of the Sioux Nation shall have located upon Farm Island, American Island, or Niobrara Island before the date of the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, within three months from the time this act shall have taken effect, to cause all improvements made by any such Indian so located upon either of said islands, and all damage that may accrue to him by a removal therefrom, to be appraised, and upon the payment of the sum so determined, within six months after notice thereof, by the city to which the island is herein donated, to such Indian, said Indian shall be required to remove from said island, and shall be entitled to select instead of such location his allotment according to the provisions of this act upon any of the reservations herein established, or upon any land opened to settlement by this act not already located upon.

SEC. 22. That all money accruing from the disposal of lands in conformity with the foregoing section shall, after deducting the necessary expenses attending such disposition thereof, be paid into the Treasury of the United States and be applied solely as follows: First, to the reimbursement of the United States for all necessary actual expenditures contemplated and provided for under the provisions of this act, and the creation of the permanent fund hereinbefore provided; and after such reimbursement to the increase of said permanent fund for the purposes hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 23. That all persons who, between the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in good faith, entered upon or made settlements with intent to enter the same under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States upon any part of the Great Sioux Reservation lying east of the Missouri River, and known as the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation, which by the President's proclamation of date February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, was declared to be open to settlement, and not included in the new reservation established by section six of this act, and who, being otherwise legally entitled to make such entries, located or attempted to locate thereon homestead, pre-emption, or town-site claims, by actual settlement and improvement of any portion of such lands, shall, for a period of ninety days after the proclamation of the President required to be made by this act, have a right to re-enter upon said claims and procure title thereto under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States, and complete the same as required therein, and their said claim shall, for such time, have a preference over later entries; and when they shall have in other respects shown themselves entitled and shall have complied with the law regulating such entries, and, as to homesteads, with the special provisions of this act, they shall be entitled to have said lands, and patents therefor shall be issued as in like cases: *Provided,* That pre-emption claimants shall reside on their lands the same length of time before procuring title as homestead claimants under this act. The price to be paid for town-site entries shall be such as is required by law in other cases, and shall be paid into the general fund provided for by this act.

SEC. 24. That this act shall take effect only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, in manner and form prescribed by the twelfth article of the said treaty between the United States and said Indians, concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which said acceptance and consent shall be made known by proclamation thereof by the President of the United States, upon satisfactory proof presented to him that the same has been obtained in the manner and form required by said twelfth article of said treaty, which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act; and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act becomes of no effect, and null and void.

SEC. 25. That sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township of the lands open to settlement under the provisions of this act, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools as provided by the act organizing the Territory of Dakota, and whether surveyed or unsurveyed said sections shall not be subject to claim, settlement, or entry under the provision of this act or any of the land laws of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the United States shall pay to said Indians, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty cents per acre for all lands reserved under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 26. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, which sum shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for procuring the assent of the Sioux Indians to this act provided in section twenty-four.

Approved, April 30, 1888.

[Chap. 213, 25 Stats., 113.]

AN ACT to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Indians in Montana, and for other purposes.

Whereas, John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Charles F. Larabee, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, did, on the twenty-eighth and thirty-first days of December, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and the twenty-first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, conclude an agreement with the various tribes or bands of Indians residing upon the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Reservation in Montana Territory, by their chiefs, head-men, and principal men, embracing a majority of all the male adult Indians occupying said reservation, which said agreement is as follows:

Agreement concluded December twenty-eighth and thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, with the Indians of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Reservation in Montana, by John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Charles F. Larabee, Commissioners.

This agreement, made pursuant to an item in the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes," approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, by John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Charles F. Larabee, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, and the various tribes or bands of Indians residing upon the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow Reservation, in the Territory of Montana, by their chiefs, head-men, and principal men, embracing a majority of all the male adult Indians occupying said reservation, witnesseth that—

Whereas the reservation set apart by act of Congress approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, for the use and occupancy of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, River Crow, and such other Indians as the President might, from time to time, see fit to locate thereon, is wholly out of proportion to the number of Indians occupying the same, and greatly in excess of their present or prospective wants; and whereas the said Indians are desirous of disposing of so much thereof as they do not require, in order to obtain the means to enable them to become self-supporting, as a pastoral and agricultural people, and to educate their children in the paths of civilization: Therefore, to carry out such a purpose, it is hereby agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Hereafter the permanent homes of the various tribes or bands of said Indians shall be upon the separate reservations hereinafter described and set apart. Said Indians acknowledging the rights of the various tribes or bands, at each of the existing agencies within their present reservation, to determine for themselves, with the United States, the boundaries of their separate reservation, hereby agree to accept and abide by such agreements and conditions as to the location and boundaries of such separate reservation as may be made and agreed upon by the United States and the tribes or bands for which such separate reservation may be made, and as the said separate boundaries may be hereinafter set forth.

ARTICLE II.

The said Indians hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to all the lands embraced within the aforesaid Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow Reservation, not herein specifically set apart and reserved as separate reservations for them, and do severally agree to accept and occupy the separate reservations to which they are herein assigned as their permanent homes, and they do hereby severally relinquish to the other tribes or bands respectively occupying the other separate reservations, all their right, title, and interest in and to the same, reserving to themselves only the reservation herein set apart for their separate use and occupation.

ARTICLE III.

In consideration of the foregoing cession and relinquishment the United States hereby agrees to advance and expend annually, for the period of ten years after the ratification of this agreement, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the Indians now attached to and receiving rations at the Fort Peck Agency, one

hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars; for the Indians now attached to and receiving rations at the Fort Belknap Agency, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, and for the Indians now attached to and receiving rations at the Blackfeet Agency, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in the purchase of cows, bulls, and other stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, agricultural and mechanical implements, in providing employees, in the education of Indian children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, in the care and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, and helpless orphans of said Indians, in the erection of such new agency and school buildings, mills, and blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon shops as may be necessary, in assisting the Indians to build houses and inclose their farms, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement: *Provided*, That in the employment of farmers, artisans, and laborers, preference shall in all cases be given to Indians residing on the reservation who are well qualified for such position: *Provided further*, That all cattle issued to said Indians for stock-raising purposes, and their progeny, shall bear the brand of the Indian Department, and shall not be sold, exchanged, or slaughtered, except by consent or order of the agent in charge, until such time as this restriction shall be removed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further agreed that whenever in the opinion of the President the annual installments provided for in the foregoing article shall be found to be in excess of the amount required to be expended in any one year in carrying out the provisions of this agreement upon either of the separate reservations, so much thereof as may be in excess of the requirement shall be placed to the credit of the Indians of such reservation, in the Treasury of the United States, and expended in continuing the benefits herein provided for when said annual installments shall have expired.

ARTICLE V.

In order to encourage habits of industry, and reward labor, it is further understood and agreed, that in the giving out or distribution of cattle or other stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, and agricultural implements, as provided for in Article III, preference shall be given to Indians who endeavor by honest labor to support themselves, and especially to those who in good faith undertake the cultivation of the soil, or engage in pastoral pursuits, as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and the distribution of these benefits shall be made from time to time, as shall best promote the objects specified.

ARTICLE VI.

It is further agreed that any Indian belonging to either of the tribes or bands, parties hereto, who had, at the date of the execution of this agreement by the tribe or band to which he belongs, settled upon and made valuable improvements upon any of the lands ceded to the United States under the provisions of this agreement, shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantity as follows: To the head of the family, one hundred and sixty acres; to each child over eighteen years of age, eighty acres; to each child under eighteen years of age, forty acres; and the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto. Upon the approval of said allotments by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the lands thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs, according to the laws of the Territory of Montana, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever. And if any conveyance shall be made of said lands, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided*, That the laws of descent and partition in force in said Territory shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered: *Provided further*, That any such Indian shall be entitled to his distributive share of all the benefits to be derived from the cession of lands to the United States under this agreement, the same as though he resided within the limits of the diminished reservation to which he would properly belong.

ARTICLE VII.

The outboundaries of the separate reservations, or such portions thereof as are not defined by natural objects, shall be surveyed and marked in a plain and substantial manner, the cost of such surveys to be paid out of the first annual installments provided for in Article III of this agreement.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is further agreed that, whenever in the opinion of the President the public interests require the construction of railroads, or other highways, or telegraph lines, through any portion of either of the separate reservations established and set apart under the provisions of this agreement, right of way shall be, and is hereby, granted for such purposes, under such rules, regulations, limitations, and restrictions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe; the compensation to be fixed by said Secretary and by him expended for the benefit of the Indians concerned.

ARTICLE IX.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress. Dated and signed at Fort Peck Agency, Montana, on the twenty-eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

JNO. V. WRIGHT, [SEAL.]
JARED W. DANIELS, [SEAL.]
CHAS. F. LARRABEE, [SEAL.]
Commissioners.

It is hereby agreed that the separate reservation for the Indians now attached to and receiving rations at the Fort Peck Agency, Montana, shall be bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Big Muddy Creek; thence up the Missouri River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point opposite the mouth of Milk River; thence up the middle of the main channel of Milk River to Porcupine Creek; thence up Porcupine Creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point forty miles due north in a direct line from the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River opposite the mouth of Milk River; thence due east to the middle of the main channel of Big Muddy Creek; thence down said creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning. And said Indians shall have the right to take timber for building and fencing purposes and for fuel from the bottom lands on the right bank of the Missouri River opposite the reservation above described.

Dated and signed at Fort Peck Agency, Montana, on the twenty-eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

JNO. V. WRIGHT, [SEAL.]
JARED W. DANIELS, [SEAL.]
CHAS. F. LARRABEE, [SEAL.]
Commissioners.

The foregoing articles of agreement having been fully explained to us, in open council, we, the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and principal men of the several bands of Sioux and Assinaboline Indians attached to and receiving rations at the Fort Peck Agency, in the Territory of Montana, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained.

Witness our hands and seals at Fort Peck Agency, Montana, this twenty-eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

SIOUX.

Mat-to-wa-kan, Medicine Bear, his x mark. Seal.
Wam-a-de-ze, Yellow Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
Tach-ah-sin-tag, Deer Tail, his x mark. Seal.
Chah-da-sa-pah, Black Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
Wam-a-de-ton-kah, Big Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
Wa-da-lu-cha-chi-conna, White Maggot, his x mark. Seal.
Mo-to-co-ke-pa, Afraid of Bear, his x mark. Seal.
Te-pec-sha, Red Lodge, his x mark. Seal.

Wa-ge-ah-du-ta, Red Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Te-opa-sha, Red Door, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-coah, Rushing Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-za-nappi, Iron Necklace, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-ah-wa-cah, Medicine Voice, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-o-on-ka, Fast Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 See-ah-ton-ka, Big Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-o-ya-wa-kah, Medicine Bear Track, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-pay-ho-tah, Grey Hand, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-wa-keah, Lightning Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Pah-hunta-sappa, Black Duck, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-hawk-un-zhia, Standing Elk, x mark. Seal.
 Ka-hee-wa-coah, Charging Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Tah-tonka-skah, White Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ha-chunka-sappa, Black Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-shunka-he-zee, Yellow Horse, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ya-wash-ta, Good Track, his x mark. Seal.
 Oke-she-na-duta, Red Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Shun-ga-duta, Red Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Hay-ata-nu-ghi, Stand Off, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-pa-ha-du-ta, Long Pole or Red Lance, his x mark. Seal.
 Hoon-ka-wa-na-ka, Chief Ghost, his x mark. Seal.
 Sa-ka-ma-zah, Iron Hoop, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-he-ozha, Porcupine Sack, his x mark. Seal.
 Weet-kah, Egg, his x mark. Seal.
 Shon-ka-za, Yellow Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Pe-ta-na-za, Standing Cow, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-sah-per, Black Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Sha-ka-du-za, Red Hoof, his x mark. Seal.
 Me-no-wa-ka-pa, Knife River, his x mark. Seal.
 Da-unka pa e etch-a-duch-na, Don't Stay in Camp, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-ya-zhena, Lone Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-wi-tca sta, Bear Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ha-te-an-ka-kin-za, Flying Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ke-en-ska, White Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Yu-ha-i-ya-o, All Goes, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-ta-ma-za, Iron Wind, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ja, Track, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-pa-ka-ho-ming, Turning Wing, his x mark. Seal.
 Ghun-ka-wa-ete, Good Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 She-o-sopper, Black Chicken, his x mark. Seal.
 I-ju-to, Blue Rock, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-ka-ska, White Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Sunk-e-a-sapa, Black Fox, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-me-ne-ome ne-ho-tah, Grey Whirlwind, his x mark. Seal.
 Hoo-no-pah, Two Bones, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-pe-zee, Yellow Liver, his x mark. Seal.
 No-cha-wam a de, Deaf, or Eagle Ears, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-toch e che che, Bad Tempered Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Tip-sin-ner, Turnip, his x mark. Seal.
 Zint cunna ho wash ta, Good Bird Voice, his x mark. Seal.
 Mah-pea chanta, Cloud Heart, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-wa-ma-da, Bull Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ke-u-kin, He has the Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka harker-ka-deska, Spotted Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 William Bruguier, Seal.
 Ma-to-junk-ah, Running Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ab-pa-u-ah-ska, Long Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-she-cha, Bad Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ke-ah-we-cha-ka-ta, Kills Lightning, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tunk-ka-che-cunna, Little Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-toa-wa-na-ka, Bear Ghost, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-te-ka-ze, Crow Belly, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-ko-ko-ke-pesh-ne, Not Afraid, his x mark. Seal.
 Muz-a-cetche, Bad Iron, his x mark. Seal.
 Hook-pa-h-oh-onka, Fast Wing, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ka-money, Walking Medicine, his x mark. Seal.

Ma-to-e-na-pah, Bear Comes Out, his x mark. Seal.
 Ke-ah, Flying, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-nu-ka-sa, Bald Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Sha-ta-sappa, Black Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-shin-ah-topa, Four Blankets, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-wa-ka-muzha, Bear Stands High, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-chah-pee, War Club, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-duta, Red Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-pee-a-sappa, Black Cloud, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ke-o-money, Walking Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 To-touka-hoska, Long Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ti-ah, Good Shot, his x mark. Seal.
 Chah-tah-wa-coeur, Chasing Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-o-money, Walking Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-ha, Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Shun-ka-o-nah-umpe, Dog Listens, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-muzza, Iron Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-cuch-ena, Low Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-na-pe, Bear Necklace, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ke-sappa, Black Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Se-ha-tanka, Big Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 So-ka-ma-za, Iron Nails, his x mark. Seal.
 We-ah-ko-e, Feather Earring, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-ta-wa-ka-nuzha, Medicine Cow Standing, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-duta, Red Eagle, No. 2, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-harker-u-ee, Scattering Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonk-ka-ka-duska, Spotted Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Shun-ka-ho, Dog's Voice, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-etch-ah-ka-mo, Wind Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ka-pa-ho-money, Moving Medicine, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-ma-e-che, Poor, his x mark. Seal.
 Newton Hummond. Seal.
 He-ha-ze, Yellow Owl, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-wash-tesh-ta, Good Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunka-sappa, Black Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-hoska, Long Tree, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunka-ma-koe-ung, Dog on the Plains, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-ku-appa, Chasing the Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 William Danillson, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-ta-mah-to, Bear Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-e-cha-koza, Fight the Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ja-o-money, Walking Track, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ke-shina-duta, Red Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Wah-e-koyer, Hangs in Walking, his x mark. Seal.
 O-bo-so-ta, Destroyer, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-ke-che-da-e-da, Burnt Soldier, his x mark. Seal.
 To-cha-nopa-wash-ta, His Good Pipe, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-da-cha-ka, Eagle Claw, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-ta-wash-ta, Good Wind, his x mark. Seal.
 Chester A. Arthur. Seal.
 Wa-arp-paser, Scared Out, his x mark. Seal.
 Pe-te-sa-e-u-ataka, White Sitting Cow, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-wam-a-da, Bear Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-cuer, Bear Comes, his x mark. Seal.
 Es-to-kee, Yellow Eye, his x mark. Seal.
 We-cha-pe-tonka, Big Star, his x mark. Seal.
 Wake-a-ma-to, Lightning Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-ha-muzer, Iron Horn Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Joseph Culbertson. Seal.
 Tom, Indian Tom, his x mark. Seal.
 E-charp-sinta-muza, Iron Whip, his x mark. Seal.
 Se-ha, Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-ma-ker, Medicine Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-ta-sha, Red All Over, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-na-pa, Bear Paw, his x mark. Seal.
 To-konna-hoska, Long Fox, his x mark. Seal.
 Shok-tok-nappa, Wolf Necklace, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-zhee, Grass, his x mark. Seal.

Pa-ta-ha-tonka, Big Cow Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Sha-tonk-wa-ker, Thunder Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-wit-ko, Crazy Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Tow-hu-ska-muza, Iron Leggin, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-sunka-doza, Fast Horse, his x mark. Seal.
 Oke-skinner-washta, Good Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 It-ko-keep, They Meet, his x mark. Seal.
 She-o-pah, Chicken Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-pa-a-tunka, Big Mane, his x mark. Seal.
 Waka-wakah, Circle, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-ta-no-pa, Two Hawks, his x mark. Seal.
 Bo-pah, Thrown Off, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-cha, The Thigh, his x mark. Seal.
 Te-o-ches-e-de, Dung on the Floor, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-zhe-to, Green Grass, his x mark. Seal.
 Do-wa-ah, Scout, his x mark. Seal.
 Hay-hawk-ka-ho-washta, Good Elk Voice, his x mark. Seal.
 Duta, Red, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-be-do-ta-my-ha, Poor Shoulder Blade, his x mark. Seal.
 Oko, Gap, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-ka-ah-kun, On the Ground, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunk-sca, White Horse, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-na-hinta, Scrape Snow, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ha-chunka-sca, White Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ke-we-cha-cha, Crow Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunk-a-money, Dog Walking, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-cha-pe-sappa, Block Tomahawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-sah-ha, Snow Shoe, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunk-a-money-to, Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 Ek-ta, Sponge, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-ta-o-ya, Hawk Trocks, his x mark. Seal.
 E-la-to-ea, Paint Face Blue, his x mark. Seal.
 Oak-shena, Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-o-ka, Clown, his x mark. Seal.
 Unk-to-ma-topa, Four Spiders, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-pa, Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-da-hota, Grey Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-u-zhe, Bob Tail Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 E-tay-choca, Wrinkled Face, his x mark. Seal.
 Zink-pa, Musk Rat, his x mark. Seal.
 Suze, Yellow Ball, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ke-a, Close, his x mark. Seal.
 Se-ha-ke chu, Put on the Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 No-pa-ke-ta, Kill Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-ha-ta-my-ha, Poor Goose, his x mark. Seal.
 Chu-e-ta-se-ka, Par-flesh-Rib, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-do-ta, Throat of Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 We-zee, Old Lodge, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-ka-no-pa, Left Hand Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Is-ta-wa-nich, No Eyes, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-zee-ga wa-ch, Break Pine, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ke-ah, Lightning, his x mark. Seal.
 Hoo-cah, Root, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-za-ho, Iron Voice, his x mark. Seal.
 Zint-ka-sca, White Bird, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-ka-ho-wakun, High Back Bone, his x mark. Seal.
 Ish-ta-pesto, Sharp Eyes, his x mark. Seal.
 Ke-do-koo, Bring Himself, his x mark. Seal.
 Yanktonais, ———, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-e-uatoka, Sitting Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-pe-ze-che-kunna, Little Yellow Liver, his x mark. Seal.
 We-ne-tay, Woman's Hip, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-gah-ska, White Swan, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-pa-wa-nitch, No Hand, his x mark. Seal.
 To-kon-duta, Red Stone, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-stin-sca, White Rabbit, his x mark. Seal.
 Chay-da-sca, White Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ke-chin-cha, Young Crow, his x mark. Seal.

Ga-ho-ha-me, Turns Crooked, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-stin-sca, White Rabbit Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ya-o-nuzza, Stands Behind, his x mark. Seal.
 Yea-ta-kay, Hangs Up, his x mark. Seal.
 Se-ha, Foot Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Oak-ha, Singer, his x mark. Seal.
 John Bruguier.
 William Cross.
 Chas-ka, Clown, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-he-u-be-do, Plow, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-to-o-ta, Plenty Bears, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-hawk-a-sappa, Black Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Zin-ka-to, Blue Bird, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-coo-a-pa, Strike the Breast, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ah-ka-uza, Take it Alive, his x mark. Seal.
 We-cha-ke-che-ze, Stands Him Off, his x mark. Seal.
 Se-pah-ga-zhe, Bent Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 Joe Longie, his x mark. Seal.
 Te-pee-hos-ka, Tall Lodge, his x mark. Seal.
 Minne-wa-ka, Whisky, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-ka-e-on-ka, Left Hand Running, his x mark.
 Assinniboine, Assinniboine, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-sunke-wasta, His Good Horse, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunka-wa-zie, Lone Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 We-e-no-a-ma, He Who Stole Woman, his x mark. Seal.
 Nappa-ska, White Hand, his x mark. Seal.
 We-cha-we oak-seacha, Hard Looking Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-posta-seacha, Bad Hat, his x mark. Seal.
 Newell Burshia, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-ka-wa narke, Assinniboine Ghost, his x mark. Seal.
 Ga-ha-za, The Shadow, his x mark. Seal.
 Se-pa-hunka, The Toe, his x mark. Seal.
 Du-tah, One Who Feels, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-ta-ah-we-cha-cha, Old Turtle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-ah-poster, Bear Skin Cap, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-ka-ha-wa-koo-ta, Uses for shooting, his x mark. Seal.
 U-zu-e-iah, Going to War, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-sba, Red Head, his x mark. Seal.
 He-zoo er-ma-tofor, Four Iron Legs, his x mark. Seal.
 E-Santee-se-cha, Bad Santee, his x mark. Seal.
 Chac-a-pa, The Twin, his x mark. Seal.
 Wo-ota-be-da-ha, Plenty To Eat, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-pee-o-money, Walking Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-we-cha-cha, Old Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-ca-de-ca-da, Scabby Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ka-bak-sah, Cuts the Ropes, his x mark. Seal.
 No-ha-u-te-ta, One Trigger, his x mark. Seal.
 Minne-cho-pa, Walking in Water, his x mark. Seal.

Attest:

D. O. COWAN,
 United States Indian agent.
 S. H. POPE,
 Superintendent Agency Boarding School.

We hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement were carefully read and explained to the Indians, parties hereto, in open council, and were thoroughly understood by them before signing the same, and that the agreement was executed and signed by said Indians at the Fort Peck Agency, in Montana, on the twenty-eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

JOHN BRUGUIER,
 United States Special Interpreter.
 WILLIAM CROSS,
 United States Agency Interpreter.

Attest:

D. O. COWAN,
 United States Indian Agent.
 JAMES MACDONALD,
 Industrial Teacher.

Witness our hands and seals at Wolf Point Subagency, Montana, this thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

ASSINNIBOINES.

E-ah-sha, Red Stove, his x mark. Seal.
 Chek-pah, Twin, his x mark. Seal.
 Shu-ka-he-na-hoska, Long Fox, his x mark. Seal.
 E-unka-ka-hoppa, Made to Run, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-ha-ka-ho-hoska, Loud-Voiced Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-cha-no-pe, Smokes at Night, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-ka-wa-poster, Badger Skin Cap, his x mark. Seal.
 Esh-toke-sah, Broken Arm, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-ptchna, Short or Little Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 We-eecho-we-cha-a, Wounded by White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunka-wa-ma-day, Dog Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-pe-a-to, Blue Cloud, his x mark. Seal.
 He-ze, Yellow Teeth, his x mark. Seal.
 Jack Mitchel, Grandmother, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunka-duza, Red Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-che-a-cha-cha, Growing Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-pe-a-shena, Blanket Cloud, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-hun-ta, Duck, his x mark. Seal.
 Upta-pe-to-pa, Shoots Four Times, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunga-ah-tark-pe, Charging Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 E-o-wa-ka, Medicine Rock, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-tesh-e-darka, Handkerchief, his x mark. Seal.
 Mar-ka-garp, Dig the Ground, his x mark. Seal.
 We-cha-wa-ka, Medicine Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Ou-tarpe, The Shooter, his x mark. Seal.
 Hook-he-he, Marrow Bone, his x mark. Seal.
 See-hah-duta, Red Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-hun-ta-nopa, Duck No. 2, his mark. Seal.
 Shunk-ma-ne-to-nape, Wolf Necklace, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-tos-ha, White Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-poone, his x mark. Seal.
 We-ar-ke-wa-zha, One Feather, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-no, Thief, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ah-wa-nar-ke, Stone Ghost, his x mark. Seal.
 E-wash-te-a-ne-on, Nearly Dead, his x mark. Seal.
 Tes-e-tonka, Big Belly, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-e-o-money, Seen Walking, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-cha-char-char, Swings his Thigh, his x mark. Seal.
 Wy-ink-pa, The Arrow, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tanka-wint-ko, Crazy Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 E-unker-o-keshne, Can't Run, his x mark. Seal.
 Dakota-hasker, Long Sioux, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-cha-pe-wa-keer, Thunder War Club, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-ta-hota, Grey Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-ko-ke-pa-pe, 'Fraid of Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-shunka-she, White Horse, his x mark. Seal.
 We-cha-sha, The Man, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ta-cha-tarpe, Laughing Face, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-kun e-nar-zha, Stands High, his x mark. Seal.
 Chant-ka, Left Hand, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-marzer, Iron Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-su-sheener, Hail-Blanket, his x mark. Seal.
 E-Santee, Santee, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-sea-sha, White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 He-ha-wa-pa, Owl Head-ress, his x mark. Seal.
 Chant-a-sutta, Strong Heart, his x mark. Seal.
 Robert Hopkins. Seal.
 Ta-ha-omoney-ta-he, See-his Horn Walking, his x mark. Seal.
 Oke-shin-e-ze, Yellow Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-pe-we-cha-za, Cloud Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Chan-de, Tobacco, his x mark. Seal.
 Tart-ze, Deer, his x mark. Seal.

Tar-tonka-hota, Grey Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-ha-wa-kunta, High Crane, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-za-ska, Money, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-wa-ink-pa, Head Arrow, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ka-wa-nar-ke, Medicine Ghost, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-wa-su, His Hail, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-ze-nopa, Marrow Bone No. 2, his x mark. Seal.
 O-tona-wa-ke-a, Flys Straight, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-shon-ner, Eagle Feather, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-hunker-she-conna, Small Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-pa-ah, Lance, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-no-pazza, Smoker, his x mark. Seal.
 Chat-ka-no-pa, Left Hand No. 2, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-we-cha-a-pa, Beat His Wife, his x mark. Seal.
 On-ta-pe, Shot Out, his x mark. Seal.
 Shun-ga-nopa, Two Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Shun-ga-sin-ta-nopa, Two Tailed Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-ha-pe, Night, his x mark. Seal.
 Chan-de-mene, Smells of Tobacco, his x mark. Seal.
 Ko-ta-washta, Good Shot, his x mark. Seal.
 Chunk-on-ota, Lots of Road, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-koo-arpe, Chaser, his x mark. Seal.
 Su-heen-ut-sapa, Fat Fox, his x mark. Seal.
 Pe-ta-chintz, Calf, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-has-ker, Long Crane, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-o-chon-echer, Buffalo Flesh, his x mark. Seal.
 We-ah-ka-duta, Red Feather, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-cha-nuzza, Rattling Stands, his x mark. Seal.
 E-o-wa-konker, Lying White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-e-ahke, Buffalo Runner, his x mark. Seal.
 Ink-pa-duta, Red Top, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ga-wa-ha, Turning, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-to-ka, Second Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-me, Crooked, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-no-pa, Pipe, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-oppe-oter, Many Wounds, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-wa-zhe-na, One Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ke-she-na, Crow Blanket, his x mark. Seal.
 Te-o pa, Door, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-da-na-oke-shea, Ree Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Sha-e, Cree, his x mark. Seal.
 We-cha-pe-tachn, Shortie, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ka-tonka, Big String, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-toa-ha-gie-ta, Bear Looks About, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-topa-oke-shena, Four Eagle Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-to, Blue Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ah-pa-te-ta, Pushing Stone, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-hoo-to, Blue Neck, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-ka-ah-garpe, On the Ground, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-shunga, His Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-ska, White Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-ha-to, Blue Mane, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-o-ta, Many Voices, his x mark.
 We-cha-pe-marza, Iron Star, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunga-sea-cha, Bear Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 We-cha-pe-topa, Four Stars, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tunk-o-money, Walking Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Me-na-ce-cha, Bad Knife, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-hart-sunka-ma-to, Bear Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 Johnson. Seal.
 Wa-ka, Spirit, his x mark. Seal.
 To-ke-chu, Paints Blue, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-su-du-ta, Red Hand, his x mark. Seal.
 Ar-ke-che-da-pe-ta-che-na, Short Soldier, his x mark. Seal.
 Shu-pa-tonka, Big Gut, his x mark. Seal.
 E-a-spia, Wets his Mouth, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-o-ga-waka, Circling Eagle, his x mark. Seal.

Wa-kee-che-cunna, Young Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-tunka, Big Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Henry Auchdall. Seal.
 Ho-wa-zhe-touta, One Big Leg, his x mark. Seal.
 We-ke-oke-shena, Thunder Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Un-ke-ah, Both, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-ka-mo-ko-ta, Cat Shooter, his x mark. Seal.
 Po-ke-ka-she-da, Shaved Clean, his x mark. Seal.

Attest:

D. O. COWAN,
 United States Indian Agent.
 GEORGE W. WOOD,
 Missionary Presbyterian Church.
 GEORGE H. WOOD,
 JAMES MACDONALD.

We hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement were carefully read and explained to the Indians above named in open council, and were thoroughly understood by them, before signing the same, and that the agreement was executed and signed by said Indians at Wolf Point Subagency, Montana, on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

JOHN BRUGUIER,
 Special Interpreter.

HENRY ARCHDALE,
 United States Indian Agency Interpreter.

Attest:

D. O. COWAN,
 United States Indian Agent.

It is hereby agreed that the separate reservation for the Indians now attached to and receiving rations at the Fort Belknap Agency shall be bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of Milk River, opposite the mouth of Snake Creek; thence due south to a point due west of the western extremity of the Little Rocky Mountains; thence due east to the crest of said mountains at their western extremity, and thence following the southern crest of said mountains to the eastern extremity thereof; thence in a northerly direction in a direct line to a point in the middle of the main channel of Milk River opposite the mouth of Peoples Creek; thence up Milk River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, set apart a tract of land, within said reservation, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in extent, for the establishment and maintenance of an Indian mission and industrial school, under the auspices of the Society of Jesus, to include the site of their present mission buildings; but such privilege shall not debar or exclude other religious societies from establishing Indian missions and schools within said reservation, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Dated and signed at Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

JNO. V. WRIGHT, [SEAL.]
 JARED W. DANIELS. [SEAL.]
 CHARLES F. LARRABEE, [SEAL.]

Commissioners.

The foregoing articles of agreement having been fully explained to us, in open council, we, the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and principal men of the Gros Ventre and Assiniboiné bands of Indians attached to and receiving rations at the Fort Belknap Agency, in the Territory of Montana, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained.

Witness our hands and seals at Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, this twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

GROS VENTRES.

At-tan-ick-e-wa, Jerry, his x mark. Seal.
 Torb-a-nike, Lame Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-a-nike, Crow Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Nots-a-be hon-e, White and Yellow Cow, his x mark. Seal.

Wus-a-nuck-co, Sleeping Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ban-ath-a-woke, Skunk, his x mark. Seal.
 As-sin-ne-wus-in, No Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Cack-a-tha-wat-tan-a, Black Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 Bawn-nis-caw, Red Whip, his x mark. Seal.
 Nik-an-toab, Bull Robe, his x mark. Seal.
 Wat-tchie, White Head Dress, his x mark. Seal.
 Ban-at-taw, Dirty Ear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-ta-woo-tin-ah, Took First, his x mark. Seal.
 Nan-na, Rider, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-thoo-a-tin, Man Who Takes Again, his x mark. Seal.
 Nik-a, The Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Aut-zin, The Mouse, his x mark. Seal.
 A-en-ban-ath, Big Crows, his x mark. Seal.
 Cack-a-thaw, Hobbled Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 An-thro-awn, The Breast, his x mark. Seal.
 Non-na, Rider Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Kan-apha, Skinner, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-wats, Left Handed, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-hawn-e, The Runner, his x mark. Seal.
 Ut-ta-nock-ke, White Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Wos-sin, Grass, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-an-to, White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 An-ni-hie, Young Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Nie-he-wa-tan, Black Bird, his x mark. Seal.
 Nots-cun-na-nin, Go to War, his x mark. Seal.
 Nin-wat-tas-tin-ah, Man takes Plenty, his x mark. Seal.
 Wus-a-nock-e, Gray Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Thay-on-nots-a-be, White Weasel, his x mark. Seal.
 Cack-a-thawn-wat-tan-a, Black Wolf Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-no-n-ith-e, Crooked Arm, his x mark. Seal.
 An-nun-a, Arapahoe, his x mark. Seal.
 Kib-ba-ni-ka, Low Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Wus, Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ne-hungh, Butcher, his x mark. Seal.
 Tay-on, Weasel, his x mark. Seal.
 Nie-hie-nock-e, White Bird, his x mark. Seal.
 Wos-sa-ill-ka, Bull Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Kib-bits-utts, Sits High, his x mark. Seal.
 Wus-ex-o, Little Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 E-sis-nots-a-be, Little White Moon, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-wake, Captured, his x mark. Seal.
 An-ni-hi, Young Man Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 That, Frog, his x mark. Seal.
 Won-ant-tat, Many, his x mark. Seal.
 Bawn-nock-e, White and Red Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-hie-cut-ta, Bushy Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-hie-nock-ke, Bird Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-be-hie, Old Prairie Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ne-ha, Butcher Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Ni-ka-e-kin-ah-tha, Bull Easily Killed, his x mark. Seal.
 Wam-a-de-chin-cha, Eagle Child, his x mark. Seal.
 Nay-on-e-tobe, Otter Robe, his x mark. Seal.
 Ni-kan-haw-can, Crazy Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Ni-ka-e-toba, Old Bull Robe, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-wate, Captures, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-thoo, Two Trees, his x mark. Seal.
 I-yet-ta, Deaf, his x mark. Seal.
 Ex-thot-ka, Little Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 E-sis-nots-a-be, White Sun, his x mark. Seal.
 Bill Jones, Bill Jones, his x mark. Seal.
 O-wat-tan-a, Black Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-wa-ta-yah, Many Eagle Tails, his x mark. Seal.
 Sis-se-ya-nin, Rattle Snake Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ne-ha, Butcher Number Three, his x mark. Seal.
 Thu-wa, Spear, his x mark. Seal.
 Bat-ta-wa, Took the Bow, his x mark. Seal.

Ca-ca-a-nia, Flathead, his x mark. Seal.
 Tha-wa, Stabber, his x mark. Seal.
 Nath-nots-a-be, Three Calves, his x mark. Seal.
 Nots-cun-na-nin, Warrior, his x mark. Seal.
 E-tha-bin-thoot, Woman's Dress, his x mark. Seal.
 Kis-a-nin, Little Man, his x mark. Seal.
 A-let-ah, Webb-foot, his x mark. Seal.
 Bets-neits, Arrow Point, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-hie-ust-tas, Bird Sits Sideways, his x mark. Seal.
 Tchap, Stabber Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Non-naits, Riders, his x mark. Seal.
 Ant-tchi-wan, Bunch of Feathers, his x mark. Seal.
 Neick-a-that, Fast Runner, his x mark. Seal.
 Wus-a-ne-thic, One Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-hie-thots, Shaking Bird, his x mark. Seal.
 A-be-how, Yellow Fox, his x mark. Seal.
 Nits-in-tchir, Hole In The Water, his x mark. Seal.
 Ex-o-nin, Short Man, his x mark. Seal.
 A-be-tch-os, Hairy Fox, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka ne-hon, Skinner, his x mark. Seal.
 Thats-ex, Little Pine, his x mark. Seal.
 Nie-hie-tis-ah, Bird Tail, his x mark. Seal.
 Ni-ka-tis-an, Buffalo Tail, his x mark. Seal.

ASSINIBOINES

Mung-gaw, Little Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 We-tan, Small, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-wan-ton, Medicine Bear, his x mark.
 Mon-o-gaw, The Male, his x mark. Seal.
 To ge, The Male, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-ches-an-dee, Ball Dung, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-se-cha-oke-she, White Child, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa hunk se chas caw, White Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tung-ga-sap-pa, Black Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunk a-tung-oke-she-nac, Horse Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Im-mock-pe-ah, The Cloud, his x mark. Seal.
 Shung-a-she-cha, Bad Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ah-wa-he-an, Speaking Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Tow-chu-e-can-ung-a, Took the Shirt, his x mark. Seal.
 How-ee-mon-a, Walking Sun, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ta-chaw-ta-ba, Many Stabber, his x mark. Seal.
 He-can-da-po-pa, Snapping Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-tun-ho-ta, Gray Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-can-da-scaw, The Lizzard, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tung-a, The Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-tche, Hawk Feather, his x mark. Seal.
 Te-mou-us, Camp Walker, his x mark. Seal.
 Wo-ne-hugh, The Glutton, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunk-o-za, Dog's Rump, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-ha-to, Blue Breath, his x mark. Seal.
 Red-mouth (She-he-ah), The Cree, his x mark. Seal.
 Sho-tung-a, Gun, his x mark. Seal.
 Maz-za-wah-se-cha, Iron White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 An-no-wung-ga, Galloper, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tchen, Yellow Calf, his x mark. Seal.
 Sha-be-ah-has-ka, Tall Cree, his x mark. Seal.
 To-gaw-ca-tase, Enemy Killer, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ke-she-na-chat-ka, Left Handed Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Chin-cha-ink-pi-ah, Drop Child, his x mark. Seal.
 She-ague, Brent, his x mark. Seal.
 O-he-sta-shaw, Red Plume, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-sin-ta-kan-da, Rattle Snake Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Pe-ab-ba, Make Up, his x mark. Seal.
 O-pen, Short Knife, his x mark. Seal.
 Hung-gaw-nuz-za, Standing Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Wah-in-ta, Bear's Face, his x mark. Seal.

O-zo-zu-haw, Breeches, his x mark. Seal.
 Ke-ah-moo-moo, Roving Flyer, his x mark. Seal.
 O-te-in-win-jockt-ta, Old Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Hung-gaw, The Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ta-ap-pa-ba, Shuck Many, his x mark. Seal.
 Ten-ink-pa-chie-ah, Thrown in the Lodge, his x mark. Seal.
 Wam-a-de-she-shugh, Savage Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Coash-caw-hung-ga, Young Man Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Ti-he-nap-pa-in-jos-ca, Tied Necklace, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-muz-za, Iron Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Shock-co, Seven, his x mark. Seal.
 Win-chock-pe-tung-a, Big Star, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tung-a-zee, Yellow Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-ta-scaw, White Buffalo, his x mark. Seal.
 Kie-nu-tum-ba, Pack and Fight, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-ze-ze, Yellow Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to, The Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-man-upe, The Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Oke-she-ho ta, Grey Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Oke-she-na-nom-pa, Two Boys, his x mark. Seal.
 We-ah-e-yo-tung-ah, Sitting Woman, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-ha-ga-muz-za, Iron Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 O-e-pa-ta, Fine Beads, his x mark. Seal.
 Win-chie, Strap, his x mark. Seal.
 In-ta-scaw, White Face, his x mark. Seal.
 O-she-na-sap-pa, Black Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 O-zie-in-kan, Rose-bud, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ha-chung-a-ah-goo, Took the Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 Se-chu-we-sna-ge-ah, Grease Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 Ga-pope, Popper, his x mark. Seal.
 In-ta-to-ge-ah, Tattooed Face, his x mark. Seal.
 Sung-a-sap-pa, Black Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Ga-schie-she-na, Shawl, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-tu-hung-ga, Bear Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Im-moc-pe-ah-to wung, Cloud Eyes, his x mark. Seal.
 Jackson, Jackson, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to o ta, Many Bears, his x mark. Seal.
 To-ga-ge-ah-ta, In the Lead, his x mark. Seal.
 Wincha, the Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Coon e-wunk, Lying Low, his x mark. Seal.
 Cosh ca-ick-te-an, Real Young Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Sus smage, Dragon Fly, his x mark. Seal.
 Sung-a-muz-za, Standing Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Wam-a-de-chin-cha, Eagle Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha tun-hung-ga, Hawk Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 He-hungh-sap-pa, Black Owl, his x mark. Seal.
 In-toos-she-wa-kon, False Medicine, his x mark. Seal.
 Oke-she-na-hun-ga, Boy Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ene, Red, his x mark. Seal.
 Chaw-o-teine, Lodge in the Timber, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-shu-ba, Fish Guts, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-sin-ta-can-da, Rattlesnake's Trail, his x mark. Seal.
 Suta, Strong, his x mark. Seal.
 Chu-e-bob-a-nich a, Bird Breast, his x mark. Seal.
 Min-a-tung-a, Big Knife, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-to-gan-e-unk-a, Running Antelope, his x mark. Seal.
 Ke-hung-ah, Made a Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Te-in-josh-ca-o-ta, Fancy Lodge, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-ba-muz-za, Iron Wings, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-pah, The Hat, his x mark. Seal.
 She-na-to-pa, Four Blankets, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-hunk-se-cha-scaw, White Bear Number Two, his x mark.
 Chawn-du-pa-nuz-za, Standing pipe, his x mark. Seal.
 Wah-su, Hail Stone, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-ha-ga-du-ta, Red Bull Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Unk-shu-shu, Pease, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-caw-she-na, Dirt Robe, his x mark. Seal.

Gaw-wink-cha-mon-a, Made Walk Slow, his x mark. Seal.
 Wah-tung-a, Big Snow, his x mark. Seal.
 Se-ah-o-ba, Wounded Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-se-cha, White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Chon-de-sho-ta-oke-she, Tobacco Smoke Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tung-a-ba wa-pa, Bull Skin Cap, his x mark. Seal.
 We-snaw-snaw, Ring Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Min-nie-o-to-wun, Opens His Eyes in the Water, his x mark. Seal.
 To-pa-to-tung-a, Four Balls, his x mark. Seal.
 Kei-keis-a, Squeaking, his x mark. Seal.
 E-a-chie-a, Attacks, his x mark. Seal.
 Hung-ah mon-a, Walking Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Sunk-o-tchintz i-tone, Bob-Tailed Horse, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-hai-pe-wash-she-cha, Night White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 She-o-shag-ga, Pheasant's Claw, his x mark. Seal.
 Sin-ta-canda, Rattlesnake, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunk-bo-tun, Prowling Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Tow-she-na-to-pa-ok-she-na, Four Blanket Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Chaw-wap-pa, The Pine, his x mark. Seal.
 Sho-tung-a-no-ga, Gun Ear, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ah-gun-nuz-za, Standing on the Mountain, his x mark. Seal.
 Wy-o-wa-wun, Paper Maker, his x mark. Seal.

Attest:

W. L. LINCOLN,
 United States Indian Agent.
 CHAS. G. FISH,
 Agency Clerk.
 FRANK A. BICKFORD,
 Agency Physician.
 A. H. RISER,
 Agency Farmer.
 FRED'K. EBERSCHWEILER,
 S. J. Missionary.

We hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement were carefully read and explained to the Indians above named in open council, and were thoroughly understood by them before signing the same, and that the agreement was executed and signed by said Indians at Fort Belknap Agency, Montana Territory, on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

WM. BENT,
 United States Agency Interpreter.
 WILLIAM BROWN,
 Special Interpreter.

Attest:

CHAS. G. FISH.

It is hereby agreed that the separate reservation for the Indians now attached to and drawing rations at the Blackfeet Agency shall be bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Marias River opposite the mouth of Cut Bank Creek; thence up Cut Bank Creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, twenty miles, following the meanderings of the creek; thence due north to the northern boundary of Montana; thence west along said boundary to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence in a southerly direction along the summit of said mountains to a point due west from the source of the North Fork of Birch Creek; thence due east to the source of said North Fork; thence down said North Fork to the main stream of Birch Creek; thence down Birch Creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the Marias River; thence down the Marias River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

Dated and signed at the Blackfeet Agency, Montana, on the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

JNO. V. WRIGHT,
 JARED W. DANIELS,
 CHARLES F. LARBABEE,
 Commissioners.

The foregoing articles of agreement having been fully explained to us, in open council, the undersigned, chiefs, head-men, and principal men of Piegan, Blood, and Blackfeet Nation, attached to and receiving rations at the Blackfeet Agency, in the Territory of Montana, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained.

Witness our hands and seals at the Blackfeet Agency, Montana, this eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Onesta-Poka, White Calf, his x mark. Seal.
 Mokska-Atose, Big Nose, his x mark. Seal.
 Penoke-Moiase, Tearing Lodge, his x mark. Seal.
 Em-ki-o toss, Fast Buffalo, his x mark. Seal.
 Soquee-Omnce, Brocky, his x mark. Seal.
 Si-ee, Crazy Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 Kyes-Iskee, Curly Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Natose-Onesta, Big Brave, his x mark. Seal.
 Nis-atskina, Four Horns, his x mark. Seal.
 Ap-Kichomake, Skunk Cap, his x mark. Seal.
 Epe-toyese, Shortie, his x mark. Seal.
 Enouc-kiys, Bear Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Moquee-Oxoyese, Wolf Tail, his x mark. Seal.
 Nissok-Kiys, Four Bears, his x mark. Seal.
 Machee-tometah, Almost a Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Nina-kije, Bear Chief Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Kipi-Tosoreuts, Kicking Woman, his x mark. Seal.
 Stoye-Ka, Cold Feet, his x mark. Seal.
 Onesta-Poka, White Calf Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Es-suker kin, Heavy Collar, his x mark. Seal.
 Ape-cotoye, Hat Tail, his x mark. Seal.
 Mix-so-at-us, Red Bird Tail, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa cops-in-copy, Lazy Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-co to-mack, Running in the Road, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-qu-a-is-to-patar, Strangling Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 Mo-quee-ma-con, Running Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 Ima-ta-oot a-kan, Dogs' Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Es-soka-a-pish, Heavy Roller, his x mark. Seal.
 Espi-cooma, Shooting Up, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-pas-to-ki, Behind the Ears' Tack, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-mok-saco-pe, Man Mooring, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-cats-e-nien, Many Guts, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah chista-omue, Running Rabbit, his x mark. Seal.
 Es-sick-katock-a racash, Chief on the Prairie, his x mark. Seal.
 Frank Pearson, Pete, his x mark. Seal.
 Frank Pearson, One Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne toot-skenah, Jack, his x mark. Seal.
 Co-chuck-sin, Fancy Jim, his x mark. Seal.
 Omuck-emuka, Big Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Pone, Paul, his x mark. Seal.
 Sa-kop-oo-cee, Good Robe Out, his x mark. Seal.
 Nama, Cross Gun, his x mark. Seal.
 Heachoa, Left Hand, his x mark. Seal.
 Aso-kenac, Old Doctor, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-ko-su-nats, Many Tail Feathers, his x mark. Seal.
 Ke-nuck-we-uish-tah, John Power, his x mark. Seal.
 Stomech-Chokos, Bull Calf, his x mark. Seal.
 Onesta-Poka, Jim White Calf, his x mark. Seal.
 Sepes-tokini, Old Top, his x mark. Seal.
 Atiopan, Rye Grass, his x mark. Seal.
 Mash-tana, Crow Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Ena-Coocum Chief Coward, his x mark. Seal.
 Aneshtashlowootan, Calf Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 Motina, Chief All Over, his x mark. Seal.
 Emu-ch-konash-ketope, Roan Horse Rider, his x mark. Seal.
 Oo-muck-ootakan, Big Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Okaneport, Talked About, his x mark. Seal.
 Keeschicum, Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Six-tux, Bite, his x mark. Seal.
 Muckaw, Mack, his x mark. Seal.

Mik-Kimaston, Iron Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Upuny, Butterfly, his x mark. Seal.
 Sab-que-na-mah-ka, Dick, his x mark. Seal.
 Jack Miller, his x mark. Seal.
 Passhee, Visitor, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-makon, Takes a Gun, his x mark. Seal.
 Alex Kys, his x mark. Seal.
 Dick Sandervice. Seal.
 Frank Gardipee, his x mark. Seal.
 George Star, his x mark. Seal.
 Alex. Kyo, junior, his x mark. Seal.
 John White Calf, his x mark. Seal.
 Louis Kiyo. Seal.
 Oliver Sanderville. Seal.
 Will Russell. Seal.
 Horace J. Clarke. Seal.
 Tom Kiya. Seal.
 Pete Champagn, his x mark. Seal.
 Frank Spearson, his x mark. Seal.
 Apakeok, Spread Out, his x mark. Seal.
 Spi-yo-quon, Apache Pete, his x mark. Seal.
 Secuks Stomacks, Proud Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma, Stow Apini, Crow Eyes, his x mark. Seal.
 Isk Scena, Worm, his x mark. Seal.
 Kemmuteque, Unlucky, his x mark. Seal.
 Maginnio. Seal.
 Apashish, Weasel Fat, his x mark. Seal.
 Akkia, Old Thing, his x mark. Seal.
 Mexican Joe, his x mark. Seal.
 Enucsapo, Little Plume, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-nis-ta-yee, White Calf Robe, his x mark. Seal.
 Sap-po-po, Packing Meat, his x mark. Seal.
 Oc, api otoo, Many White Horse, his x mark. Seal.
 Umuk kikimi, Big Top, his x mark. Seal.
 Kayotses, Bear's Hand, his x mark. Seal.
 Saka-potin, Short Hair Robe Out, his x mark. Seal.
 Nina Stochs, Mountain Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Emuc Stomicks, Small Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Enuah Ota supse suk, Buffalo Adviser, his x mark. Seal.
 Api Six-inum, Black Weasel, his x mark. Seal.
 Appatappi, Blood Person, his x mark. Seal.
 Eddie Jack. Seal.
 Anthony. Seal.
 Joe Shorty, his x mark. Seal.
 Sape na machai, Taking Gun at Night, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-ute-ta-set-se-co, Billy Kipp, his x mark. Seal.
 Eneshthonas, Buffalo Shape, his x mark. Seal.
 Puitianos, Catch one Another, his x mark. Seal.
 Ock she muk, Good Stabber, his x mark. Seal.
 Slok to pochin, Under Swimmer, his x mark. Seal.
 Pison, Pound, his x mark. Seal.
 Mia-apoa-ksis, Drags Blanket, his x mark. Seal.
 Menixaspe, Brave old man, his x mark. Seal.
 Stomichs quon, Bull's child, his x mark. Seal.
 Manecnepeatush, Bush Medicine, his x mark. Seal.
 Pete Pepepimi, Spotted Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Essokquaoma Kon, Heavy Runner, his x mark. Seal.
 E-co-me, Billy Ellis, his x mark. Seal.
 Si-ichikin, Bear Shoes, his x mark. Seal.
 Shuatoin ena, Feather Tail Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Men-nase, Berry Carrier, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-sum-a-Katoosh, Lone Star, his x mark. Seal.
 Siccim Pistacon, Man Loves Tobacco, his x mark. Seal.
 Batiste Rondin, Seal.
 See-coor-copatoose, Last Star, his x mark. Seal.
 Peta-Ootacon, Eagle Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Se-coxina, Black Cayote, his x mark. Seal.

O, ne-cus-omuch, Antelope Running, his x mark. Seal.
 Omok-Shoqua, Big Road, his x mark. Seal.
 Nina-emuka, Chief Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Peek Shawin, Bird Flies, his x mark. Seal.
 Peta-peckshina, Poor Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Oksh-ah-wootan, Good Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-tana, Lone Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Mooe-Su-Kash, Hairy Coat, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-tut-Skina, Lone Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Ape-naka-peta, Morning Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Espi Cooma, Man Shoot in Air, his x mark. Seal.
 Enuc K'yo, Small Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 E-sta-opata, Man Sits from them, his x mark. Seal.
 Six-i-ki-po-ka, Black Foot Child, his x mark. Seal.
 Stomichs-oopush, Bull's Son, his x mark. Seal.
 Sick-Sucksa, Black Sousee, his x mark. Seal.
 Shoks Maim, Heavy Gun, his x mark. Seal.
 Me-ta-nah, Second Lone Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Pe-tah, Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Petah-epu, Eagle talk, his x mark. Seal.
 Eeci-Ste-quan, Wolfverine, his x mark. Seal.
 Shut-is-to-pit-qua, Split Ear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ata-Kapis, Yellow Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 Abpo-nishta, White Weasel, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-ta-coo-ce-me-ka, Double Gun, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah Kusta, Gambler, his x mark. Seal.
 Neti-num-echa, Lone Medicine Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Egosi Petah, Red Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Etos Otocon, Red Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Sheko-kia, Black Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Sepish-loo-atoash, Owl Medicine, his x mark. Seal.
 Apts Kina, Weasel Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Tor-ke-pis, Ear Ring, his x mark. Seal.
 Moqui-chickin, Wolf Shoe, his x mark. Seal.
 Kesh-sip-poo-nish-ta, Cow Running on Side Hill, his x mark. Seal.
 Mamck Cupeena, Buck Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Mashlanauo-ck, Crow Feather, his x mark. Seal.
 Sapo Chini, Crow Gut, his x mark. Seal.
 Lecam Omue, Running Crane Three, his x mark. Seal.
 Slach-listomik, Under Ball, his x mark. Seal.
 Mequid Se Sapoop, Red Plume, his x mark. Seal.
 Apixis, Scabby, his x mark. Seal.
 Ockshisho, Good Warrior, his x mark. Seal.
 Ashenasham, Cree Medicine, his x mark. Seal.
 Petah pickish, Eagle Rib, his x mark. Seal.
 Nina, Instom, Lodge Pole Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Natooup, Medicine Weasel, his x mark. Seal.
 Ienaquishapoop, Morning Plume, his x mark. Seal.
 Kishekiw, Sharp, his x mark. Seal.
 Piutes-ena-mukum, Take Guns from Both Sides, his x mark. Seal.
 Ech-to-ko-pa, Man Rides Horse in a day, his x mark. Seal.
 Socots, Coat, his x mark. Seal.
 Acotoka, Side and Side, his x mark. Seal.
 Ea-ta-sha-ko, White Cow Looking, his x mark. Seal.
 Pin-ti-ah-cocoma, About to Shoot, his x mark. Seal.
 Su-natsis, Tail Feathers, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-to-kes-cenupa, Two Fox, his x mark. Seal.
 Chaco-coomi, Last Shot, his x mark. Seal.
 Upsha Kini, Arrow Top, his x mark. Seal.
 Esto-pes-to-muk, Wears hat on side, his x mark. Seal.
 Sepiapo, Night Walker, his x mark. Seal.
 Sumovquotoke, Old Rock, his x mark. Seal.
 Che-nawape, Old Kayote, his x mark. Seal.
 Apuk, Broad Back, his x mark. Seal.
 Nichtap, The Lone Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Nape-quon, White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Cho-que-iscum, Big Spring, his x mark. Seal.

Ma-que-apeti, Wolf Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ochequon, Grets, his x mark. Seal.
 Ope-kina, Brain Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Me-ca-peape, Bad Old Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Nop Ourcush, White Antelope, his x mark. Seal.
 Mashtane, Chief Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Keapetoon, Temporary Married, his x mark. Seal.
 Enapitze, Bones, his x mark. Seal.
 Manashto, Young Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Neeha-pope, Chief Standing Alone, his x mark. Seal.
 Estomich atoo-h, Bull Medicine, his x mark. Seal.
 Spio, Mexican, his x mark. Seal.
 Massuca, Red Paint, his x mark. Seal.
 Kutto Macon, Man Who Don't Run, his x mark. Seal.
 Cava chish, Bear Leggings, his x mark. Seal.
 Enucksee, Small Robe, his x mark. Seal.
 Omucksinstom, Big Pole, his x mark. Seal.
 Cotta Sncks, Man Don't go Out, his x mark. Seal.
 Acadmmoh, Man Takes Plenty Arms, his x mark. Seal.
 Echo Ka-mix, Man holds Pipe, his x mark. Seal.
 Kut-ta-nah, Top Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Skikenna Kema, Pities People, his x mark. Seal.
 She-pe-na-muck, Night Guman, his x mark. Seal.
 Pena-tuya-n-muk, Running Fisher, his x mark. Seal.
 A-cokeya, Plenty Bears, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-que-a-koopah, Wolf Child, his x mark. Seal.
 Oke Shema, Mean Drinker, his x mark. Seal.
 Meko-kim-namoke, Iron Gun Taer, his x mark. Seal.

Attest:

M. D. BALDWIN,
 United States Indian Agent.
 C. B. TOOLE,
 Agency Clerk.
 JOHN P. WAGNER,
 Assistant Agency Clerk.

We hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement were carefully read and explained to the Indians above named, in open council, and were thoroughly understood by them, before signing the same, and that the agreement was executed and signed by said Indians, at the Blackfeet Agency, in the Territory of Montana, on the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

WILL RUSSELL,
 United States Interpreter.
 JOSEPH KIPP,
 Special Interpreter.

Attest:

EUGENE MEAD.
 JOHN JORDEN.

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying out the terms of said agreement the sum of four hundred and thirty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be immediately available.

SEC. 3. That lands to which the right of the Indians is extinguished under the foregoing agreement are a part of the public domain of the United States and are open to the operation of the laws regulating homestead entry, except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes, and to entry under the town site laws and the laws governing the disposal of coal lands, desert lands, and mineral lands; but are not open to entry under any other laws regulating the sale or disposal of the public domain.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three persons, with authority to negotiate with the band of Ute Indians of southern Colorado for such modification of their treaty and other rights, and such exchange of their reservation, as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior; and said commission is also authorized, if the result of such negotiations shall make it necessary, to negotiate with any other tribes of Indians for such

portion of their reservation as may be necessary for said band of Ute Indians of southern Colorado if said Indians shall determine to remove from their present location; the report of said commission to be made to and subject to ratification by Congress before taking effect; and for this purpose the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, which shall be immediately available.

Approved, May 1, 1888.

[Chap. 248, 25 Stats., 140.]

AN ACT to grant a right of way to the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at any point to be selected by said railroad company on the south line of the State of Kansas, in the county of Labette or Montgomery, at or near Coffeyville, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory, to a point on the southern boundary of the said Indian Territory, and within three miles of where the line of the Denison and Wichita Valley Railroad crosses Red River, with a branch commencing at Ockmulgee, and running thence westerly or southwesterly, to the south line of said Indian Territory, at or near the mouth of the north fork of Red River, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, branches, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations for every ten miles of the road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, and [an] oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court for the western district of Arkansas, or at the district court for the northern district of Texas, or at the district court of Kansas upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company.

In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court of Western Arkansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, or the district court of Kansas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Texas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars as each working section of twenty-five miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose land said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may be within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion

of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas, the western district of Arkansas, and the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within two years and the remainder thereof and branches within four years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road, and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 10. That the said Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever, prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, May 14, 1888.

[Chap. 310, 25 Stats., 157.]

AN ACT to restore to the public domain a part of the Uintah Valley Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the Uintah Valley Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Utah, established by proclamation of the President, of date of October third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as lies within the following boundary, namely: Beginning at mile-post numbered nineteen, Du Bois' survey, from the initial point established in township eight south, range twenty east, Salt Lake meridian; thence southerly to the northeast corner of township two south, range one east, Uintah special meridian; thence south along the east boundary of township two south, range one east Uintah special meridian, to the south-east corner of township two south, range one east, Uintah special meridian; thence east along the north boundary of township three south, range two east, Uintah special meridian, to its intersection with the east boundary of the Uintah Indian Reservation, thence in a northwest direction with the eastern boundary line of said reservation to the beginning, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be public lands of the United States and restored to the public domain.

SEC. 2. That said lands shall be disposed of at public or private sale in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and upon his order, in quantities not exceeding one quarter of a section to any one purchaser, the non-mineral lands for not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and not otherwise than for cash: *Provided*, That any location, entry, or entries, mineral or non-mineral, heretofore made or attempted to be made on said lands, or any part thereof, by any qualified person, shall bear date and be allowed the same as if said lands had been public lands at the time of said attempted location or institution of said proceedings, but said mineral entries shall not be completed except upon the payment of twenty dollars an acre, or at that rate for the amount taken up by the claim: *And provided further*, That all moneys arising from the sales of this land shall belong to said Indians and be paid into the Treasury of the United States and held or added to any trust funds of said tribes now there.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall submit this act to the adult male Indians on said reservation, and the restoration shall take effect on a ratification by three-fourths thereof, and the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe rules for ascertaining the wishes of said Indians and to secure their free action touching the proposed disposal of said lands.

Approved, May 24, 1838.

[Chap. 336, 25 Stats., 160.]

AN ACT granting to the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company the right of way through the Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Washington, for the extension of its railroad through the lands in Idaho Territory set apart for the use of the Cœur d'Alene Indians by executive order, commonly known as the Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation, beginning at a point on the westerly line of said reservation near the junction of the Washington and Idaho Railroad with the Idaho Branch of said road, near Lone Pine, in Washington Territory, and running thence in a northerly direction across the Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation to a point near the mouth of the Saint Joseph's River, on the Cœur d'Alene Lake, thence in a northeasterly direction along the east side of the Cœur d'Alene Lake to the Cœur d'Alene River, and thence in a generally easterly direction, by the Cœur d'Alene Mission, to the east line of the reservation.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and the said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also, ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of road.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad, including charges of transportation, shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall

be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order across said reservation within two years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Received by the President, May 18, 1888.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[Chap. 337, 25 Stats., 162.]

AN ACT to grant to the Fort Smith and El Paso Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Fort Smith and El Paso Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory; said line to begin at a point at or near the city of Fort Smith, on the western boundary of the State of Arkansas, running thence by the most practicable route to a crossing of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at a point at or near the town of Savanna, in the Choctaw Nation; thence in a westerly direction to a point at or near Cherokee Town, in the Chickasaw Nation; and thence westerly to a point at or near the southwest corner of the Indian Territory; with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, sidings, and extensions hereinafter mentioned as such company may deem necessary and to their interest to construct along, upon the right of way hereby granted; said line to be located in sections of twenty-five miles each, as working sections; and before work is begun on any such section the definite line and location thereof is to be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company; who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a

member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or at the district court for the northern district of Texas, or at the district court of Kansas upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, or the district court of Kansas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the States of Texas and Arkansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars as each working section of twenty-five miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose land said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas, the western district of Arkansas, and the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Fort Smith and El Paso Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least four sections, of twenty-five miles each, of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, and the remainder thereof within five years, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road, and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 10. That the said Fort Smith and El Paso Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever, prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Received by the President, May 18, 1888.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[Chap. 340, 25 Stats., 166.]

AN ACT to amend section fifty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in relation to timber depredations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: "Every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon the land of the United

States which, in pursuance of law, may be reserved or purchased for military or other purposes, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States, shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Approved, June 4, 1888.

[Chap. 343, 25 Stats., 167.]

AN ACT to authorize United States marshals to arrest offenders and fugitives from justice in Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the passage of this act any United States marshal is hereby authorized and required, when necessary to execute any process connected with any criminal proceeding issued out of the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of which he is marshal, or by any commissioner of either of said courts, to enter the Indian Territory, and to execute the same therein in the same manner that he is now required by law to execute like processes in his own district.

Approved, June 4, 1888.

[Chap. 344, 25 Stats., 167.]

AN ACT granting to the Billings, Clark's Fork and Cooke City Railroad Company the right of way through the Crow Indian Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Billings Clark's Fork and Cooke City Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Montana, for the extension of its railroad through the lands in Montana Territory set apart for the use of the Crow Indians, commonly known as the Crow Indian Reservation, beginning at a point on the northern line of said reserve at or near where Clark's Fork empties into the Yellowstone River, and thence following in a southerly direction to a point at or near where said Clark's Fork crosses the southern line of the said Crow Reserve; also a branch line of railway to be constructed for a distance of ten miles up Bear Creek, and commencing from the point where said Bear Creek empties into said Clark's Fork; with the right to construct, use, and maintain tracks, turn-outs, and sidings.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road, material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of road.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way and material, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been filed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided,* That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, require that the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railway company, in such manner as he may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided,* That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to con-

struct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order within two years from the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That no part of said line shall touch any portion of the Yellowstone National Park.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, assist, nor advise in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is heretofore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act. That this act shall be in force from its passage.

Approved, June 4, 1888.

[Chap. 345, 25 Stats., 169.]

AN ACT granting to the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company the right of way through the Lac de Flambeau Indian Reservation, in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, and its assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad through the Lac de Flambeau Indian Reservation in said State, The said Indians having consented by Treaty to a reservation by the United States of the power to grant right of way through said reservation. Such right of way shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, and said company shall also have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way, for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of two stations within the limits of said reservation.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid to the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof; and also to ascertain and fix the amount to be paid to individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for, until plat thereof, made upon actual survey, for the definite location of such railroad, and including the grounds for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid, and the consent of the Indians on said reservation as to the amount of said compensation shall have been first obtained in a mannersatisfactory to the President of the United States: *Provided*, That if said Indians shall refuse to accept a sum which in the judgment of the President is a just compensation for said right of way, the said compensation shall then be ascertained in such manner as the President shall direct having due regard to the rights of the Indians in which event the said company shall have the right to take and occupy said right of way by paying the compensation so ascertained in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct. Said company is hereby authorized to enter upon such reservation for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: *Provided*, That said railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. That the rights herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed through said reservation within three years.

SEC. 4. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, June 4, 1888.

[Chap. 382, 25 Stats., 178.]

AN ACT for the protection of the officials of the United States in the Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any Indian hereafter committing against the person of any Indian agent or policeman appointed under the laws of the United States, or against

any Indian United States deputy marshal, posse comitatus, or guard, while lawfully engaged in the execution of any United States process, or lawfully engaged in any other duty imposed upon such agent, policeman, deputy marshal, posse comitatus, or guard by the laws of the United States, any of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, or assault with the intent to murder, assault, or assault and battery, or who shall in any manner obstruct by threats or violence any person who is engaged in the service of the United States in the discharge of any of his duties as agent, policeman, or other officer aforesaid, within the Indian Territory, or who shall hereafter commit any of the crimes aforesaid, in said Indian Territory, against any person who, at the time of the commission of said crime, or at any time previous thereto, belonged to either of the classes of officials hereinbefore named, shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to such crimes, and shall be tried by the district court of the United States exercising criminal jurisdiction where such offense was committed, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases.

Approved, June 9, 1888.

[Chap. 390, 25 Stats., 184.]

AN ACT to authorize the Fort Smith and Choctaw Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Poteau River in the Choctaw Nation, near Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Fort Smith and Choctaw Bridge Company, a corporation duly created and organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas, their successors or assigns, to build, construct, and maintain a bridge and approaches thereto for the passage of wagons, cars, and vehicles of all kinds for the transit of animals and for foot-passengers across the Poteau River in the Choctaw Nation at or near Fort Smith, upon the land owned and claimed by Mrs. M. A. Bower, a member of the Choctaw tribe of Indians.

SEC. 2. That if said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous span, the spans shall not be less than seventy feet in the clear, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river. The lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge shall be at least thirty feet above extreme high water, as understood at the point of location: *Provided*, That if the same shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the draw or pivot shall be over the main channel of the river at an accessible navigable point, and give a clear opening of seventy feet in width, and the spans shall not be less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats.

SEC. 3. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a highway or approaches to said bridge, and for no other purpose, a right of way not exceeding fifty feet in width on each side of said Poteau River, over the lands claimed by individuals under the laws and usages of said tribe of Choctaw Indians, and may contract for and obtain the same from such Indian or Indians by purchase: *Provided*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said highway; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the individual Indian or Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. That before said highway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of the Choctaw nation, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such highway. In case of failure to make amicable settlements with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one, who shall act as chairman, by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by the said bridge company; who, before entering upon the duties of their appraisements, shall take and subscribe before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appraisement, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof, and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the

vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the United States court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place of all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any cause submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the court of said nation. Costs, including compensation of said referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such bridge company. In case the referees do not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of the petition, according to the laws of the State of Arkansas, for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If, upon the hearing of said appeal, the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the bridge company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same or a less sum than the award made by the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the bridge company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of said bridge.

SEC. 5. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe.

SEC. 6. That the said bridge company may charge such reasonable rate of tolls for the transit or passage over the same of wagons and vehicles of every description for animals and foot-passengers as are provided by existing laws of the Choctaw Nation.

SEC. 7. That this act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date thereof.

SEC. 8. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 18, 1888.

[Chap. 494, 25 Stats., 205.]

AN ACT to authorize the Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock Railway Company to construct and operate a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock Railway Company, a corporation duly created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point, to be selected by said company, on Red River, at the most convenient crossing of said river, at or near the point known as Hooks' Ferry, a crossing of said river from the south bank of the same in Red River County, Texas, near the northwest corner thereof; thence in a northeasterly direction, in the general direction of Hot Springs and Little Rock, Arkansas, to a point on the east boundary line of the Indian Territory in the Choctaw Nation, which is the west boundary line of the State of Arkansas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, branches, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the con-

struction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph and telephone line; and, when any portion thereof shall cease to be used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or at the district court for the northern district of Texas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of the said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party, being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees, shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If, upon the hearing of said appeal, the judgment of the court shall be for the complainant, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Texas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which the railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and that such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate, at all times, the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory; said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose land said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location, as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation

to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed, through which said railway shall have been established, may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said Territory, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of such maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas and the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed; said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build and complete its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; and it shall not be necessary in such case for a forfeiture to be declared by judicial process or legislative enactment; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 10. That the said Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any

form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Received by the President June 14, 1888.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[Chap. 503, 25 Stat., 217.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

* * * * *

SIoux, MEDAWAKANTON BAND.

For the support of the full-blood Indians in Minnesota, belonging to the Medawakanton band of Sioux Indians, who have resided in said State since the twentieth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and severed their tribal relations, twenty thousand dollars, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase, in such manner as in his judgment he may deem best, of agricultural implements, cattle, horses, and lands: *Provided*, That of this amount the Secretary if he may deem it for the best interests of said Indians, may cause to be erected for the use of the said Indians at the most suitable location, a school-house, at a cost not exceeding one thousand dollars: *And provided also*, That he may appoint a suitable person to make the above-mentioned expenditures under his direction, the expense of the same to be paid out of this appropriation.

* * * * *

For continuing the work of constructing ditches and reservoirs for the Navajo Indians, and for the purchase maintenance, and operation of a portable saw-mill for the use of said Indians, and for the purchase of nails and such other necessary materials as can not be obtained by the Indians for houses to be constructed by them, fifteen thousand dollars, to be taken from the funds now in the Treasury belonging to said Indians.

The sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the settlers who, in good faith, made settlement in township twenty-nine north, ranges fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen west of the New Mexico principal meridian, in the Territory of New Mexico, prior to May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, for their improvements and for damages sustained by reason of the inclusion of said townships within the Navajo reservation by Executive order of April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and such settlers may make other homestead, pre-emption, and timber-culture entries as if they had never made settlements within said townships.

* * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * * *

For survey and subdivision of Indian reservations and of lands to be allotted to Indians, and to make allotments in severalty, in accordance with treaty stipulation, to be expended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable):

To enable the President to complete the work already undertaken and commenced under the third section of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven,

entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," including the necessary clerical work incident thereto in the field and in the office of Indian Affairs and the delivery to the Indians entitled thereunder of the trust patents authorized under said act, ten thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

To enable the President to cause, under the provisions of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," such Indian reservations as in his judgment are advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes to be surveyed, or resurveyed, for the purposes of said act, and to complete the allotment of the same, including the necessary clerical work incident thereto in the field, and in the office of Indian Affairs, and delivery of trust patents, so far as allotments shall have been selected under said act, thirty thousand dollars. And no allotments shall be ordered or commenced upon any reservation unless the allotments upon such reservation so selected and the delivery of trust patents therein can be completed under this appropriation.

For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in aiding Indians who have taken land in severalty under the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," to establish themselves in homes thereon, to procure seed, farming implements, and other things necessary, in addition to means already provided by law or treaty, for the commencement of farming, thirty thousand dollars. The amounts provided for in the three preceding paragraphs shall be repaid to the Treasury proportionately out of the proceeds of the sales of such lands, if any, as may be acquired from the Indians under the provisions of the aforesaid act. And a report in detail of the expenditures made to December first next, under the appropriations provided by said paragraphs, shall be made to Congress at the commencement of the next session.

* * * * *

For the construction of a bridge across the Big Wind River on the Wind River Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Wyoming, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon plans and specifications to be approved by him, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem just and proper, a tract of land at or in the vicinity of the Dalles of the Columbia River, in Oregon, of sufficient area and in such locality as to afford suitable facilities for the Indians of the Warm Springs Reservation to take fish in said river, and to properly cure the same, said land to be held by the United States in trust for the use and benefit of said Indians, three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available.

FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

* * * * *

For the purpose of erecting, constructing, and completing suitable school-buildings for an Indian industrial school, near the city of Pierre, Dakota Territory, on the lands donated by the citizens of said city to the Government for that purpose, which buildings are to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon plans and specifications to be approved by him, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the purpose of constructing and completing suitable school-buildings for an Indian industrial school, to be located at some point in Ormsby County, in the State of Nevada, upon lands to be donated to the Government of not less than two hundred acres in extent, and of such character and location as shall be deemed most suitable for the purpose by the Secretary of the Interior, upon plans and specifications to be approved by him, twenty-five thousand dollars.

* * * * *

That in the expenditure of any money appropriated in this act for any of the purposes of education of Indian children, those children of Indians who have taken lands in severalty under any existing law, shall not, by reason thereof, be excluded from the benefits of such appropriations.

* * * * *

SEC. 8. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person of knowledge and experience in the management, training, and practical education of children, to be superintendent of Indian schools, who

shall, from time to time, and as often as the nature of his duties will permit, visit the schools where Indians are taught, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the United States Treasury, and shall, from time to time, report to the Secretary of the Interior, what, in his judgment, are the defects, if any, in any of them in system, in administration, or in means for the most effective advancement of the children in them toward civilization and self-support; and what changes are needed to remedy such defects as may exist; and shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, employ and discharge superintendents, teachers, and any other person connected with schools wholly supported by the Government, and with like approval make such rules and regulations for the conduct of such schools as in his judgment their good may require. The Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be detailed from the employes of his Department such assistants and shall furnish such facilities as shall be necessary to carry out the foregoing provisions respecting said Indian schools.

SEC. 9. That for payment to the Choctaw Nation, two million eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-two cents, the said sum being the amount of the judgment rendered in favor of said nation, by the Court of Claims, on the fifteenth day of December, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-six, on a mandate issued by the Supreme Court, at the October term of said court, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest on said judgment, at five per centum per annum, from the date of the presentation of the transcript of said judgment to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, as provided in section one thousand and ninety of the Revised Statutes, to the date of this act. The appropriation hereby made shall be a permanent and continuing appropriation, not subject to lapse, or to be covered into the Treasury; and said sum, together with the interest thereon, shall be paid from time to time, and in such sums as requisition or requisitions, therefor shall be made, by the proper authorities of the Choctaw Nation, to the National Treasurer of said Nation, or to such other person or persons as shall be named in said requisitions therefor, in accordance with article twelve of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, concluded June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five: *Provided*, That no interest shall be paid on this appropriation after the passage of this act, but the amount herein appropriated to be immediately available, and to be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States arising under article twelve of said treaty.

SEC. 10. That at day or industrial schools sustained wholly or in part by appropriations contained in this act, and at which schools church organizations are assisting in the educational work, the christian bible may be taught in the native language of the Indians, if in the judgment of the persons in charge of the schools it may be deemed conducive to the moral welfare and instruction of the pupils in such schools.

SEC. 11. Until otherwise provided by law all that portion of what is known as the Blackfoot Indian Reservation in Montana Territory, lying west of the one hundred and eighth meridian, ceded to the United States under an agreement with the several bands of Indians occupying the same, (which said agreement was ratified by act of Congress approved May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight), is hereby attached to and made a part of the county of Choteau, in said Territory, and, until otherwise provided by law, all that portion of said reservation ceded under said agreement and lying east of the one hundred and eighth meridian, Montana, is hereby attached to and made part of the county of Dawson, in said Territory. The laws of the Territory of Montana now in force in the counties of Dawson and Choteau shall extend over and be in force in the portions of territory added to said counties, respectively.

SEC. 12. That section second of an act entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to provide that the lands described in said section shall be sold at the agency on said reservation, in Umatilla County, State of Oregon, instead of the proper land-office of the United States, as provided in and by said section, such sales in all other respects to be made in the manner as prescribed in said act.

Approved, June 29, 1883.

[Chap. 519, 25 Stats., 210.]

AN ACT authorizing the sale of a portion of the Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed and authorized to sell at public sale, after giving due and proper notice by publication in such newspapers as he may select, the following described land, being a part of the res-

ervation now occupied by the Winnebago tribe of Indians in the State of Nebraska, to wit: Lots three and four, the south half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of section number thirty-three, lots number five and six, the south half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of section number thirty-four, all in township number twenty-seven north, of range number six east, sixth principal meridian.

SEC. 2. That the said land to be sold in such Governmental divisions as the Secretary of the Interior may determine; said sale to be for cash in hand and to the highest bidder, and the proceeds arising from such sale to be placed to the credit of the Winnebago tribe of Indians in Nebraska and to be paid to them at the time the first annuity is due after the said land shall be sold, the money arising from sale of said land to be divided pro rata among the members of the tribe: *Provided*, That in case any members of the tribe have taken allotments on any of the land described above, said allotments may be canceled by the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Indian or Indians who have taken such allotments, and said members of the tribe who thus voluntarily relinquish any allotment may select other land on the reservation under the law and have the same allotted the same as if no selection had been made: *Provided further*, That no sale of the above described land shall be made unless the Winnebago tribe of Indians in Nebraska shall give their assent thereto: *Provided also*, That any right acquired by the Sioux City and Nebraska Railroad Company for right of way for a line of railway and to lands for use and occupancy for station and depot purposes under an agreement made with the Winnebago Indians, bearing date April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty, shall not be affected by this act: *It is further provided*, That at any time within three months after the sale of the unallotted lands as provided, any members of the tribe who have not voluntarily relinquished their allotments on the land described are authorized to make sale of their lands with the consent of their special agent, by transfer, and assigning their patents, and the purchaser shall pay into the hand of the agent of the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska, for the benefit of said tribe as heretofore provided, the same price per acre as the average price paid for lands at the public sale, and said members of the tribe may select lands on the reservation the same as if no selection had been made.

Approved, July 4, 1888.

[Chap. 716, 25 Stats., 347.]

AN ACT granting to the Newport and King's Valley Railroad Company the right of way through the Siletz Indian Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted to the Newport and Kings' Valley Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, for the construction of its railroad through the Siletz Indian Reservation, beginning at a point on the easterly line of said reservation where Rock Creek crosses said line and running thence westerly down the valley of Rock Creek and the valley of Siletz River to the western boundary of said reservation at or near the southwest corner thereof.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of road.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-building, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the

rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company: *And provided further*, That no greater rate shall be charged upon said road within said reservation for the transportation of passengers or freight than is charged for a like service outside of said reservation.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order across said reservation within two years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

SEC. 7. That this act shall be in force from its passage.

Received by the President July 14, 1888.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[Chap. 717, 25 Stats., 849.]

AN ACT granting to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company the right of way through the Nez Percé Indian Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, for the extension of its railroad through the Nez Percé Indian Reservation from a point on the western boundary of said reservation on the Clear Water River, in Idaho Territory, in an easterly direction, following the valley of said Clear Water River and the south fork of said river and branches of the same in a generally southerly and easterly direction to the eastern boundary of said reservation; also from a point on the northern boundary of said Nez Percé Indian Reservation on Potlatch Creek in section sixteen, township thirty-seven north, range three west, Boise meridian, by way of Potlatch Creek to the Clear Water River.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also, ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of road.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad, including charges of transportation, shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way

shall be obtained by said railroad company in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order across said reservation within two years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Received by the President July 14, 1888.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[Chap. 718, 25 Stats., 850.]

AN ACT to grant to the Puyallup Valley Railway Company a right of way through the Puyallup Indian Reservation in Washington Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Puyallup Valley Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Washington, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone lines through the Puyallup Indian Reservation, or such parts thereof as may be hereinafter designated in this act, said line to begin on the northwestern boundary of the said Indian reservation, near the city of Tacoma, running thence by the most practicable route through said reservation to the southeastern boundary thereof; thence to the town of Sumner, in said Territory of Washington, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions hereinafter mentioned as such company may deem necessary and to their interest to construct along, upon, and in connection with the right of way hereby granted. Before work is begun the definite line and location of said railway is to be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. That a right of way sixty-six feet in width through said Indian reservation, or the designated parts thereof, is hereby granted to the Puyallup Valley Railway Company, and a strip of land one hundred and thirty-three feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet, in addition to the right of way, is granted for such stations, sidings, or junctions as may be established by said railway company for the proper and convenient operating of said railroad, with the right to use such additional ground, where there are heavy cuts or fills, as may be necessary for the proper construction and maintenance of the road-bed; but ground taken or used for such purposes shall not exceed fifty feet in width on each side of the right of way, or only as much thereof as may be included in such cuts and fills: *Provided*, That no part or parts of land included in these grants shall be used for any other purposes than shall be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines: *Provided further*, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way upon the said Puyallup Indian Reservation shall be obtained in such manner as the President of the United States may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company: *And provided further*, That the location, construction, and operation of said road through said reservation shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants, according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railway. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant, the just compensation shall be determined as provided for by the laws of Washington Territory, enacted for the settlement of like controversies in such cases. The amount of damages resulting to the Puyallup tribe of Indians in their tribal capacity by reason of the construction of said

railway through such lands of the reservation as are not occupied in severalty, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and to be subject to his final approval: *Provided further*, That no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroads, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, yards, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing, and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid: *Provided*, That the amount of compensation which may ultimately be awarded or adjudged against said railway company in respect of such last-mentioned lands, shall be paid to the Secretary of the Interior, to be by him expended on behalf of the tribe, for the benefit of their schools, or in such other manner as he shall deem best.

SEC. 4. That the maximum rate charged by the said railway company for the transportation of freight and passengers within the limits of the Indian reservation shall not exceed the rate charged for the same services in kind in the Territory of Washington; and Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for the freight and passengers on said railroad, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in the said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located: *Provided*, That the said railway company shall carry the United States mail at such price as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation: *And provided further*, That the passenger rates of fare shall not exceed three cents per mile where the distance is greater than five miles.

SEC. 5. That said company shall, as soon as the definite route and line of said railroad is located through said reservation, cause a map to be made showing such line and location, a copy of which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and a copy shall be also filed in the office of the principal chief or governor of said tribe through which said road may have been located; and after the filing of said map of location no claim for subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way or additional grounds for depots, stations, sidings, or switches shall be valid as against said railroad company.

SEC. 6. That the officers, employees, and servants of said company necessary for the construction, operation, and management of said road, telegraph, and telephone lines shall be allowed to reside while so engaged, upon the said right of way, but at the same time be subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance therewith.

SEC. 7. That the United States courts for the second judicial district of Washington Territory, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have concurrent jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all cases arising between said railroad company and the tribe, as such, or individual members thereof, through whose territory said railway may be constructed; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is extended within the limits of the said Puyallup Indian Reservation, without distinction as to citizenship of parties interested, so far as it may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and give effect to all its enactments.

SEC. 8. That said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway wherever such roads and highways do now or shall hereafter cross said right of way or may by proper authority be laid out across the same.

SEC. 9. That all mortgages or conveyances executed and operating on any portion of this railway that may be constructed in the said Puyallup Indian Reservation shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of the execution of the same, and shall convey all rights of property of said railroad company therein expressed. That said company shall not sell, assign, transfer, or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order within two years from the passage of this act, and it shall not be necessary in such case for a forfeiture to be declared by judicial process, or legislative enactment.

SEC. 10. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Received by the President July 14, 1888.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[Chap. 818, 25 Stats., 392.]

AN ACT in relation to marriage between white men and Indian women.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no white man, not otherwise a member of any tribe of Indians, who may hereafter marry, an Indian woman, member of any Indian tribe in the United States, or any of its Territories except the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, shall by such marriage hereafter acquire any right to any tribal property, privilege, or interest whatever to which any member of such tribe is entitled.

SEC. 2. That every Indian woman, member of any such tribe of Indians, who may hereafter be married to any citizen of the United States, is hereby declared to become by such marriage a citizen of the United States, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of any such citizen, being a married woman: *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall impair or in any way affect the right or title of such married woman to any tribal property or any interest therein.

SEC. 3. That whenever the marriage of any white man with any Indian woman, a member of any such tribe of Indians, is required or offered to be proved in any judicial proceeding, evidence of the admission of such fact by the party against whom the proceeding is had, or evidence of general repute, or of cohabitation as married persons, or any other circumstantial or presumptive evidence from which the fact may be inferred, shall be competent.

Approved, August 9, 1888.

[Chap. 936, 25 Stats., 452.]

AN ACT to accept and ratify an agreement made with the Shoshone and Bannack Indians, for the surrender and relinquishment to the United States of a portion of the Fort Hall Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, for the purposes of a town-site, and for the grant of a right of way through said reservation to the Utah and Northern Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a certain agreement made and entered into by the United States of America represented as therein mentioned, with the Shoshone and Bannack Indians resident in the Fort Hall Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, and now on file in the office of Indian Affairs, be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed. Said agreement is executed by a duly certified majority of all the adult male Indians of the Shoshone and Bannack tribes occupying or interested in the lands therein more particularly described, in conformity with the provisions of article eleven of the treaty concluded with said Indians July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (Statutes at Large, volume fifteen, page six hundred and seventy-three), and is in the words and figures following, namely:

“Memorandum of an agreement made and entered into by the United States of America, represented by Robert S. Gardner, U. S. Indian Inspector, and Peter Gallagher, U. S. Indian Agent, specially detailed by the Secretary of the Interior for this purpose, and the Shoshone and Bannack tribes of Indians, occupying the Fort Hall Reservation in the Territory of Idaho, as follows:

ART. I. The said Indians agree to surrender and relinquish to the United States all their estate, right, title, and interest in and to so much of the Fort Hall Reservation as is comprised within the following boundaries, that is to say: and comprising the following lands, all in town six (6) south of range thirty-four (34) east of Boise Meridian.

West one half section twenty-five (25); all of section twenty-six (26); east one-half section twenty-seven (27); northwest quarter section thirty-six (36); north one-half section thirty-five (35); northeast quarter of southwest quarter section thirty-five (35); northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four (34); comprising an area of eighteen hundred and forty (1840) acres, more or less, saving and excepting so much of the above-mentioned tracts as has been heretofore and is hereby relinquished to the United States for the use of the Utah and Northern and Oregon Short Line Railways.

The land so relinquished to be surveyed (if it shall be found necessary) by the United States and laid off into lots and blocks as a town-site, and after due appraisement thereof, to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at such time, in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions as Congress may direct.

The funds arising from the sale of said lands, after deducting the expenses of survey, appraisement, and sale, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said Indians, and to bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; with power in the Secretary of the Interior to expend all or any part of the principal and accrued interest thereof, for the benefit and support of said Indians in such manner and at such times as he shall see fit.

Or said lands so relinquished to be disposed of for the benefit of said Indians in such other manner as Congress may direct; and

Whereas in or about the year 1878 the Utah, and Northern Railroad Company constructed a line of railroad running north and south through the Fort Hall Reservation, and has since operated the same, without payment, of any compensation whatever to the said Indians, for or in respect of the lands taken for right of way and station purposes; and

Whereas the treaty between the United States and the Shoshone and Bannack Indians, concluded July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. at Large, page 673), under which the Fort Hall Reservation was established, contains no provisions for the building of railroads through said reservation: Now, therefore,

ART. II. The Shoshone and Bannack Indians, parties hereto, do hereby consent and agree that upon payment to the Secretary of the Interior for their use and benefit of the sum of (\$8.00) eight dollars for or in respect of each and every acre of land of the said reservation, taken and used for the purposes of its said railroad, the said Utah and Northern Railroad Company shall have and be entitled to a right of way not exceeding two hundred (200) feet in width, through said reservation extending from Blackfoot River, the northern boundary of said reservation, to the southern boundary thereof, together with necessary grounds for station and water purposes according to maps and plats of definite location, to be hereafter filed by said company with the Secretary of the Interior, and to be approved by him, the said Indians, parties hereto, for themselves and for the members of their respective tribes, hereby promising and agreeing to, at all times hereafter during their occupancy of said reservation, protect the said Utah and Northern Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, in the quiet enjoyment of said right of way and appurtenances and in the peaceful operation of its road through the reservation.

ART. III. All unexecuted provisions of existing treaties between the United States and the said Indians not affected by this agreement to remain in full force; and this agreement to take effect only upon ratification hereof by Congress.

Signed at the Fort Hall Agency, in the Territory of Idaho, by the said Robert S. Gardner and Peter Gallagher on behalf of the United States, and by the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and heads of families and individual members of the Shoshone and Bannack tribes of Indians, constituting a clear majority of all the adult male Indians of said tribes occupying or interested in the lands of the Fort Hall Reservation, in conformity with article eleven of the treaty of July 3, 1868, this twenty-seventh (27) day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887)."

[Here follow the signatures.]

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be surveyed and laid out into lots and blocks so much of the Fort Hall Reservation in the Territory of Idaho, at or near Pocatello Station, on the Utah and Northern Railway, as when the sectional and subdivisional lines are run and established shall be found to be within the following descriptions, to wit: The west half of section twenty-five, all of section twenty-six, the east half of section twenty-seven, the northwest quarter of section thirty-six, the north half of section thirty-five, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four, all in township six south, of range thirty-four east, of Boise meridian, in the Territory of Idaho, and containing an area of one thousand eight hundred and forty acres, or thereabouts; saving and excepting thereout so much of the above described tracts as has heretofore been, or is hereby, granted for the use of the Utah and Northern Railway Company.

SEC. 3. That such survey shall describe the exterior boundaries of the said town according to the lines of the public surveys, also giving the name of such city or town, and exhibiting the streets, squares, blocks, lots, and alleys, the size of the same, with measurements and area of each municipal subdivision, the lots in which shall each not exceed four thousand two hundred square feet, with a statement of the extent and general character of the improvements; such map and statement shall be verified under oath by the party making the survey; and within one month after making such verification there shall be transmitted to the General Land Office a verified transcript of such map and statement; a similar map and statement shall be filed with the register and receiver, and a similar copy shall be filed in the office of the recorder of the county wherein such town is situate.

SEC. 4. That at the time of the said survey, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the said lots and blocks to be appraised by three disinterested persons, one of whom shall be designated by said Indians in open council and the other two by the Secretary of the Interior, who, after taking and subscribing an oath before some competent officer to faithfully and impartially perform their duties as appraisers of said lots and blocks under the provisions of this act, which oaths shall be returned with their appraisement, shall

go in person upon the ground and determine the value of each lot and parcel thereof; making lists thereof, particularly describing each lot, block, and parcel, with the appraised value thereof, as by them determined, which said list shall be verified by the affidavit of at least two of said appraisers, to the effect that said list is a correct list of the said lots, blocks, and parcels appraised by them, and that the appraisements thereof are the true value of each parcel appraised, and that the same were determined by them after due and full inspection of each and every parcel thereof: *Provided*, That no lot or parcel shall be appraised at less than ten dollars, and that all improvements shall be appraised separate and distinct from the land.

SEC. 5. That upon the return of said survey, and the appraisement of said lands, if the same shall be approved by him, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause said lands to be offered for sale at public auction, at the door of the "Pocatello House," Pocatello Junction, to the highest bidder, for cash, which sale shall be advertised for at least three months previous thereto, in such manner as the said Secretary shall direct, and shall be conducted by the register of the land office in the district in which said lands are situated, in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Said sale shall continue from day to day until all of the said lands shall have been sold or offered for sale. The said lands shall be offered in single lots and parcels, and no bid shall be received for any lot or parcel less than the appraised value of the same. All blocks, lots, and parcels of said lands not sold at public sale shall thereafter be subject to private entry at the appraised value thereof: *Provided*, That any person who has been residing upon any of said land, and has made valuable improvements thereon, shall, upon proof to that effect to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior, be permitted to purchase at such sale, for cash, at the appraised value thereof, the lot or parcel so resided upon and improved by him, and in default of his exercising the preference right so conferred upon him by this section, such lot or parcel shall be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, as hereinbefore provided: *Provided further*, That such last-mentioned purchaser shall pay the owner of such improvements the appraised value thereof, as determined under the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That any right heretofore acquired by the Utah and Northern Railway Company for right of way and the use and occupancy of lands for station and depot purposes, through and upon the lands above described, shall not be affected by this act.

SEC. 6. That the funds arising from the sale of said lands, after deducting the expenses of survey, appraisement, and sale, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Shoshone and Bannack tribes of Indians belonging on said reservation, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to expend all or any part of the principal and accrued interest of such fund for the benefit and support of said Indians, in such manner, and at such times as he may deem expedient and proper.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry this act into effect; he shall determine the compensation of the surveyor for his services in laying out said lands into town lots, also the compensation of the appraisers provided for in section four, and shall cause patents in fee simple to be issued to the purchasers of the lands sold under the provisions of this act in the same manner as patents are issued for the public lands.

SEC. 8. That the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, which said sum, or so much thereof as may be expended, shall be reimbursed to the Treasury out of the sales of said lands.

SEC. 9. That the exterior lines of the land by this act authorized to be laid out into town lots and separating the same from the lands of said reservation shall, from the date of the approval of said survey by the Secretary of the Interior, be, and constitute, the line of said reservation between the same and said town.

SEC. 10. That the citizens of the town hereinbefore provided for shall have the free and undisturbed use in common with the said Indians of the waters of any river, creek, stream, or spring flowing through the Fort Hall Reservation in the vicinity of said town, with right of access at all times thereto, and the right to construct, operate, and maintain all such ditches, canals, works, or other aqueducts, drain, and sewerage pipes, and other appliances on the reservation, as may be necessary to provide said town with proper water and sewerage facilities.

SEC. 11. That there be, and is hereby, granted to the said Utah and Northern Railway Company a right of way not exceeding two hundred feet in width (except such portion of the road where the Utah and Northern and the Oregon Short Line Railways run over the same or adjoining tracks, and then only one hundred feet in width) through the lands above described, and through the remaining lands of the Fort Hall Reservation, extending from Blackfoot River, the northern boundary of said reservation, to the southern boundary thereof; and in addition to such right of way, grounds adjacent thereto for

station buildings, depots, machine shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount twenty acres for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road, according to maps and plats of definite location thereof respectively, to be filed by said company with, and approved by, the Secretary of the Interior, except that at and near its station at Pocatello, in Idaho Territory, said railway company is granted for its use for station grounds, depot buildings, shops, tracks, side-tracks, turn-outs, yards, and for water purposes, not to exceed one hundred and fifty acres, as shown by maps and plats of the definite location thereof; and said company shall pay for said one hundred and fifty acres, in addition to the eight dollars per acre provided in said agreement, a further sum equal to the average appraisal of each acre of town lots in the proposed town-site of Pocatello, outside of said one hundred and fifty acres, provided for in section four of this act, said eight dollars per acre to be paid within one year from the passage of this act, and said additional sum immediately upon the completion of the appraisal aforesaid: *Provided*, That all lands acquired by said railway company near its station at Pocatello for its use for station grounds, depot buildings, shops, tracks, side-tracks, turn-outs, yards, and for water purposes, as hereinbefore provided, shall, whenever used by said railway company, or its assigns, for other purposes, be forfeited and revert to the United States, and be subject to the other provisions of this act: *Provided further*, That the said Utah and Northern Railway Company shall first pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the use and benefit of the said Shoshone and Bannack tribes of Indians, the sum of eight dollars per acre for, or in respect of each and every acre of land so taken and used for said right of way and station grounds, in conformity with said maps of definite location, the moneys derived from this source to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the said Shoshone and Bannack Indians, bearing interest at five per centum per annum, with like power in the Secretary of the Interior, from time to time, to apply all or any part of the principal and accrued interest thereof, for the benefit and support of said Indians in the same manner as is hereinbefore provided with regard to the funds arising from the sale of lands of the Fort Hall Reservation: *And provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used, except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and convenient operation of a railway, telegraph or telephone lines, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the tribe or tribes of Indians from which the same shall have been taken, or in case they shall have ceased to occupy said reservation, to the United States; and the construction, maintenance, and operation of said railway shall be conducted with a due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.

SEC. 12. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road, shall, while so engaged, be allowed to reside upon said right of way, and station grounds hereby granted, but subject, in so far as the reservation lands are concerned, to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the said intercourse laws.

SEC. 13. That said railway company shall fence, and keep fenced, all such portions of its road as may run through any improved lands of the Indians, and also shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway, wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be, by the proper authorities, laid out across the same.

SEC. 14. That said railway company shall execute a bond to the United States, to be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of the Shoshone and Bannack tribes of Indians, conditioned for the due payment of any and all damages which may accrue by reason of the killing or maiming of any Indian belonging to said tribes, or either of them, or of their live-stock, in the construction or operation of said railway, or by reason of fires originating thereby; the damages in all cases, in the event of failure by the railway company to effect an amicable settlement with the parties in interest, to be recovered in any court of the Territory of Idaho having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, upon suit or action instituted by the proper United States attorney in the name of the United States: *Provided*, That all moneys so recovered by the United States attorney under the provisions of this section, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, to be placed to the credit of the particular Indian or Indians entitled to the same, and to be paid to him or them, or otherwise expended for his or their benefit, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 15. That the said Utah and Northern Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns,

that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their remaining lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 16. That Congress may, at any time, amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.
Approved, September 1, 1888.

[Chap. 1069, 25 Stats., 505.]

AN AOT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, namely:

* * * * *

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WESTERN MIAMI INDIANS: For the payment per capita, under such regulations for the protection of minors as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to the Western Miami Indians from the funds to their credit in the Treasury of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

KASKASKIA, WEA, PEORIA, AND PIANKESHAW INDIANS: For the payment per capita, under such regulations for the protection of minors as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to the Kaskaskia, Wea, Peoria, and Piankeshaw Indians, forty thousand dollars, to be charged to said Indians on the books of the Treasury, and the bonds representing the amount paid shall become the property of the United States.

* * * * *

Approved Oct. 2, 1888.

[Chap. 1186, 25 Stats., 553.]

AN AOT granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company the right of way through the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company, commencing at Duluth and running by the most practicable route to a point at or near Grand Rapids, on Mississippi River, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and its assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad through the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation in said State. Such right of way shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, and said company shall also have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way, for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of two stations within the limits of said reservation.

SEC. 2. That before said railway shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants, according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railway. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant, the just compensation shall be determined as provided for by the laws of Minnesota, enacted for the settlement of like controversies in such cases. The amount of damages resulting to the Fond du Lac tribe of Indians in their tribal capacity by reason of the construction of said railway through such lands of the reservation as are not occupied in severalty, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and to be subject to his final approval; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company

in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for, until plats thereof, made upon actual survey, for the definite location of such railroad, and including the grounds for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid, and the consent of the Indians on said reservation as to the amount of said compensation shall have been first obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States. Said company is hereby authorized to enter upon such reservation for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: *Provided*, That said railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. That the rights herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed through said reservation within three years.

SEC. 4. That there be, and is hereby, granted to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon for the purposes of station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, and other railroad purposes, and for the purpose of access to and egress from said station the following described tracts of land, being a portion of the Indian reservation in the State of Oregon known as the Umatilla Reservation, namely: Commencing at a point one thousand and thirty-eight and one half feet north of the southeast corner of section four, township three north, range thirty-four east, Willamette meridian, and on the east line of said section four; thence north fifty-seven degrees west two hundred and fifty and three tenths feet to a point three hundred and fourteen and eight tenths feet from the main track of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's railroad; thence north thirty-three degrees east one thousand and fifty feet in a line parallel with the main track of said railroad at this point; thence south fifty-seven degrees east four hundred and fourteen and eight tenths feet; thence south thirty-three degrees east one thousand and fifty feet; thence north fifty-seven degrees west one hundred feet to the center of the main track of said railroad; thence north fifty-seven degrees west sixty-four and one half feet to the place of beginning, containing ten acres. Also a strip of land sixty-two and two tenths feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point on the northwest side of said ten-acre tract, one hundred and fifty feet from its northwest corner, and running thence north ten degrees and four minutes west seven hundred feet to the center of Wild Horse Creek.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such tracts of land and to provide the time and manner of the payment thereof, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall accept this grant upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 7. The preceding three sections shall not take effect until the consent of said Indians to the provisions thereof shall have been obtained; which consent shall be expressed in writing, signed, by a majority of the male adults on said reservation and by a majority of their chiefs in council assembled for that purpose, and shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 8. That the act entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended by repealing so much thereof as limits the total quantity of the diminished reservation proposed to one hundred and twenty thousand acres, and the Secretary of the Interior shall set apart such further quantity of land of the existing Umatilla Reservation, in addition to the one hundred and twenty thousand acres thereof, required by said act to be selected, designated, and reserved for the uses and purposes of said Indians, as therein provided, as shall enable him to fix, define, and establish the metes and bounds of said reserved tract in a satisfactory manner, and to include therein such portions as he may deem advisable of certain lands in the eastern part of the reservation, which the Indians desire shall be reserved for them; and the said Secretary is authorized by order to establish such diminished reservation accordingly; and in all other respects said act shall continue and remain in force.

SEC. 9. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, October 17, 1888.

[Chap. 1211, 25 Stat., 608.]

AN ACT to secure to the Cherokee freedmen and others their proportion of certain proceeds of lands, under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

Whereas it is provided in the ninth article of the treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the United States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, that freedmen who have been liberated by voluntary act of their former owners, or by law, as well as all free colored persons who were in the (Cherokee) country at the commencement of the rebellion, and were then residents therein, or who might return within six months, and their descendants, shall have all the rights of native Cherokees; and,

Whereas by the fifteenth article of the aforesaid treaty certain terms were provided under which friendly Indians might be settled upon unoccupied lands in the Cherokee country east of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude; and the Indians thus settled were, upon full compliance with the provisions of said article, to be incorporated into and ever after remain a part of the Cherokee Nation, on equal terms in every respect with native citizens; and,

Whereas under the provisions of the aforesaid fifteenth article an agreement was entered into between the Cherokee Nation and the Delaware tribe of Indians, on the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, which agreement was approved, respectively, by the Secretary of the Interior and the President of the United States on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and by the terms of which the Delaware Indians "became members of the Cherokee Nation, with the same rights and immunities and the same participation (and no other) in the national funds as native Cherokees;" and

Whereas under the provisions of the aforesaid fifteenth article an agreement was entered into between the Cherokee Nation and the Shawnee tribe of Indians, on the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the President of the United States, respectively, on the ninth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, by the terms of which the Shawnee Indians were incorporated into and became a part of the Cherokee Nation on equal terms in every respect, and with all the privileges and immunities of native citizens of the Cherokee Nation; and

Whereas it is provided by the sixth article of the aforesaid treaty that all laws of the Cherokee Nation shall be uniform throughout said nation; and

Whereas by an item in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars was "appropriated, to be paid into the treasury of the Cherokee Nation, out of the funds due under appraisement for Cherokee lands west of the Arkansas River, which sum shall be expended as the acts of the Cherokee legislature direct; and

Whereas by an act of the Cherokee legislature, which was passed over the veto of the principal chief and became a law on the nineteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, the principal chief was directed to cause the said sum of three hundred thousand dollars to be paid out per capita to the citizens of the Cherokee Nation by blood and which sum has been paid out only to Cherokee citizens by blood, as directed by said act; and

Whereas by the said act of the Cherokee legislature the aforesaid freedmen, Delaware and Shawnee Indians have been deprived of their legal and just dues guaranteed them by treaty stipulations: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this act; and the amount actually expended shall be charged against the Cherokee Nation, on account of its lands west of the Arkansas River, and shall be a lien on said lands, and which shall be deducted from any payment hereafter made on account of said lands. The said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be by the Secretary of the Interior distributed per capita, first, among such freedmen and their descendants as are mentioned in the ninth article of the treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the United States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians; second, among the Delaware tribe of Indians incorporated into the Cherokee Nation by the terms of a certain agreement entered into between said Cherokee Nation and Delaware Indians, under the provisions of the fifteenth article of the aforesaid treaty, on the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and approved, respectively, by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and, third, among the Shawnee tribe of Indians incorporated into

the Cherokee Nation by the terms of a certain agreement entered into between the said Cherokee Nation and Shawnee Indians, under the provisions of the aforesaid article and treaty, on the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and approved, respectively, by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior on the ninth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, in such manner and in such amount or amounts as will equalize the per capita payment made to Cherokees by blood in accordance with the act of the Cherokee legislature aforesaid, out of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, aforesaid.

Approved, October 19, 1888.

[Chap. 1214, 25 Stats., 611.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to accept the surrender of and cancel land patents to Indians in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the surrender of and to cancel patents conveying the land therein described and issued to the following-named members of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, under the treaty of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, namely:

To Susan F. Brown, dated May twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and described as follows, namely: Lots numbered one and two of section three, in township one hundred and twenty-four north, of range fifty-one west; and the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-seven; in township one hundred and twenty-five north, of range fifty west of the fifth principal meridian in Dakota Territory, containing one hundred and fifty-seven acres.

To Han-ke-du-ta, dated June fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and described as follows, namely: The north half of the southwest quarter of section two and the north half of the northeast quarter of section ten, in township one hundred and twenty-seven north, of range fifty-three west of the fifth principal meridian in Dakota Territory, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

To Wa-ce-hin-gi, dated February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and described as follows, namely: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section seventeen, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section thirty, in township one hundred and twenty-eight north, of range fifty-three west of the fifth principal meridian in Dakota Territory, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

To Peter La Belle, dated February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and described as follows, namely: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section one, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section ten, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section fifteen, in township one hundred and twenty eight north, of range fifty-four west of the fifth principal meridian in Dakota Territory, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

The same having been surrendered to the United States by the Indians named, who have respectively indorsed thereon their relinquishment of all their right, title, and interest in and to said lands, for the purpose of receiving allotments on said Sisseton and Wahpeton Reservation, Dakota, under the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and to allot and patent to said Indians, under the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, such lands as they would be thereby entitled to had no previous patents to them severally been made.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, and whenever for good and sufficient reason he shall consider it to be for the best interest of the Indians, in making allotments under the statute aforesaid, to permit any Indian to whom a patent has been issued for land on the reservation to which such Indian belongs, under treaty or existing law, to surrender such patent with formal relinquishment by such Indian to the United States of all his or her right, title, and interest in the land conveyed thereby, properly indorsed thereon, and to cancel such surrendered patent: *Provided*, That the Indian so surrendering the same shall make a selection, in lieu thereof, of other land and receive patent therefor, under the provisions of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Approved, October 19, 1888.

[PRIVATE—No. 672.]

AN ACT to grant a pension to "Muck-a-pec-wak-ken-zah," or "John," an Indian who aided in saving the lives of many white people in the Indian outbreak in Minnesota in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place on the pension-roll, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, the name of Muck-a-pec-wak-ken-zah, or "John," an Indian of the Dakota or Sioux tribe, now residing near the city of Hastings, in the county of Dakota, in the State of Minnesota, and who rendered valuable services in behalf of the white settlers, and who was instrumental in saving the lives of many white people during the Sioux outbreak and war in the State of Minnesota in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and who then served the United States as a scout, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

Approved, August 9, 1888.

[PRIVATE—No. 746.]

AN ACT for the relief of Patrick H. Winston, junior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Patrick H. Winston, junior, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, for legal services rendered by him in the defense of Tom Hill, a captain of the Indian police of the Nez Percé Agency, Idaho Territory, charged with the killing of the Indian Nine Pipes, said services having been rendered by the request of Mr. Charles Monteith, United States agent at the Nez Percé Reservation, and of honorable Norman Buck, judge of the first judicial district of Idaho Territory.

Approved, September 26, 1888.

[PRIVATE—No. 842.]

AN ACT to compensate Mrs. Sarah L. Larimer for important services rendered the military authorities in eighteen hundred and sixty-four at Deer Creek Station, Wyoming.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay Mrs. Sarah L. Larimer the sum of five thousand dollars, in full for valuable services rendered by her to the Government in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, by giving important information to Captain Shuman, in command of the United States troops, and others, of the evil designs of hostile Indians, while she was held in captivity by them, the said sum to be paid out of any funds due to said Indians if there be any available for such purpose and if there be none, then out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Received by the President October 4, 1888.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PRIVATE—No. 890.]

AN ACT for the relief of S. T. Marshall.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay S. T. Marshall, of Keokuk, Iowa, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full of all claim or demand of said S. T. Marshall, assignee of G. M. Marshall, in a contract made in eighteen hundred and fifty, to supply and furnish beef cattle to General Estill, purchasing and disbursing agent of the United States for the commission sent to California, in eighteen hundred and fifty, to make treaties with the Indians, the sum of six thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, but such allowance and payment to be subject to any and all credits to be shown or ascertained upon a fair and equitable settlement and adjustment of his accounts (as such assignee of said G. M. Marshall) with the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, October 19, 1888.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1898.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, and F show in detail the various stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest. A statement is also given showing the condition of nominal State stocks enumerated in Table C.

A consolidated statement is given of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund ...	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	\$541,638.56	\$31,378.31	\$66,000.00	\$4,080.00
Cherokee school fund ...	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	75,854.28	4,621.26	15,000.00	900.00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	498				
Cherokee orphan fund ...	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	22,223.26	1,333.40		
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	463				
	Oct. 20, 1872	7	381	347,016.83½	20,321.01		
Chickasaw national fund ...	May 24, 1834	7	450				
	June 20, 1873						
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	450,000.00	27,000.00		
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	10	1048	189,288.90	11,887.03		
Iowas	May 17, 1854	10	1069	55,000.00	3,520.00		
	Mar. 6, 1864	12	1171				
Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc.	May 30, 1854	10	1082	77,300.00	4,801.00		
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519				
Kaskaskias, etc., school fund	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	20,700.00	1,449.00		
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	505	19,000.00	950.00		
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431			*1,000.00	
Total				1,798,016.83½	107,261.01	84,000.00	4,980.00

* No interest appropriated on a \$1,000 abstracted bond.

B.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	\$13,000.00		\$13,000.00	\$910.00
State of Louisiana.....	6	11,000.00		11,000.00	660.00
State of Missouri.....	6	50,000.00	\$50,000.00		
State of North Carolina.....	6	41,000.00	13,000.00	28,000.00	1,680.00
State of South Carolina.....	6	118,000.00		118,000.00	7,080.00
State of Tennessee.....	6	5,000.00	5,000.00		
State of Tennessee.....	5	125,000.00		125,000.00	6,250.00
State of Virginia.....	6	90,000.00		90,000.00	5,400.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	156,638.56		156,638.56	9,398.31
Total.....		609,638.56	68,000.00	541,638.56	31,378.31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	7,000.00		7,000.00	490.00
State of Louisiana.....	6	2,000.00		2,000.00	120.00
State of North Carolina.....	6	21,000.00	8,000.00	13,000.00	780.00
State of South Carolina.....	6	1,000.00		1,000.00	60.00
State of Tennessee.....	6	7,000.00	7,000.00		
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company).....	6	1,000.00		1,000.00	60.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	51,854.28		51,854.28	3,111.26
Total.....		90,854.28	15,000.00	75,854.28	4,611.26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6			22,223.26	1,333.40
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas.....	6			168,000.00	10,080.00
State of Maryland.....	6			8,350.17	501.01
State of Tennessee.....	6			104,000.00	6,240.00
State of Tennessee.....	5½			66,666.66½	3,500.00
Total.....				347,016.83½	20,321.01
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered.....	6			450,000.00	27,000.00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7			53,000.00	3,710.00
State of North Carolina.....	6			87,000.00	5,220.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6			49,288.90	2,957.08
Total.....				189,288.90	11,887.08
IOWAS.					
State of Florida.....	7			22,000.00	1,540.00
State of Louisiana.....	6			9,000.00	540.00
State of North Carolina.....	6			21,000.00	1,260.00
State of South Carolina.....	6			3,000.00	180.00
Total.....				55,000.00	3,520.00

B.—Statement of stock account, etc.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida.....	7			\$16,300.00	\$1,141.00
State of Louisiana.....	6			15,000.00	900.00
State of North Carolina.....	6			43,000.00	2,580.00
State of South Carolina.....	6			3,000.00	180.00
Total.....				77,300.00	4,801.00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7			20,700.00	1,449.00
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee.....	5			19,000.00	950.00
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana.....	5	\$1,000.00			

C.—Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas.....	6	\$168,000.00	
State of Florida.....	7	182,000.00	
State of Indiana.....	5		\$1,000.00
State of Louisiana.....	6	87,000.00	
State of Maryland.....	6	8,350.17	
State of Missouri.....	6		50,000.00
State of North Carolina.....	6	192,000.00	21,000.00
State of South Carolina.....	6	125,000.00	
State of Tennessee.....	6	104,000.00	12,000.00
State of Tennessee.....	5	144,000.00	
State of Tennessee.....	5½	66,666.66½	
State of Virginia.....	6	541,000.00	
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	280,000.00	
Total.....		1,798,016.83½	84,000.00

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws.....	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	\$390,257.92	\$19,512.90
	June 22, 1855	11	614	8		
Choctaw orphan fund.....	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	1,608.04	80.40
Choctaw school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		49,472.70	2,473.63
Choctaw general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		47,514.00	2,375.70
Creeks.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200,000.00	10,000.00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	8	675,168.00	33,768.40
Cherokee asylum fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		61,147.17	3,207.37
Cherokee national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		749,310.90	39,465.85
Cherokee orphan fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		337,456.06	16,872.90
Cherokee school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		712,212.15	35,610.60
Chickasaw national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		959,678.82	47,983.94
Chickasaw incompetent fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		2,040.00	100.00
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		42,540.36	2,128.02
Delaware general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		673,894.64	33,694.73
Delaware school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		11,000.00	550.00
Iowas.....	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500.00	2,875.00
Iowa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		118,548.37	5,827.17
Kansas.....	June 14, 1846	9	843	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
Kansas school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		27,174.41	1,358.72
Kickapoos.....	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	82,432.44	4,121.62
Kickapoo general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		121,144.76	6,057.24
Kickapoo 4 per cent. fund.....	July 23, 1882	22	177		15,802.87	632.11
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		20,000.00	1,000.00
Memomorie fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		134,089.32	6,701.96
Miamies of Kansas.....	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	21,884.81	1,094.24
Omaha fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		165,843.25	8,292.16
Osages.....	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120.00	3,456.00
Osage fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		7,840,469.76	392,023.48
	July 15, 1870	16	362	12		
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
Osage school fund.....	June 16, 1880	21	291		119,911.53	5,995.56
Otoes and Missourias fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		412,116.39	20,605.81
Pawnee fund.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208		271,108.54	13,555.42
Ponca fund.....	Apr. 12, 1876	19	22		70,000.00	3,500.00
	Mar. 8, 1881	21	428			
Pottawatomies.....	June 5, 1846	9	864	7	230,084.20	11,508.21
	June 17, 1846					
Pottawatomies general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		89,618.57	4,480.93
Pottawatomies educational fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		76,993.93	3,849.70
Pottawatomies mill fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		17,482.07	874.10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800,000.00	40,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		55,058.21	2,752.91
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400.00	7,870.00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		21,659.12	1,082.96
Santee Sioux fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		20,000.00	1,000.00
Seminoles.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000.00	25,000.00
	May 21, 1866	14	737	3	70,000.00	3,500.00
Senecas of New York.....	June 27, 1846	9	35	2-3	118,050.00	5,902.50
Seneca fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		40,979.60	2,048.98
Seneca and Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		15,140.42	757.02
Senecas (Tonawanda band) fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		86,960.00	4,347.50
Shawnees.....	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40,000.00	2,000.00
Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		1,985.65	99.28
Shoshone and Bannack fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	6,000.00	300.00
Eastern Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		9,079.12	453.95
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405		75,988.60	3,799.43
Umatilla school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		60,080.04	3,004.00
Ute 5 per cent. fund.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000.00	25,000.00
Ute 4 per cent. fund.....	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Winnebagoes.....	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804,909.17	40,245.45
	July 15, 1870	16	355		78,340.41	3,917.02
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment.....					20,027,151.37	
Amount of annual interest.....						988,699.51

INTEREST COLLECTED ON BONDS.

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

These funds have been increased by—	
The proceeds of sale of Omaha lands.....	\$33,947.49
The proceeds of sale of Osage lands.....	516,621.43

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The proceeds of sale of Otoe and Missouri lands.....	\$25.00
The proceeds of sale of Pawnee lands.....	18,837.51
The proceeds of sale of Santee Sioux lands.....	20,000.00
The proceeds of sale of Stockbridge lands.....	102.56
	<hr/> 589,533.99

And decreased by—	
Payment to Choctaw freedmen out of Choctaw general fund.....	\$8,300.00
Payment to Kaskaskias, etc., of their school fund.....	10,000.00
Payment to Kickapoo citizens out of their treaty fund.....	5,743.24
Payment of part of the proceeds of Umatilla lands.....	2,061.90
	<hr/> 26,105.14

Net increase.....	563,428.85
Add amount reported in Statement D, November, 1887.....	19,463,722.53
Total as before stated.....	<hr/> 20,027,151.37

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund.....	\$156,638.56	July 1, 1887, to January 1, 1888.....	\$4,699.16
	156,638.56	January 1, 1888, to July 1, 1888.....	4,699.16
			<hr/> 9,398.32
Cherokee school fund.....	51,854.28	July 1, 1887, to January 1, 1888.....	1,555.63
	51,854.28	January 1, 1888, to July 1, 1888.....	1,555.63
			<hr/> 3,111.26
Cherokee orphan fund.....	22,228.26	July 1, 1887, to January 1, 1888.....	666.70
	22,228.26	January 1, 1888, to July 1, 1888.....	666.70
			<hr/> 1,333.40
Delaware general fund.....	49,283.90	July 1, 1887, to January 1, 1888.....	1,478.51
	49,283.90	January 1, 1888, to July 1, 1888.....	1,478.51
			<hr/> 2,957.02

F.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
<i>Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.</i>			
Chickasaw national fund.....	\$3,350.17	July 1, 1887, to July 1, 1888.....	*\$485.34

* Less State tax, \$15.66.

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E).....	\$16,800.00
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F).....	485.34

•Total interest collected during the time specified, and carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes..... 17,285.34

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas.....	6	\$168,000.00	\$10,080.00
Florida.....	7	132,000.00	9,240.00
North Carolina.....	6	192,000.00	11,520.00
South Carolina.....	6	125,000.00	7,500.00
Tennessee.....	6	104,000.00	6,240.00
Tennessee.....	5½	68,666.66½	3,500.00
Tennessee.....	5	145,000.00	7,250.00
Virginia.....	6	544,000.00	32,640.00
Louisiana.....	6	37,000.00	2,220.00
Total amount appropriated.....			<hr/> 90,190.00

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1887, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1887.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1888.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act March 8, 1863.	\$87,469.37		\$86,901.94	\$20,567.43
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip.....				
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.				
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	4,132.61	3,953.11		8,085.72
Fulfilling treaty with Miamicas of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of March 3, 1872.	10,971.20		1,476.09	9,495.11
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	131,895.76	33,947.49		165,843.25
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	7,023,848.33	516,621.43		7,540,469.76
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of ceded lands.	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865.	300,000.00			300,000.00
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	4,058.06			4,058.06
Fulfilling treaty with Potawatomes, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,584.94			32,584.94
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20,621.61			20,621.61
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian reservation in California.	Act March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594.37			594.37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished reserve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages.	724,137.41		6724,137.41	
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes, of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1871, 12 Stat., 1171, act August 15, 1876.	10,570.38		2,012.61	8,557.77
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	1,270.56			1,270.56
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of August 15, 1876.	412,061.39	25.00		412,116.39
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of April 10, 1876.	252,271.03	18,837.51		271,108.54
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 297, 298.	62,141.94		2,061.90	60,080.04
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Act July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.	15,802.87			15,802.87
Total.....		9,094,461.83	573,384.54	796,589.95	8,871,256.42

a Twenty thousand dollars of this amount invested at 5 per cent. for the Santee Sioux Indians.
 b Amount transferred to general, school, and orphan funds of the Cherokees.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES UNDER TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Nine installments, unappropriated, at \$30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10.		\$270,000.00		
Do.	Purchase of clothing.	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	do.	\$12,000.00			
Do.	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	4,500.00			
Do.	Pay of physician and teacher.	do	do	2,500.00			
Arikarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, etc., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	30,000.00			
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 23, 1867.	Nine installments, unappropriated, at \$20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10		180,000.00		
Do.	Purchase of clothing, same article.		do	12,000.00			
Do.	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.		Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13	6,500.00			
Chickasaw	Permanent annuity in goods.	Four installments, of \$1,000 each, due.	Vol. 1, p. 619			\$3,000.00	
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Forty-six installments to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Six installments of \$22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3.		4,000.00		
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake bands.	Forty installments: in money, \$10,666 66; goods, \$8,000; and for purposes of utility, \$4,000.		Vol. 10, p. 1183, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.		135,990.96		
Choctaws.	Permanent annuities.	Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, \$3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, \$3,000; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, \$6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.			9,000.00	
Do.	Provisions for smiths, etc.	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13.			920.00	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet obligations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent. produce permanent annuities.
Chiricahua	Interest on \$300,257.92, articles ten and thirteen treaty of January 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p. 614, §13			\$19,512.89	\$300,257.92
Chiricahua	Permanent annuities.	Treaty of August 7, 1790.	Vol. 7, p. 26, § 4.			1,500.00	
Do.	do.	Treaty of June 16, 1802.	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2.			3,000.00	
Do.	do.	Treaty of January 24, 1826.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4.			20,000.00	400,000.00
Do.	Smiths, shops, etc.	do.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8			1,110.00	22,200.00
Do.	Wheelwright, permanent.	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; Vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.			1,000.00	12,000.00
Do.	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operations, etc.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; Vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	\$240.00			
Do.	Interest on \$200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6	270.00			
Do.	Interest on \$675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1884, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 788, § 3.	600.00			
Do.	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same; a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; ten installments of \$15,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	2,000.00		10,000.00	200,000.00
Do.	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.		\$150,000.00	33,758.40	675,168.00
Do.	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	One installment of \$1,500, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7.	4,500.00			
Do.	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8.	1,500.00	1,500.00		

Do.....	Twenty-five installments of \$30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President	Act of April 11, 1882	540,000.00	2,875.00	57,500.00
Iowas.....	Interest on \$57,500, being the balance on Ten installments of annuity at \$150,000 each	Vol. 10, p. 107, §9.	.....	.....	.....
Indians at Blackfeet Agency	Ten installments of annuity at \$115,000 each	Act of May 1, 1888	1,350,000.00	.....	.....
Indians at Fort Belknap Agency	Ten installments of annuity at \$165,000 each	do	1,035,000.00	.....	.....
Indians at Fort Peck Agency	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent	do	1,485,000.00	.....	.....
Kansas	Interest on \$88,175.48, at 5 per cent	Vol. 9, p. 842, §2	.....	10,000.00	200,000.00
Kickapoo	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, etc., \$21,884.81, at the rate of 5 per cent,	Vol. 10, p. 1079, §2	.....	4,408.78	88,175.68
Miamies of Kansas	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 191, §5	.....	874.05	13,481.00
Do	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Vol. 10, p. 1094, §3	.....	1,084.24	21,884.81
Molels.....	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868.	Vol. 12, p. 982, §2	3,000.00	.....	.....
Nez Perces.....	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician	Vol. 14, p. 650, §5	3,500.00	.....	.....
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Interest on \$69,120, at 5 per cent, for educational purposes, to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct	Vol. 15, p. 657, §6	120,000.00	.....	.....
Do	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise	Vol. 15, p. 658, §7	9,000.00	.....	.....
Osages.....	Annuitiy goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Vol. 7, p. 242, §6	.....	3,456.00	60,120.00
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	Vol. 14, p. 687, §1	.....	15,000.00	300,000.00
Otoes and Missourias.	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be the gunsmith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, §4	30,000.00	.....	.....
Pawnees.....	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Vol. 11, p. 729, §2	.....	30,000.00	.....
Do	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Vol. 11, p. 729, §3	10,000.00	.....	.....
Poncas.....	Permanent annuity in money	Vol. 11, p. 720, §4	4,400.00	.....	.....
Pottawatomies	do	Vol. 12, p. 988, §2	20,000.00	.....	.....
Do	do	Vol. 7, p. 51, §4	.....	357.80	7,156.00
Do	do	Vol. 7, p. 114, §3	.....	178.90	3,578.00
Do	do	Vol. 7, p. 185, §3	.....	594.50	17,890.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statute at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	September 20, 1828.	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2.		\$715 00	\$14,312 00	
Do.	do	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2.		5,724 77	114,495 40	
Do.	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1828; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; Vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.		1,003 99	20,178 80	
Do.	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2.				
Do.	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; Vol. 9, p. 853, § 10.		158 54	3,120 80	
Do.	For interest on \$230,000, at 5 per cent.	June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 9, p. 853, § 7.		107 34	2,146 80	
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education, \$250 for smith, etc.	Vol. 3, p. 853, § 7.		11,503 21	230,064 20	
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 83, § 3.	\$1,500 00			
Do.	Interest on \$20,000, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2.		1,000 00	20,000 00	
Do.	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 598, § 2.		10,000 00	200,000 00	
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on \$17,400, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2.		7,870 00	800,000 00	
Seminole.	For support of school.	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5	200 00		157,400 00	
Do.	Interest on \$50,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	\$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8.		25,000 00	500,000 00	
Senecas.	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent.	Support of schools, etc.	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3.		3,500 00	70,000 00	
Do.	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; Vol. 7, p. 178, § 4.		1,500 00	20,000 00	
Do.	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent.	February 28, 1821	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4.		1,660 00	33,200 00	
Senecas of N. Y.	Permanent annuities.	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442		6,000 00	120,000 00	
Do.	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent.	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2		3,750 00	75,000 00	
Do.	Interest on \$43,050, transferred from the Onondaga bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3.		2,162 50	43,050 00	
Senecas and Shawanese.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4		1,000 00	20,000 00	
Do.	Support of smith and smith-shops.	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4	1,000 00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuity for education	August 3, 1795; September 20, 1817.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4		3,000 00	60,000 00	

Do.	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per cent	August 3, 1898; May 10, 1894	Vol. 10, p. 1058, § 3	2,000.00	40,000.00
Shoshones and Ban- nals	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Eleven installments due, esti- mated at \$10,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		
Shoshones	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, en- gineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	\$110,000.00	
Do.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	Eleven installments due, esti- mated at \$5,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	5,000.00	
Bannals	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9	1,000.00	
Do.	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00	
Six Nations of N.Y.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.	Treaty November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 8		90,000.00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Eleven installments, of \$130,000 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 688, § 10	1,430,000.00	
Do.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	do	2,000.00	
Do.	For such articles as may be considered neces- sary by the Secretary of the Interior for per- sons roaming.	Eleven installments, of \$200,000 each, due; estimated.	do	2,200,000.00	
Do.	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 688, § 13	10,400.00	
Do.	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5	1,000,000.00	
Tabouache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith.	do	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720.00	
Tabouache, Mus- che, Capote, Wee- minuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9	220.00	
Do.	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800.00	
Do.	Thirty installments, of \$30,000 each, to be ex- pended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, etc.	Ten installments, each \$30,000, due	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11	300,000.00	
Do.	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beads, etc.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000.00	
Winnebagoes	Interest on \$73,340.41, at 5 per cent, per an- num.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 548, § 4; Vol. 12, p. 624, § 4	40,245.45	804,909.17
Do.	Interest on \$694,393.17, at 5 per cent, per an- num, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 15, p. 335, § 1	3,917.02	78,840.41
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4	300,000.00	
Total			1,145,190.00	347,751.98	5,994,639.99

Table showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation (unallotted) in acres or square miles, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Area of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River (b).....	Colorado River ..	Kenahwiri (Taniswari) Koshualia, Kopa (c), Mohavi, and Yuma	2300, 800	470	Act of Congress approved Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 13, p. 550; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1872, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila Bend.....	Pima	Papaho.....	22, 281	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River.....	do	Marikopa and Pima.....	287, 120	558	Act of Congress, approved Feb. 23, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive order, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Aug. 16, 1883.
Hualapai.....	Navejo	Hualapai	730, 880	1, 142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Moqui.....	Pima	Moqui (Shinumo).....	2, 508, 800	3, 920	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Papago.....	do	Papaho.....	470, 080	109½	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 23, p. 299.
Salt River.....	do	Marikopa and Pima.....	46, 720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
Supai.....	Colorado River ..	Supai.....	238, 400	60	Executive orders, June 8, Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
White Mountain.....	San Carlos.....	Aravaipa, Chillon, Chirikahwa, Kolotero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	2, 528, 000	3, 950	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, Jan. 20 and Mar. 31, 1887.
Total.....	.....	.....	6, 603, 191	10, 317½	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoop Valley.....	Hoop Valley	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Minkut, Redwood, Salaz, Sernatlon, and Tiahtalan.	289, 572	140	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Klamath River.....	do	Klamath River.....	225, 600	40	Executive order, Nov. 16, 1855.
Mission (21 reserves) ..	Mission.....	Coahuila, Diogenes, San Luis Rey, Serano, and Temecula.	161, 402	262	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1873, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Feb. 11 and Mar. 14, 1887.
Round Valley.....	Round Valley.....	Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wallacki, and Yuki.	2102, 118	159½	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 24, 1876.
Tule River.....	Mission.....	Kawai, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	448, 551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma.....	do	Yuma.....	445, 889	73	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884.
Total.....	.....	.....	473, 132	739½	
COLORADO.					
Wte.....	Southern Ute.....	Kapoti, Muschi, and Wiminuichi Ute	1, 094, 400	1, 710	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 16, p. 619; act of Congress approved Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 26; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 16, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 24, 1892, vol. 22, p. 174.
Total.....	.....	.....	1, 094, 400	1, 710	

DAKOTA TERRITORY.					
Crow Creek.....	Lower Yanktonal, Lower Brulé, and Minnekoquo Sioux.....	\$203,397	318	Order of Department, July 1, 1893 (see annual report, 1893, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1893, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1895. (See p. President's proclamation, Apr. 17, 1895, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1895.)	
Devil's Lake.....	Outhad, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux.....	\$230,400	360	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.)	
Fort Berthold.....	Arikaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.	2,912,000	4,550	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 329, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, and July 13, 1880.	
Lake Traverse.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	\$918,780	1,435	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.)	
Old Winnebago.....	Two Kettle and Yanktonal Sioux.....	\$416,915	652	Order of Department, July 1, 1893 (see annual report, 1893, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1893, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1895. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1895, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1895.)	
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	\$96,000	150	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1855, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 676.	
Sioux.....	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arce, and Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonal Sioux.....			{ Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1873, and Nov. 23, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.)	
Do.....	Northern Cheyenne and Ogallala Sioux.....	\$21,593,128	33,739		
Do.....	Minnekonjo, Ogallala, Upper Brulé, and Wahzabzah Sioux.....				
Do.....	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonal Sioux.....				
Do.....	Chippewas of the Mississippi.....				
Turtle Mountain.....	Yankton Sioux.....	\$46,080 \$430,405	72 672	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1892, Mar. 29 and June 8, 1894. Treaty of Apr. 19, 1893, vol. 11, p. 744.	
Total.....		26,847,105	41,948		
IDAHO TERRITORY.					
Cœur d'Alène.....	Cœur d'Alène, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.....	\$798,500	935	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873. Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148.	
Fort Hall.....	Boisé and Brunan Bannak (Panaiti), and Shoshoni.....	\$1,202,330	1,878		
Lapwai.....	Nez Percé.....	\$746,651	1,167		
Lemhi.....	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepwater, and Shoshoni.....	64,000	100		
Total.....		2,611,481	4,080		
		a Approximate.		b Partly in California.	
		c Outboundaries surveyed.		e Surveyed.	
		d Not on reservation.		f Partly surveyed.	

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Apache, Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	64,297,771	6,715	Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Arapaho, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 10.)
Cherokee.	Union.	Cherokee.	65,081,851	7,891	Treaty of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Chickasaw.	do.	Chickasaw.	64,650,995	7,267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw.	do.	Choctaw (Chahia).	66,688,040	10,450	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 795, and delinquency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
Creek.	do.	Creek.	63,040,493	4,7604	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Iowa.	Sac and Fox.	Iowa and Tonkawa.	6228,418	387	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Kansas.	Osage.	Kansas or Kaw.	6100,137	1564	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kikapoo.	Sac and Fox.	Mexican Kikapoo.	6206,466	3224	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Kiowa and Comanche.	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantau), Delaware, and Kiowa.	62,968,893	4,639	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 531 and 539.
Modoc.	Quapaw.	Modoc.	64,040	6	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Oakland.	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Tonkawa and Lipan.	690,711	1414	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 74. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Percés, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.)
Osage.	Osage.	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw.	61,470,059	2,297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.)
Otoe.	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Otoe and Missouri.	6129,113	202	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.)
Ottawa.	Quapaw.	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Beuf.	614,860	28	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Pawnee.	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Pawnee (Pant).	6283,020	442	Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.)
Peoria.	Quapaw.	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	660,801	794	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ponca.	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Ponca.	6101,894	159	Act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 193; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.)

Pottawatomie.....	Sac and Fox.....	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawatomie.....	5,575,877	900	Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 581; act of Congress approved May 23, 1874, vol. 17, p. 104, (227,16 acres); Treaty of May 23, 1874, vol. 17, p. 104, (227,16 acres); Treaty of May 13, 1883, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1887, vol. 15, p. 513.
Quapaw.....	Quapaw.....	Kwapa.....	656,685	881	Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	Otoe, Ottawa, Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi (including Mokohoko's band).	6479,668	750	Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Seminole.....	Union.....	Seminole.....	375,000	586	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. LIV), and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
Seneca.....	Quapaw.....	Seneca.....	651,958	81	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1881, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1882, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Shawnee.....	do.....	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano).....	613,048	21	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of Dec. 29, 1882, vol. 7, p. 411, of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. (See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, Art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wichita.....	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Comanche (Komanche), Delaware, Ion-le, Kaddo, Kiolah, Tawakansay, Wako, and Wyandotte.....	6743,610	1,162	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Wyandotte.....	Quapaw.....	Wyandotte.....	621,406 62,281,893	331 3,565	Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian, including Fort Supply military reservation.
			6105,456	165	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 503) east of Pawnee Reservation.
			63,036,890	5,682	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 503), west of Pawnee Reservation (including Chillico school reservation, 8,998.33 acres established by Executive order of July 12, 1884).
			6677,156	1,068	Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee Reservation.
			6715,550	1,118	Unoccupied Creek ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
			6495,065	773	Unoccupied Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
			61,511,576	2,362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
			41,097,332	64,214	
Total.....					
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	Pottawatomie, Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	1,258	2	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds Nov., 1876, and 1882 and 1883.
Total.....			1,258	2	

a Approximate. b Surveyed. c Outboundaries surveyed.

By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds Nov., 1876, and 1882 and 1883.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc. (Continued.)

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres	Square miles, (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsie.....	64,305	64	Treaty of July 16, 1869, vol. 13, p. 1105.
Kickapoo	do.	Kickapoo.....	620,273	82	Treaty of June 24, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Pottawatomie	do.	Prairie band of Pottawatomie.....	677,858	121	Treaties of June 6, 1864, vol. 9, p. 683; of Nov. 15, 1863, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 681.
Total			102,026	160	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella.	Mackinac	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	67,317	11	Executive order, May 14, 1866; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 623; and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 667.
L'Anse	do.	L'Anse and Vieux de Fort bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	519,324	80	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1864, vol. 10, p. 1106; the residue, 22,800 acres, allotted.
Ontonagon	do.	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	6678	1	Eighteenth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1864, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 26, 1865, the residue, 1,878 acres, allotted.
Total			27,319	42	
MINNESOTA.					
Boise Fort.	La Pointe (c)	Boise Fort band of Chippewas.....	4107,500	106	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Deer Creek	do.	do.	22,040	86	Executive order, June 30, 1863.
Fond du Lac	do.	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	692,246	144	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1864, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved, May 26, 1874, vol. 17, p. 160; the residue 7,776 acres, allotted.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).	do.	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	651,840	81	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1864, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Leech Lake	White Earth (consolidated).	Pillager and Lake Winnegoshish bands of Chippewas.	604,440	148	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1166; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Millie Lac	do.	Millie Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas.	661,014	96	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1166; and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Red Lake	White Earth (consolidated).	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.	62,200,000	5,000	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe (c).	Boise Fort band of Chippewas.....	61,080	2	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1861.
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated).	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	6796,672	1,245	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders Mar. 19, 1875, and July 13, 1883.

Winnebagoahish (White Oak Point).	do.	Lake Winnebagoahish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	(322,100)	300	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1185, and of Mar. 19, 1857, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 24, 1874.
Total			4,747,941	7,419	
MONTANA.					
Blackfeet	Blackfeet.	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	1,760,000	2,760	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 687; unratified treaties of July 13, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 6, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 23; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1873, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. —.
Crow	Crow.	Mountain and River Crow.	4,712,900	7,364	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, ap- proved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 197.
Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap.	Gros Ventre, Assinaboline, and River Crow.	587,600	640	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 687; unratified treaties of July 13, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 6, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 23; Execu- tive orders, Apr. 13, 1873, and July 13, 1880; and agree- ment made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. —.
Fort Peck	Fort Peck.	Assinaboline, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Unkrapa, and Yanktonal Sioux.	1,776,000	2,775	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 687; unratified treaties of July 13, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Ex- ecutive orders, July 6, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 23; Execu- tive orders, Apr. 13, 1873, and July 13, 1880, and agree- ment made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. —.
Joeke Northern Cheyenne.	Flathead. Tongue River.	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille. Northern Cheyenne.	1,433,600 371,200	2,240 580	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Executive order, Nov. 26, 1884.
Total			10,591,360	16,549	
NEBRASKA.					
Iowa	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Iowa.	416,000	25	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. (5,120 acres in Kansas.)
Nebraska	Santee and Flan- dreau.	Santee Sioux.	1,131	3	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. (32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.91 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.)

^a Partly surveyed. ^f In Kansas and Nebraska.

^c In Minnesota and Wisconsin. ^d Outboundaries surveyed.

^b Surveyed.

^e Approximate.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA—cont'd.					
Omaha.....	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha.....	665,191	102	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341, the residue, 77,153.93 acres allotted.
Sao and Fox (c).....	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Sao (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri.....	164,013	12½	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. (2,682.03 acres in Kansas.)
Sioux (additional). Winnebago.....	Pine Ridge. Omaha and Winnebago.	Ogalalla Sioux..... Winnebago.....	32,000 6108,924	50 170	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882. Act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1883, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of June 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.)
Total.....			231,259	361½	
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley (d).....	Western Shoshone Nevada.....	Western Shoshone. Kai-uh-bit Kenah-wiwi (Tantawalt), Paw-lut, Pa-Ute, and Shilwila.	312,820 el, 000	488 1½	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1880. Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1876, vol. 18, p. 446; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 8, 1876.
Pyramid Lake.....	do.....	Pah-Ute (Paviotso).....	622,000	508	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River.....	do.....	do.....	6318,815	498	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total.....			954,126	1,400½	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache.....	Southern Ute.....	Jicarilla Apache.....	418,000	650	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887.
Mescalero Apache.....	Mescalero.....	Mescalero Jicarilla, and Mimbre Apache.....	474,240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Navajo (f).....	Navajo.....	Navajo.....	98,208,440	12,821	Treaty of Oct. 29, 1863, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive order, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, and Dec. 10, 1883. (1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 867,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive order, Apr. 24, 1886.)

James.....	Pueblo.....	17,510			
Acoma.....		486,732			
San Juan.....		17,545			
Plurita.....		17,461			
San Felipe.....		34,767			
Pecos.....		18,783			
Cochiti.....		24,256			
Soto Domingo.....		74,743			
Tesuque.....	Pueblo.....	17,361			
Santa Clara.....		17,869			
Sanldefonso.....		17,471			
Pojoaque.....		17,293			
Zia.....		18,520			
Sandia.....		24,187			
Ialeta.....		110,080			
Nambe.....		18,886			
Laguna.....		125,225			
Santa Ana.....	Pueblo.....	17,361			
Total.		215,040			
NEW YORK.		10,002,525		15,629	
Allegany.....	New York.....	280,469	Onondaga, Seneca, and Tonawanda.	471	
Cattaraugus.....	do.....	231,680	Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora.	34	
Oil Spring.....	do.....	640	Seneca.	1	
Oneida.....	do.....	380	Oneida.	4	
Onondaga.....	do.....	6,100	Oneida, Onondaga, and Tonawanda.	94	
Saint Regis.....	do.....	14,640	Saint Regis.	23	
Tonawanda.....	do.....	27,549	Cattaraugus, Cayuga, and Tonawanda band of Seneca.	114	
Tuscarora.....	do.....	6,249	Onondaga and Tuscarora.	94	
Total.		87,677		187	

{ Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.)

Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,681.26 acres.)

Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.

Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)

By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)

Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)

Do.

Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.

Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 165.)

Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)

g Partly surveyed.

e Outboundaries surveyed.
f Partly in Arizona and Utah.

c In Kansas and Nebraska.
d Partly in Idaho.

a Approximate.
b Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.
 Agency.
 Name of the tribe occupying reservation.
 Area in acres.
 Square miles. (a)
 Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.

NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee...	{ 550,000 515,211	78 24	{ Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, p. 139, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880, and other, R. Ex. Doc. No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)
Total			65,211	102	
OREGON.					
Grand Ronde	Grande Ronde	Kalapuya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molele, Neztucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, and Umpqua.	661,440	96	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1865, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1867
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modok, Pal-Ute, Walpapa, and Yahwakin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	41,066,000	1,650	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Mallheur			820	1	Executive orders, Mar. 14, 1871, Sept. 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, Jan. 28, 1876, July 23, 1880, Sept. 13, 1882, and May 21, 1883
Siletz	Siletz	Alsiya, Coquell, Kusa, Rogue River, Shoston-Shasta, Salustia, Sinclaw, Toofootna, Unqua, and thirteen others.	2225,000	3514	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1866, and act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 14, p. 446.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.	266,800	420	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 21, p. 267.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	John Day, Pi-Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasiko.	464,000	725	Treaty of June 26, 1856, vol. 12, p. 988.
Total			2,076,560	3,243	
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah and Ouray	Goshute, Payant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River and White River Ute.	242,036,040	3,186	Executive order, Oct. 8, 1881; acts of Congress approved May 6, 1864, vol. 13, p. 43, and May 24, 1868, vol. 20, p. 1.
Uncompahgre	do	Tabequache Ute	1,933,440	3,021	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of March 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.)
Total			2,972,480	6,207	
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.					
Chehalis	Puyallup (consolidated).	Klatsep, Tshahla, and Tsinuk	671	1	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1866. The residue, 3,768.05 acres, allotted.

Columbia.....	Colville.....	Chief Moses and his people.....	24, 220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1870, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, 23 Stat., p. 73.) Executive order, May 1, 1886. Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872.
Colville.....	do.....	Cour d'Alene, Colville, Kalispelm, Kint-kane, Lake, Methu, Nepeelum, Pend d'Oreille, San Fiel, and Spokane.	2, 800, 000	4, 375	
Lummi (Chah choosen).	Tulalip.....	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	el, 884	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10, 428 acres, allotted.
Makah.....	Neah Bay.....	Kwilehiut and Makah.....	23, 040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 20, 1887, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Muckleshoot.....	Tulalip.....	Muckleshoot.....	el, 367	51	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1887, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqually.....	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawksamish, Stalakoom, and five others.	(c)		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1887. Land all allotted, 4, 717 acres.
Port Madison.....	Tulalip.....	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	el, 015	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. The residue, 3, 233.48 acres, allotted.
Puyallup.....	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawksamish, Stalakoom, and five others.	el, 090	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1887, and Sept. 6, 1873. The residue, 17, 083 acres, allotted.
Quinalt.....	do.....	Hoh, Kweet Kwilehiut, and Kwinaluk.....	21, 000	330	Treaty of Olympia, July 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 171; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873.
Shoalwater.....	do.....	Shoalwater and Tlhalia.....	el, 335	1	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1896.
S'Kokomish.....	do.....	Klalam, S'Kokomish, and Twana.....	el, 276	1	Treaty of Point-Ne-Poin, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 29, 1874. The residue, 4, 711 acres, allotted.
Snohomish or Tulalip.....	Tulalip.....	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	el, 930	14	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. Residue, 13, 560 acres allotted.
Spokane.....	Colville.....	Spokane.....	153, 600	210	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.
Squaxin Island (Klahchemin).	Puyallup (consolidated).	Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawksamish, Stalakoom, and five others.	(c)		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1, 494.15 acres.
Swinomish (Perry's Island).	Tulalip.....	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	el, 710	21	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. The residue, 5, 460 acres, allotted.
Yakama.....	Yakama.....	Klickitat, Topnash, and Yakama.....	el, 000	1, 250	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 961.
Total.....			4, 044, 447	6, 319½	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	La Pointe (f).....	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	el, 096	481	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. The residue, 38, 040 acres, allotted.
Lac du Flambeau.....	do.....	Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	el, 817	961	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109 (lands selected by Indians). (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 11, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. The residue, 7, 096.32 acres, allotted.
La Pointe (Bad River).....	do.....	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	el, 608	152½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. The residue, 26, 664.97 acres, allotted.
a Approximate.	b Out-boundaries surveyed.	c Surveyed.	d Partly surveyed.	c Not on reservation.	/ In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. ^(a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WISCONSIN—cont'd.					
Red Cliff.....	La Pointe (b).....	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	111,457	18	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order Feb. 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863.) Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863. The residue, 2,533.91 acres, allotted.
Menomonee.....	Green Bay.....	Menomonee.....	231,680	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1084, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 673.
Oneida.....	do.....	Oneida.....	465,540	102½	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566-955, of Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 673; act of Cong., approved Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Stockbridge.....	do.....	Stockbridge.....	111,803	18	
Total.....			512,061	800	
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Wind River.....	Shoshone.....	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	2,342,400	3,660	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291.
Total.....			2,342,400	3,660	
Grand total.....			118,464,302	186,131½	

^a Approximate.^b In Minnesota and Wisconsin.^c Surveyed.^d Out-boundaries surveyed.^e Partly surveyed.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised by Maj. J. W. Powell. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

Statistics of all Indian schools supported, in whole or in part, by

School.	How supported.	School population.
Total.....		40,452
ALASKA.		
Fort Wrangel: Thlinkit Academy	Under contract	
Fort Chester: Metlakahltla Day	do	
Sitka: Industrial Training School	do	
ARIZONA.		
Colorado River Agency:		
Colorado River Boarding	By Government	145
Fort Yuma: Yuma Boarding	do	200
Keam's Cañon: Moquis Boarding	do	500
Pima Agency:		
Pima Boarding	By Government	950
Papago Day	do	1,423
San Carlos Agency:		
San Carlos Boarding	By Government	300
Tucson: Boarding	Under contract	
CALIFORNIA.		
Hoopa Valley Agency:		
Hoopa Valley Day	By Government	95
Mission Agency:		
Agua Caliente Day	By Government	800
Coahuilla Day	do	
La Jolla Day	do	
Portrero Day	do	
Rincon Day	do	
San Jacinto Day	do	
Tule River Day	do	
Round Valley Agency:		
Headquarters Day	By Government	100
Lowerquarters Day	do	45
San Diego: Industrial Training	Under contract	
St. Turibius Mission Day	do	
COLORADO.		
Southern Ute Agency:		
Agency Day	By Government	316
Denver: Good Shepherd Boarding	Under contract	
Grand Junction Industrial	By Government	
DAKOTA.		
Cheyenne River Agency:		
Boys' Boarding	By Government	767
Oahe Industrial	Under contract	
St. John's Boarding	By Government and religious society.	
No. 1 Day	By Government	
No. 2 Day	do	
No. 3 Day	do	
No. 4 Day	do	
No. 5 Day	do	
No. 6 Day	do	600
No. 7 Day	do	
No. 8 Day	do	
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency:		
Crow Creek Boarding	By Government	600
Lower Brulé Boarding	do	
Driving Hawk's Camp Day	do	
White River Day	do	
Immaculate Conception Boarding	Under contract	
Devil's Lake Agency:		
Boys' Boarding	By Government	210
Industrial Boarding	Under contract	
St. Mary's Boarding (Turtle Mountain)	do	
No. 1 Day (Turtle Mountain)	By Government	263
No. 2 Day (Turtle Mountain)	do	
No. 3 Day (Turtle Mountain)	do	
St. John's Day (Turtle Mountain)	Under contract	
Fort Berthold Agency:		
Fort Berthold Boarding	Under contract	220
Fort Stevenson: Industrial	By Government	

the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882.

Capacity.		No. of em- ployés.	Enroll- ment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Gov- ernment.	Cost per capita per month.
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.			
11,589	4,875	1,587	15,212	8,705	2,715		\$1,209,414.55	
75	150	7 2 18	27 170 132	25	95	12 6 12	4,175.00 1,200.00 12,500.00	\$13.92 3.33 13.89
60		6	52	47		10	6,146.78	13.08
200		16	124	80		10	12,503.48	15.63
50		11	71	44		9	12,102.07	30.56
120		7	128	93		9	8,450.18	10.10
	30	1	53		26	5	315.80	2.43
50		7	45	40		9	7,162.96	19.90
75		6	31	28		6	1,350.00	9.00
	60	2	58		37	10	1,471.70	3.98
	50	1	46		28	9	732.90	2.91
	40	1	36		31	7	726.14	3.35
	50	1	46		29	10	736.95	2.54
	25	1	27		21	4	226.00	2.68
	40	1	28		18	10	753.87	4.08
	35	1	31		22	10	725.17	3.30
	12	1	23		9	3	207.74	7.69
	40	2	39		34	10	984.17	2.89
	40	2	32		25	10	891.40	3.57
100		8	64	57		12	7,037.79	10.41
	80	1	80		60	3	450.00	2.50
	25	2	20		12	9	798.83	7.40
100		9	50	50		12	5,400.00	9.00
60		9	25	20		12	9,191.78	38.39
60		7	63	62		10	9,181.29	14.81
50		7	55	48		12	3,240.00	9.00
40		3	41	41		10	1,335.52	3.26
	30	2	33		28	9	1,123.87	4.46
	25	1	32		20	10	742.13	3.53
	25	1	17		13	10	695.81	5.35
	20	1	18		14	10	715.32	5.11
	25	1	24		21	10	765.37	3.64
	25	1	19		17	10	700.15	4.12
	25	1	23		19	9	420.65	2.46
	30	2	46		32	10	1,173.84	3.67
70		9	86	78		10	9,889.47	12.68
45		7	55	52		10	5,338.80	10.27
	18	2	12		9	7	721.47	11.45
	44	2	37		20	10	900.00	4.50
150		13	93	73		12	6,455.10	7.37
30		6	36	30		10	6,432.99	21.44
80		12	94	86		12	9,159.64	8.88
150		11	120	102		12	10,620.00	9.00
	40	1	28		14	10	598.00	4.27
	35	1	29		10	10	598.00	5.98
	80	1	67		32	10	98.00	1.87
	90	5	84		80	10	1,521.24	2.50
36		4	39	33		12	1,620.00	9.00
150		18	115	102		10	19,151.57	18.78

Statistics of all Indian schools supported, in whole or in part, by the

School.	How supported.	School population.
DAKOTA—continued.		
Pine Ridge Agency:		
Pine Ridge Boarding	By Government	1,800
No. 1 Day	do	
No. 2 Day	do	
No. 3 Day	do	
No. 4 Day	do	
No. 5 Day	do	
No. 6 Day	do	
No. 7 Day	do	
No. 8 Day	do	
Rosebud Agency:		
St. Francis Boarding	Under contract	1,700
Agency Day	By Government	
Big Oak Creek Day	do	
Black Pipe Creek Day	do	
Corn Creek Day	do	
Cut Meat Creek Day	do	
Little White River Day	do	
Little Oak Creek Day	do	
Pass Creek Day	do	
Pine Creek Day	do	
Red Leaf Camp Day	do	
Ring Thunder Camp Day	do	
Scabby Creek Day	do	
White Thunder Creek Day	do	
Sisseton Agency:		
Sisseton Industrial	do	379
Goodwill Mission Boarding	Under contract	
Standing Rock Agency:		
Agency Boarding	By Government	1,109
Agricultural Boarding	do	
Cannon Ball Day	do	
Graud River Day	do	
Marmot Day	do	
No. 1 Day	do	
No. 2 Day	do	
No. 3 Day	do	
Yankton Agency:		
Yankton Boarding	do	355
St. Paul's Boarding	By Government and religious society.	
IDAHO.		
Fort Hall Agency:		
Fort Hall Boarding	By Government	250
Lemhi Agency:		
Lemhi Boarding	do	134
Nez Percé Agency:		
Boys' Boarding	do	375
Girls' Boarding	do	
INDIANA.		
Wabash: White's Manual Labor Institute	Under contract	
INDIAN TERRITORY.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:		
Arapaho Boarding	By Government	887
Cheyenne Boarding	do	
Mennonite Boarding (Agency)	By Government and religious society.	
Mennonite Boarding (cantonment)	do	
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency:		
Kiowa Boarding	By Government	894
Wichita Boarding	do	200
Osage Agency:		
Kaw Boarding	do	419
Osage Boarding	do	
St. Louis Boarding	Under contract	
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency:		
Pawnee Boarding	By Government	269
Ponca Boarding	do	100
Otoe Boarding	do	80
Quapaw Agency:		
Quapaw Boarding	do	68
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Boarding	do	211
Miami Day	do	22
Modoc Day	do	17
Day	do	55

Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

Capacity.		No. of em- ployés.	Enroll- ment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Gov- ernment.	Cost per capita per month.
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.			
200		11	180	178		10	\$15,728.70	\$8.84
	40	1	48		28	10	658.18	2.35
	48	1	53		25	10	665.03	2.66
	40	1	84		46	9	535.27	1.29
	30	1	53		39	10	670.52	1.72
	40	1	47		31	10	679.66	2.19
	75	1	63		51	10	666.27	1.31
	40	1	34		29	10	678.50	2.34
	40	1	40		24	10	682.91	2.85
100		12	88	66		12	5,216.25	8.69
	30	2	24		22	10	900.00	4.09
	30	2	22		20	9	596.00	3.31
	30	2	38		35	10	900.00	2.57
	30	2	27		20	10	774.40	3.87
	30	2	45		32	10	900.00	2.81
	30	2	29		28	10	825.00	2.95
	30	2	22		20	7	749.17	5.35
	30	1	20		25	10	600.00	2.40
	30	2	21		16	10	900.00	5.63
	30	1	34		25	10	600.00	2.40
	30	2	32		27	10	900.00	3.33
	30	2	22		12	7	749.17	8.92
	30	2	36		34	10	847.01	2.43
140		15	132	89		9	19,257.12	24.04
100		10	103	74		12	6,750.00	9.00
100		9	130	116		10	10,323.82	8.91
100		9	109	95		10	9,094.42	9.57
	60	2	86		31	10	1,803.95	2.98
	60	2	78		62	10	1,796.35	2.90
	40	1	46		16	6	330.37	3.44
	30	1	39		29	10	753.80	2.60
	30	1	50		34	10	764.47	2.25
	30	1	20		13	1	155.50	11.96
75		15	91	76		10	8,502.89	11.19
42		8	48	41		10	1,239.01	3.02
100		11	101	75		10	11,615.87	15.49
30		4	24	23		10	4,175.19	18.15
75		7	50	33		6	10,986.66	55.48
75		6	75	32		9	8,509.83	29.76
80		18	81	68		12	7,500.00	10.41
100		13	98	78		10	10,236.56	13.12
110		13	110	80		10	10,536.08	13.17
50		11	52	47		10	1,740.01	3.70
90		13	78	67		13	2,448.14	3.65
100		13	89	63		10	10,574.89	16.78
65		13	82	63		10	9,552.53	15.16
70		10	59	57		9	5,833.75	11.37
150		15	209	128		9	12,903.12	11.20
50		7	36	28		6	1,749.27	10.41
70		13	77	64		9	8,095.27	14.05
100		10	101	93		10	9,162.49	9.85
50		6	57	53		10	5,290.39	9.98
50		7	54	42		10	6,196.61	14.75
85		9	104	73		10	8,575.49	11.75
	30	1	18		8	10	480.00	6.00
	30	1	16		12	10	399.20	3.33
	50	1	19		16	1	39.20	2.45

Statistics of all Indian schools supported, in whole or in part, by the

School.	How supported.	School population.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.		
Sac and Fox Agency:		
Absentee Shawnee Boarding.....	By Government.....	425
Sac and Fox Boarding.....	do.....	115
Sacred Heart Boarding.....	Under contract.....	
Chillico: Chillico Training.....	By Government.....	
KANSAS.		
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:		
Kickapoo Boarding.....	By Government.....	50
Pottawatomie Boarding.....	do.....	60
Sac and Fox and Iowa Boarding.....	do.....	50
Halstead: Mennonite Mission Boarding.....	Under contract.....	
Lawrence: Haskell Institute.....	By Government.....	
Neosho County: St. Ann's Academy.....	Under contract.....	
MICHIGAN.		
Mackinac Agency:		
Baraga Boarding.....	Under contract.....	1,000
Chippewa Day.....	By Government.....	
Iroquois Point Day.....	do.....	
L'Anse Day.....	do.....	
Middle Village Day.....	do.....	
St. Ignace Day.....	do.....	
MINNESOTA.		
White Earth Agency:		
Agency Boarding.....	By Government.....	1,373
Leech Lake Boarding.....	do.....	
Red Lake Boarding.....	do.....	
Pine Point Day.....	do.....	
Rice River Day.....	do.....	
St. Benedict's Orphan.....	Under contract.....	
Avoca: St. Francis Xavier's Academy.....	do.....	
Clontarf: St. Paul's Industrial.....	do.....	
Collegeville: St. John's Institute.....	do.....	
Graceville: Convent of Our Lady.....	do.....	
Morris: Sisters of Mercy.....	do.....	
Saint Joseph: St. Benedict's Academy.....	do.....	
Birch Cooley: Indewakanton Day.....	do.....	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet Agency:		
Blackfeet Boarding.....	By Government.....	500
Crow Agency:		
Crow Boarding.....	do.....	700
Montana Industrial.....	Under contract.....	
St. Xavier Industrial.....	do.....	
Flathead Agency:		
St. Ignatius Industrial.....	Special appropriation.....	705
Fort Belknap Agency:		
St. Paul's Industrial.....	Under contract.....	251
Fort Belknap Day.....	By Government.....	
Fort Peck Agency:		
Poplar Creek Boarding.....	do.....	959
Tongue River Agency:		
St. Labre's Boarding.....	Under contract.....	150
Agency Day.....	By Government.....	
St. Peter's Mission.....	Under contract.....	
NEBRASKA.		
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:		
Omaha Boarding.....	By Government.....	278
Omaha Mission.....	Under contract.....	
Winnebago Boarding.....	By Government.....	200
Santee Agency:		
Santee Boarding.....	do.....	205
Hope Boarding.....	Under contract.....	
Santee Normal Training.....	do.....	
Flandre u Day.....	By Government.....	73
Ponca Day.....	do.....	47
Genoa: Genoa Training.....	do.....	
NEVADA.		
Nevada Agency:		
Pyramid Lake Boarding.....	By Government.....	750
Walker River Day.....	do.....	

Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

Capacity.		No. of em- ployés.	Enroll- ment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Gov- ernment.	Cost per capita per month.
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.			
80	-----	10	88	49	-----	10	\$6,296.65	\$12.85
50	-----	8	74	51	-----	10	5,731.53	11.04
60	-----	7	19	8	-----	9	669.43	10.41
200	-----	27	188	154	-----	12	25,567.76	13.84
30	-----	6	55	35	-----	10	5,768.39	16.48
30	-----	6	36	20	-----	10	5,563.85	27.82
50	-----	6	47	30	-----	10	5,326.27	17.18
35	-----	11	26	22	-----	12	2,500.00	10.41
350	-----	39	398	338	-----	12	65,273.19	16.09
100	-----	13	18	16	-----	12	1,917.24	10.41
60	-----	2	24	19	-----	12	1,232.47	9.00
50	-----	1	41	-----	13	10	415.00	3.19
40	-----	1	24	-----	11	10	400.00	3.63
40	-----	1	52	-----	19	10	414.65	2.18
35	-----	1	18	-----	13	10	400.00	3.07
40	-----	1	34	-----	23	6	213.80	1.55
110	-----	9	153	91	-----	10	8,239.38	9.05
45	-----	6	49	37	-----	10	2,837.48	7.66
70	-----	7	110	47	-----	10	4,229.10	8.99
80	-----	1	60	-----	29	9	720.00	2.75
40	-----	2	47	-----	17	9	507.09	3.31
25	-----	4	25	25	-----	12	2,700.00	9.00
50	-----	14	53	48	-----	12	5,051.93	9.00
180	-----	12	111	87	-----	12	10,506.99	10.41
200	-----	7	105	85	-----	12	8,985.88	9.00
25	-----	6	31	18	-----	12	1,910.83	9.00
50	-----	8	6	6	-----	12	621.00	9.00
175	-----	9	93	84	-----	12	8,861.86	9.00
50	-----	1	33	-----	22	6	330.00	2.60
50	-----	5	36	31	-----	10	3,662.80	11.82
50	-----	8	52	50	-----	10	7,179.78	14.36
50	-----	9	28	13	-----	12	1,404.00	9.00
75	-----	13	79	56	-----	9	3,375.00	9.00
200	-----	20	174	160	-----	12	22,500.00	11.72
60	-----	10	25	20	-----	12	1,774.80	9.00
60	-----	2	34	-----	22	10	1,542.83	7.01
150	-----	11	220	197	-----	10	20,483.02	10.40
50	-----	11	44	25	-----	12	2,455.93	9.00
88	-----	1	52	-----	8	2	120.00	7.50
88	-----	6	63	59	-----	12	5,400.00	9.00
60	-----	9	83	57	-----	9	7,261.53	14.16
60	-----	9	46	30	-----	10	2,700.00	9.00
90	-----	9	89	66	-----	10	6,846.71	10.37
75	-----	11	94	63	-----	10	9,091.45	14.43
38	-----	7	39	36	-----	12	3,240.00	9.00
150	-----	18	146	112	-----	12	12,362.27	10.24
50	-----	1	34	-----	22	10	591.50	2.69
50	-----	1	12	-----	7	10	658.53	9.41
200	-----	27	199	166	-----	12	29,750.00	14.93
50	-----	7	77	56	-----	10	7,441.92	13.29
50	-----	2	59	-----	34	10	1,382.56	4.07

Statistics of all Indian schools supported, in whole or in part, by

School.	How supported.	School population.
NEVADA—continued.		
Western Shoshone Agency: Western Shoshone Day	By Government.....	88
NEW MEXICO.		
Mescalero Agency: Mescalero Boarding	By Government.....	312
Navajo Agency: Navajo Boarding.....	do	8,000
Pueblo Agency: Albuquerque Industrial	do	2,200
Albuquerque Boarding	Under contract.....	
Bernalillo Boarding	do	
Saint Catherine's Boarding, Santa Fé	do	
University of New Mexico, Santa Fé	do	
Acoma Day	By Government.....	
Acoma Day	Under contract.....	
Isleta Day No. 1.....	do	
Isleta Day No. 2.....	do	
Jemez Day No. 1.....	do	
Jemez Day No. 2.....	do	
Laguna Day No. 1.....	do	
Laguna Day No. 2.....	do	
San Felipe Day.....	By Government.....	
San Juan Day.....	Under contract.....	
Santo Domingo Day.....	do	
Taos Day.....	do	
Zuni Day.....	do	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Eastern Cherokee Agency: Cherokee Training	Under contract.....	600
Big Cove Day	do	
Bird Town Day	do	
Cherokee Day	do	
Macedonia Day	do	
Robbinsville Day	do	
OREGON.		
Grand Ronde Agency: Grand Ronde Boarding	By Government	109
Klamath Agency: Klamath Boarding.....	do	215
Yainax Boarding	do	
Siletz Agency: Siletz Boarding.....	do	149
Umatilla Agency: Umatilla Boarding.....	do	196
Warm Springs Agency: Warm Springs Boarding.....	do	82
Sinemasho Boarding.....	do	111
Chemawa: Salem Training	do	
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Carlisle: Carlisle Training.....	By Government.....	
Martinsburg: Juniata Institute.....	Under contract.....	
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution.....	Special appropriation.....	
UTAH.		
Uintah Valley Agency: Uintah Valley Boarding.....	By Government.....	250
VIRGINIA.		
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute	Special appropriation.....	
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.		
Colville Agency: Colville Boys' Boarding.....	Under contract.....	900
Colville Girls' Boarding.....	do	
Cœur d'Alène Boys' Boarding.....	do	
Cœur d'Alène Girls' Boarding.....	do	
Neah Bay Agency: Neah Bay Boarding	By Government.....	94
Quillehute Day	do	68

the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

Capacity.		No. of em- ployés.	Enroll- ment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Gov- ernment.	Cost per capita per month.
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.			
-----	40	2	53	-----	32	10	\$560.00	\$3.00
35	-----	5	35	35	-----	10	5,633.65	16.10
70	-----	8	42	35	-----	10	8,430.98	24.09
200	-----	29	181	147	-----	12	34,797.21	19.73
60	-----	12	41	33	-----	12	4,125.00	10.41
50	-----	6	37	34	-----	12	3,750.00	10.41
125	-----	12	83	74	-----	12	8,514.67	10.41
50	-----	6	45	39	-----	12	4,750.00	10.41
40	-----	1	31	-----	14	6	750.00	8.93
50	-----	1	35	-----	32	10	770.98	2.50
60	-----	1	51	-----	28	10	634.76	2.50
60	-----	2	58	-----	12	9	270.00	2.50
75	-----	1	66	-----	36	10	897.26	2.50
75	-----	2	49	-----	17	10	425.00	2.50
60	-----	1	39	-----	31	10	736.78	2.50
60	-----	1	63	-----	20	10	500.00	2.50
25	-----	1	28	-----	10	6	750.00	12.50
50	-----	1	35	-----	30	10	718.20	2.50
100	-----	1	40	-----	33	10	786.94	2.50
50	-----	1	30	-----	29	6	356.77	2.50
40	-----	1	55	-----	25	10	625.00	2.50
80	-----	12	41	40	-----	12	5,000.00	10.41
45	-----	2	69	-----	37	8	1,960.00	-----
36	-----	1	36	-----	25	8		
40	-----	3	50	-----	32	8		
45	-----	2	69	-----	37	8		
35	-----	1	28	-----	13	8		
70	-----	7	73	58	-----	9	6,275.91	12.02
110	-----	7	113	104	-----	10	11,138.71	10.71
80	-----	6	86	76	-----	10	7,625.64	10.03
60	-----	7	60	57	-----	10	6,594.34	11.57
75	-----	8	90	48	-----	9	7,707.56	17.84
60	-----	6	69	41	-----	10	8,128.37	19.83
50	-----	5	40	28	-----	9	4,557.12	18.08
250	-----	35	200	167	-----	12	34,308.17	17.12
500	-----	51	585	563	-----	12	81,000.00	11.99
125	-----	12	58	54	-----	12	6,625.00	10.41
260	-----	30	212	200	-----	12	33,137.55	13.81
25	-----	6	44	36	-----	9	5,314.90	16.40
150	-----	31	126	118	-----	12	19,641.11	13.87
50	-----	10	61	37	-----	12	4,113.39	9.00
90	-----	7	60	55	-----	12	5,400.00	9.00
100	-----	16	61	51	-----	12	5,520.08	9.00
100	-----	14	55	49	-----	12	5,235.84	9.00
50	-----	7	59	42	-----	10	5,253.21	12.51
50	-----	2	59	40	-----	10	800.26	2.20

Statistics of all Indian schools supported, in whole or in part, by

School.	How supported.	School population.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY—continued.		
Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency:		
Chehalis Boarding	By Government	331
Puyallup Boarding	do	
S'Kokomish Boarding	do	
Jamestown Day	do	
Quinalt Agency:		
Quinalt Boarding	do	70
Queets Village Day	do	27
Tulalip Agency:		
Tulalip Boarding	Under contract	228
Yakima Agency:		
Yakima Boarding	By Government	250
North Yakima: St. Joseph's Boarding	Under contract	
WISCONSIN.		
Green Bay Agency:		
Menomonee Boarding	By Government	353
St. Joseph's Boarding	Under contract	
Cornelius Day	By Government	445
Hobart Day	do	
Oneida East Day	do	
Oneida West Day No. 1	do	
Oneida West Day No. 2	do	30
Oneida West Day No. 3	do	
Stockbridge Day	do	
La Pointe Agency:		
Bad River Day	Under contract	890
Fond du Lac Day	By Government	
Grand Portage Day	do	890
Lac Court Oreilles Day	Under contract	
Lac du Flambeau Day	By Government	
Pah-quay-ah-wong Day	do	
Vermillion Lake Day	do	
Bayfield: Boarding	Under contract	
Milwaukee: Good Shepherd Industrial	do	
Wittenberg: Boarding	do	
WYOMING.		
Shoshone Agency:		
Wind River Boarding	By Government	391

the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883—Continued.

Capacity.		No. of em- ployés.	Enroll- ment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Gov- ernment.	Cost per capita per month.
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.			
{ 50	.....	10	42	89	.....	10	\$3,196.62	\$13.32
85	.....	14	98	86	.....	10	9,008.48	10.48
40	.....	11	49	41	.....	10	4,962.75	12.10
.....	30	1	20	.....	16	10	1,382.56	8.64
30	.....	3	20	18	.....	10	2,903.63	16.13
.....	40	1	19	.....	19	8	311.62	2.05
150	.....	13	142	127	.....	12	13,500.00	9.00
150	.....	9	109	90	.....	10	10,226.80	11.36
50	.....	6	25	16	.....	3	401.40	9.00
{ 100	.....	12	119	92	.....	10	8,882.17	9.63
150	.....	10	168	130	.....	12	12,662.50	9.00
.....	56	1	28	.....	10	10	300.00	3.00
.....	120	1	73	.....	20	10	400.00	1.38
.....	55	1	30	.....	13	10	300.00	2.31
.....	55	1	85	.....	19	10	400.00	2.11
.....	35	1	30	.....	13	10	300.00	2.31
.....	40	1	30	.....	9	10	300.00	3.33
.....	30	1	35	.....	15	10	325.00	2.17
{ 60	.....	3	74	.....	47	10	1,156.80	2.50
30	.....	1	40	.....	15	10	628.63	4.19
.....	20	1	20	.....	9	6	360.90	6.85
.....	120	5	75	.....	45	10	1,192.44	2.50
.....	25	1	25	.....	14	10	658.99	4.71
.....	40	1	39	.....	26	10	332.61	1.28
.....	50	2	66	.....	27	10	1,145.07	4.24
100	.....	7	69	47	.....	12	1,250.00	10.41
50	.....	14	18	18	.....	12	1,094.00	9.00
70	.....	14	57	43	.....	6	1,350.00	9.00
80	.....	12	99	78	.....	10	14,846.65	20.34

Schools at which pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

Location.	Capacity.	No. contracted for.	Rate per capita per annum.	No of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Total.....	5,638	3,620	.....	.....	4,308	3,244	\$251,519.06
Alaska:							
Fort Wrangel (Thlinkit Academy).....	75	25	\$167.00	12	27	25	4,175.00
Sitka.....	150	75	166.75	12	132	113	12,500.00
Fort Chester (Metlakatla Day).....	150	60	40.00	6	170	95	1,200.00
Arizona:							
Tucson (Industrial Boarding) ..	75	25	108.00	6	31	28	1,350.00
California:							
San Diego (Industrial Training).....	100	75	125.00	12	64	57	7,037.79
St. Taribius Mission (day)	80	80	30.00	3	80	60	450.00
Colorado:							
Denver (Good Shepherd Boarding).....	100	50	108.00	12	50	50	5,400.00
Dakota:							
Crow Creek Reservation (Immaculate Conception Boarding).....	130	50	108.00	12	93	73	6,455.10
Peoria Bottom (Oahe Industrial).....	50	30	*50.00	12	55	48	3,240.00
Devil's Lake Reservation (Industrial Boarding).....	80	70	*50.00	12	94	86	3,500.00
Fort Berthold Reservation (boarding).....	86	15	108.00	12	39	33	1,620.00
Sisseton Reservation (Goodwill Mission Boarding).....	100	63	108.00	12	103	74	6,750.00
Springfield (Hope Boarding).....	88	30	108.00	12	89	36	3,240.00
Turtle Mountain Reservation (St. Mary's Boarding).....	150	95	108.00	12	120	102	10,620.00
Turtle Mountain Reservation (St. John's Day).....	90	60	30.00	10	88	80	1,521.24
Rosebud Reservation (St. Francis Boarding).....	100	75	*50.00	12	88	66	3,275.22
Idaho:							
Coeur d'Alene Reservation (Boys' Boarding).....	100	60	108.00	12	61	51	5,520.06
Coeur d'Alene Reservation (Girls' Boarding).....	100	60	108.00	12	55	49	5,235.84
Indiana:							
Wabash (White's Manual Labor Institute).....	80	60	125.00	12	81	68	7,500.00
Indian Territory:							
Osage Reservation (St. Louis Boarding).....	50	50	125.00	6	36	28	1,749.27
Pottawatomie Reservation (Sacred Heart Boarding).....	60	50	125.00	9	19	8	669.43
Kansas:							
Halstead (Mennonite Mission Boarding).....	35	20	125.00	12	26	22	2,500.00
Neosho County (St. Ann's Academy).....	100	20	125.00	12	18	16	1,917.24
Michigan:							
Baraga (boarding).....	60	25	108.00	12	24	10	1,332.47
Minnesota:							
Avoca (St. Francis Xavier's Academy).....	50	50	108.00	12	53	48	5,051.33
Clontarf (St. Paul's Industrial).....	180	100	125.00	12	111	87	10,506.99
Collegeville (St. John's Institute).....	200	100	108.00	12	105	85	8,985.88
Graceville (Convent of Our Lady).....	25	25	108.00	12	31	18	1,916.83
Morris (Sisters of Mercy).....	50	12	108.00	12	6	6	621.00
St. Joseph (St. Benedict's Academy).....	175	75	108.00	12	98	84	8,861.86
White Earth Reservation (St. Benedict's Orphan).....	25	25	108.00	12	25	25	2,700.00
Birch Cooley (Indewakanton Day).....	50	30	30.00	6	33	23	330.00
Montana:							
Crow Reservation (Industrial Boarding).....	50	50	108.00	12	28	13	1,404.00
Crow Reservation (St. Xavier's Industrial).....	75	38	108.00	9	79	56	3,375.00
Fort Belknap (St. Paul's Industrial).....	60	20	108.00	12	25	20	1,774.80

* Teachers and school materials only under contract.

Schools at which pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau, etc.—Cont'd.

Location.	Capacity.	No. contracted for.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Montana—Continued.							
Tongue River (St. Labre's Boarding).....	50	45	\$108.00	12	44	25	\$2,455.93
St. Peter's Mission (Boarding).....	88	50	108.00	12	63	50	5,400.00
Nebraska:							
Omaha Reservation (Mission Boarding).....	60	50	108.00	10	46	30	2,700.00
Santee Reservation (Normal Training).....	150	90 50	108.00 125.00	12	146	112	12,362.27
New Mexico:							
Albuquerque (Boarding).....	60	60	125.00	12	41	33	4,125.00
Bernalillo (Sisters of Loretto).....	50	50	125.00	12	37	34	3,750.00
Santa Fe (St. Catherine's Boarding).....	125	100	125.00	12	83	74	8,514.67
Santa Fe (University New Mexico).....	50	42	125.00	12	45	39	4,750.00
Acoma Pueblo (day).....	50	30	30.00	10	35	32	770.98
Isleta Pueblo (day No. 1).....	60	40	30.00	10	51	28	634.76
Isleta Pueblo (day No. 2).....	60	25	30.00	9	58	12	270.00
Jemez Pueblo (day No. 1).....	75	40	30.00	10	66	36	897.26
Jemez Pueblo (day No. 2).....	75	25	30.00	10	49	17	425.00
Laguna Pueblo (day No. 1).....	60	50	30.00	10	39	31	736.78
Laguna Pueblo (day No. 2).....	60	25	30.00	10	63	20	500.00
San Juan Pueblo (day).....	50	40	30.00	10	35	30	718.20
Santo Domingo Pueblo (day).....	100	40	30.00	10	40	33	796.94
Taos Pueblo (day).....	50	40	30.00	6	30	29	354.77
Zuni Pueblo (day).....	40	25	30.00	10	55	25	625.00
North Carolina:							
Swain County (Cherokee Training).....	80	40	125.00	12	41	40	5,000.00
Biz Cove (day).....	45	40	30.00	8	60	37	1,960.00
Bird Town (day).....	36	40	30.00	8	36	26	
Cherokee (day).....	40	40	30.00	8	50	33	
Macedonia (day).....	45	40	30.00	8	69	37	
Robbinsville (day).....	35	40	30.00	8	28	13	
Pennsylvania:							
Martinsburgh (Juniata Institute).....	125	60	125.00	12	58	54	6,625.00
Washington Territory:							
Colville Reservation (Boys' Boarding).....	50	40	108.00	12	61	37	4,113.39
Colville Reservation (Girls' Boarding).....	90	50	108.00	12	60	55	5,400.00
Tulalip Reservation (Industrial Boarding).....	150	125	108.00	12	142	127	13,500.00
North Yakima (St. Joseph's Boarding).....	50	20	108.00	3	25	16	404.40
Wisconsin:							
Bayfield (boarding).....	100	10	125.00	12	69	47	1,250.00
Menominee Reservation (St. Joseph's Boarding).....	150	130	108.00	12	168	130	12,062.50
Milwaukee (Good Shepherd Industrial).....	50	25 40	108.00 125.00	12	18	18	1,944.00
Wittenberg (Industrial Boarding).....	70	25	108.00	6	57	43	1,350.00
Bad River Reservation (day).....	60	50	30.00	10	74	47	1,156.80
Lac Court d'Oreilles (day).....	120	60	30.00	10	75	45	1,192.44

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, and amounts paid each employé in the Government schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

ALBUQUERQUE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Patrick F. Burke.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$1,500	\$1,500.00
Henry A. Koester.....	Clerk.....	do	Apr. 20, 1888	1,200	965.93
Paul J. Hogan.....	do	Apr. 21, 1888	June 30, 1888	1,200	234.07
Alise L. Koester.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1887	Apr. 20, 1888	600	482.97
Caroline Burke.....	do	do	do	600	482.97
Anna M. Messenger.....	do	do	Dec. 2, 1887	600	252.72
Fannie J. Rankin.....	do	Aug. 10, 1887	Dec. 17, 1887	600	211.95
Julia V. Clarke.....	do	Dec. 8, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	339.13
Nina Mitchell.....	do	Feb. 19, 1888	do	600	219.23
Lillie M. Hogan.....	do	Apr. 21, 1888	do	600	117.03
Hernando J. Messenger.....	Principal teacher.....	July 1, 1887	Nov. 8, 1887	720	236.74
Charles F. Chisholm.....	do	Nov. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	461.74
Peter Savage.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1887	do	840	840.00
Sarah A. Driesbach.....	Matron.....	do	do	720	720.00
Adeline Savage.....	Assistant matron.....	do	do	540	540.00
Elizabeth F. Pease.....	Seamstress.....	do	Apr. 23, 1888	540	439.12
Ellen King.....	do	Apr. 24, 1888	June 30, 1888	540	100.87
Emma F. Coburn.....	Assistant seamstress.....	July 1, 1887	Oct. 10, 1887	500	138.59
Laura Keeley.....	do	Oct. 22, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	500	262.68
Bertha Y. Bliss.....	do	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	500	83.79
Samuel H. Forrest.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	600	499.45
George W. Lee.....	do	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	100.58
George Chambers.....	Assistant cook.....	Sept. 5, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	120	38.48
Lewis Antonio.....	do	Jan. 28, 1888	June 30, 1888	120	51.10
Rebecca Mensaul.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1887	Feb. 8, 1888	540	337.86
Maggie Girard.....	do	Feb. 22, 1888	June 30, 1888	540	186.86
Mary Chirvirol.....	Assistant laundress.....	July 6, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	240	116.74
Reyes Poncho.....	do	Feb. 17, 1888	Mar. 22, 1888	240	23.08
Eata Jackson.....	do	Apr. 8, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	58.68
James H. Wroth.....	Physician.....	July 1, 1887	do	500	500.00
Herman Seigel.....	Baker.....	do	Oct. 31, 1887	500	153.58
Alphonse La Porte.....	do	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	332.88
Clayton Bulwer.....	Night watchman.....	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	120.00
Zenas H. Bliss.....	Carpenter.....	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	840	210.60
Zenas H. Bliss.....	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	960	720.00
David S. Patterson.....	Farmer.....	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
William H. Stevens.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	Sept. 1, 1887	do	720	598.70
Mary M. Stevens.....	Tailoress.....	do	do	540	447.02
John Dixon.....	Night watchman.....	July 28, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	240	71.75
Thomas Street.....	Cadet sergeant.....	July 1, 1887	Dec. 1, 1887	60	25.11
Oscar Howard.....	do	do	Nov. 12, 1887	60	22.01
Edward Wood.....	do	do	Apr. 30, 1888	60	49.95
Lucero Nicolas.....	do	Jan. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	60	15.00
Hugh McRoe.....	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	60	15.00
John S. Pindar.....	do	do	do	60	15.00
Horace Williams.....	do	do	do	60	15.00
Victoria Cisneros.....	do	do	do	60	15.00

CARLISLE TRAINING-SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. R. H. Pratt.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,000	1,000.00
A. J. Standing.....	Assistant superintendent.....	do	do	1,200	1,200.00
O. G. Given.....	Physician.....	do	do	1,200	1,200.00
S. H. Gould.....	Clerk.....	do	do	1,200	1,200.00
C. H. Hepburn.....	do	do	do	1,000	1,000.00
Edward B. McMilden.....	do	do	Aug. 31, 1887	600	101.00
Frances C. Sparhawk.....	do	Dec. 7, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	340.78
E. L. Fisher.....	Principal teacher.....	Dec. 1, 1887	do	900	525.89
Emma A. Cutler.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
V. T. Booth.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
E. L. Fisher.....	do	do	Nov. 30, 1887	600	219.50
M. E. B. Phillips.....	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	650.00
Bessie Patterson.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
Bizzie A. Sherris.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
Lavinia Bender.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
Alice M. Seabrook.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
Mabel Crane.....	do	do	do	540	510.00
Flora F. Lowe.....	do	do	do	540	540.00
C. R. Leverett.....	do	Dec. 1, 1887	do	540	315.50
Kate Irvine.....	Matron to girls.....	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
Mary E. Campbell.....	Assistant matron to girls.....	do	do	360	360.00
Ella L. Patterson.....	Matron to small boys.....	do	do	720	720.00

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CARLISLE TRAINING-SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Laura Lutkins	Dining-room matron	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$600	\$600.00
A. M. Worthington	Superintendent sewing-room	do	do	600	600.00
N. J. Campbell	Music teacher	do	do	300	300.00
Jane R. Dawson	Seamstress	do	do	240	240.00
E. Corbett	do	do	do	240	240.00
M. J. Strausbaugh	do	do	do	240	240.00
Lizzie C. Jacobs	do	May 1, 1888	do	240	40.20
Fanny W. Noble	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
Mary C. Smiley	Hospital cook	do	Aug. 31, 1887	150	25.20
Jennie Wilson	do	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	150	99.90
Annie R. Jordan	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	800	800.00
Ida McFarland	Assistant laundress	do	Dec. 23, 1887	240	114.80
Rebecca M. Jamison	do	Feb. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	99.60
Margaret Wilson	Nurse	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Edwin Schanadore	Baker	do	do	180	180.00
Fisk Goodyear	Store-keeper	July 18, 1887	do	360	344.30
Mary E. Comman	Dairy manager	July 1, 1887	do	180	180.00
W. P. Campbell	Disciplinarian	do	do	900	900.00
Joshua H. Given	Assistant disciplinarian	do	Sept. 14, 1887	240	49.53
Richard Davis	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	240	120.00
Chester P. Cornelius	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	60.00
Millard F. Hummell	Carpenter	July 1, 1887	Nov. 30, 1887	700	291.00
H. Gardner	do	Dec. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	700	409.00
H. H. Cook	Shoemaker	July 1, 1887	Sept. 11, 1887	540	107.14
W. H. Morrett	do	Sept. 12, 1887	June 30, 1888	540	432.86
H. H. Cook	Assistant shoemaker	do	Sept. 30, 1887	360	90.00
Nicholas Domer	do	Oct. 1, 1887	May 31, 1888	360	240.30
B. F. Comman	Farmer	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	720.00
Oliver Harlan	Assistant farmer	do	do	480	480.00
Samuel A. Jordan	Engineer	do	do	540	540.00
Isaac Forney	Assistant engineer	do	do	360	360.00
Anne S. Ely	Agent for out pupils	do	do	900	900.00
M. Burgess	Superintendent of printing	do	do	900	900.00
Samuel Townsend	Assistant printer	do	do	240	240.00
O. T. Harris	Wagon-maker	do	do	700	700.00
Walker A. Woods	Tuner	do	do	600	600.00
George W. Kemp	Harnessmaker	do	do	600	600.00
T. S. Reighter	Tailor	do	do	600	600.00
Phil. Norman	Band-master and painter	do	do	500	500.00
George Foulk	Teamster	do	do	360	360.00

CHILOCCO TRAINING-SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Thomas C. Bradford	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,500	1,500.00
William C. Riddell	Clerk and physician	do	do	1,200	1,200.00
Mary Gray	Teacher	do	July 30, 1887	600	48.91
B. V. Azpell	do	do	Aug. 15, 1887	600	75.00
Anna Bruce	do	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	498.91
Nettie C. Simpson	do	Sept. 7, 1887	do	600	489.13
M. E. Singleton	Principal teacher	July 1, 1887	do	700	700.00
J. W. Bruce	Industrial teacher	do	do	900	900.00
E. A. Gray	Disciplinarian	do	Sept. 30, 1887	900	225.00
Walter K. Branham, jr	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	675.00
A. L. Branham	Matron	July 1, 1887	July 30, 1887	600	48.91
Nannie E. Shedd	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Helene Polson	do	Aug. 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	600	50.50
Martha E. Bradford	do	Sept. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	484.24
Anna Bruce	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	500	84.20
Helene Polson	do	Sept. 1, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888	500	208.38
Eliza J. Monsey	do	Feb. 1, 1888	Feb. 11, 1888	500	15.11
Sallie Frink	do	Apr. 7, 1888	June 30, 1888	500	116.76
Ruth Whisenhunt	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
H. B. Calef	Laundryman	do	Dec. 15, 1887	600	273.91
Mary Moore	Laundress	Dec. 16, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	260.87
Mary Moore	Assistant laundress	July 1, 1887	Dec. 15, 1887	180	82.17
S. E. Nickell	Nurse	do	June 30, 1888	500	500.00
Nelson Polson	Tailor	do	Jan. 31, 1888	600	351.10
John Monsey	do	Feb. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	600	248.90
H. S. Frink	do	Apr. 4, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	145.00
M. L. Weigand	Tailoress	do	do	600	145.00
S. E. Pollock	Farmer	July 1, 1887	do	800	800.00
James Whisenhunt	Assistant farmer and gar- dener	do	do	480	480.00
G. C. Hitchcock	Shoemaker	do	do	600	600.00

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CHILCOCCO TRAINING-SCHOOL, CHILCOCCO, INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Ernest Lushbaugh	Butcher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	\$120	\$30.00
Arthur Keotah	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	120	90.00
Richard Lushbaugh	Watchman	July 1, 1887	do	120	120.00
Joseph Hoskin	Blacksmith and wheelwright	Aug. 23, 1887	do	600	513.58
Levi Frank	Cadet sergeant	July 1, 1887	do	60	60.00
Arthur Keotah	do	do	July 31, 1887	60	5.05
Carl Eaves	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	60	15.00
Frank Masop	do	do	June 30, 1888	60	60.00
Posso Wano	do	do	July 31, 1887	60	5.05
John Block	do	do	June 30, 1888	60	60.00
Eddie Gregson	do	Aug. 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	60	9.93
Christopher Columbus	do	do	Oct. 28, 1887	60	14.52
Lewis Bedoka	do	Oct. 29, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	60	10.43
Ernest Lushbaugh	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	60	45.00
Laurie Dunlap	do	do	do	60	45.00
Carl Eaves	do	Jan. 1, 1888	do	60	30.00

FORT STEVENSON BOARDING-SCHOOL, FORT STEVENSON, DAKOTA.

George W. Scott	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	1,200.00
B. Furman Duckett	Clerk and physician	do	do	1,200	1,200.00
Julia V. Clark	Teacher	Aug. 16, 1887	Dec. 7, 1887	600	186.95
Minnie Henderson	do	Oct. 8, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	438.50
Belinda R. Jones	do	Nov. 12, 1887	Nov. 15, 1887	600	6.52
Rosemary Scott	do	Dec. 8, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	339.14
George B. Hotter	do	Apr. 4, 1888	do	600	145.05
John W. McLaughlin	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	720.00
James Horn	Assistant industrial teacher	Apr. 1, 1888	do	240	60.00
Rosemary Scott	Matron	July 1, 1887	Aug. 16, 1887	600	76.63
Lizzie Bartels	do	Aug. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	373.37
Lizzie Bartels	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Aug. 16, 1887	480	61.30
Allie Tower	do	Aug. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	418.70
Margaret McLaughlin	Assistant seamstress	Oct. 21, 1887	Jan. 21, 1888	480	120.00
Mary Wilkinson	do	Feb. 13, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	91.65
Mary Bissell	Cook	July 1, 1887	Jan. 17, 1888	480	262.31
Aggie K. Brown	do	Jan. 18, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	217.59
Mary Wilkinson	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Feb. 12, 1888	240	148.35
Ella Rikert	do	Feb. 12, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	91.65
Henry Karunach	Shoemaker	July 1, 1887	Apr. 7, 1888	240	184.61
Cedar Wood Feather	Watchman	do	Nov. 30, 1887	120	49.89
Four Rings	do	July 11, 1887	Nov. 25, 1887	120	45.00
Stink Face	do	Sept. 12, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	120	66.20
Joseph M. Winans	Carpenter	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	840	840.00
Horace S. Bissell	Tinber	do	do	720	720.00
George Thomas	Harness-maker	Nov. 12, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	240	92.61

FORT YUMA BOARDING-SCHOOL, FORT YUMA, CALIFORNIA.

Mary O'Neill	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	1,200.00
Julia Lamb	Principal teacher	do	do	720	720.00
Felicitas Byrnes	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Virginia Franco	do	Aug. 1, 1887	do	600	549.46
J. W. Youngblood	Clerk and industrial teacher	do	Nov. 15, 1887	1,200	450.00
Peter G. Cotter	Clerk and physician	Nov. 16, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	750.00
Emil Solignac	Industrial teacher	Sept. 5, 1887	do	840	689.35
Josephine Bochet	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Mary Reilly	Assistant matron	Feb. 1, 1888	do	360	149.34
Catherine Early	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	do	420	420.00
Anna Curley	Assistant seamstress	Feb. 1, 1888	do	300	124.45
Modesta Dyer	Cook	Aug. 1, 1887	do	540	494.40
Anna Hipsh	Laundress	Sept. 1, 1887	do	300	249.40
Joseph Anconso	Baker	Feb. 1, 1888	do	300	124.45
William Peters	Carpenter	July 1, 1887	do	840	840.00
Chaleco	Laborer	do	Dec. 31, 1887	180	80.00
Joseph Mamadule	Watchman	Dec. 12, 1887	June 30, 1888	180	79.78

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

GENOA TRAINING-SCHOOL, GENOA, NEBRASKA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Horace R. Chase	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$1,500	\$1,500.00
Judson Becanon	Clerk	do	do	1,000	1,000.00
Hess P. Whitmore	Principal teacher	do	do	720	720.00
Helen Chandler	Teacher	do	Aug. 15, 1887	900	75.00
Catherine C. Chase	do	do	June 30, 1888	800	600.00
Osie M. Abbott	do	do	do	600	600.00
Carrie Hilliard	do	Aug. 15, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	600	424.45
Etta Lemmon	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1887	May 28, 1888	180	163.69
Mary Lemmon	do	May 29, 1888	June 30, 1888	180	16.32
Beattie M. Johnson	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
Sarah J. Cruger	Assistant matron	do	do	600	600.00
Adelia Danville	do	do	May 28, 1888	180	163.69
Rose Dion	do	May 29, 1888	June 30, 1888	180	16.32
Edward C. McMillan	Physician	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Carroll P. Rouse	Disciplinarian	do	Aug. 31, 1887	180	30.31
Carroll P. Rouse	do	Sept. 1, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888	240	100.01
Gertrude Parton	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Alice S. Roy	Assistant seamstress	do	do	400	400.00
Louisa Lisons	do	do	Sept. 30, 1888	180	45.00
John W. Williamson	Farmer	do	June 30, 1888	840	840.00
Isaac Bettleyonn	Assistant farmer	do	Aug. 15, 1887	180	22.50
Dayton Irish	Carpenter	do	June 30, 1888	640	640.00
Annie Williamson	Cook	do	Dec. 31, 1887	480	240.00
William H. Valentine	do	Feb. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	480	78.90
Mary Harvey	Assistant cook	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	150	45.00
Mary Valentine	do	Feb. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	180	29.70
Elizabeth Young	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	400	100.00
Mary Harvey	do	Oct. 1, 1887	May 28, 1888	240	158.24
Emily Remus	do	May 29, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	21.76
Lizzie Harvey	Assistant laundress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	180	45.00
Lizzie Harvey	do	Oct. 1, 1887	May 28, 1888	240	158.24
Julia Pratt	do	May 29, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	21.76
William Hunter	Storekeeper	July 1, 1887	Aug. 30, 1887	180	45.00
William Hunter	do	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	240	199.56
William Cwlish	Shoemaker	Oct. 1, 1887	do	600	450.00
Paul W. Theel	Tailor	Dec. 1, 1887	do	600	350.54
John H. Schmees	Harness-maker	Apr. 1, 1888	do	600	150.00

GRAND JUNCTION BOARDING-SCHOOL, GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

W. I. Davis	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	1,500	\$75.00
Thomas H. Breen	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,500	1,125.00
J. J. Robertson	Clerk and physician	July 1, 1887	May 16, 1888	1,200	1,051.65
Thomas Griffith	Principal teacher	do	Aug. 31, 1887	900	150.00
B. J. Mooney	do	Oct. 6, 1887	Apr. 10, 1888	900	462.50
Minnie Henderson	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	600	100.00
Jessie Jane Mooney	do	Oct. 6, 1887	Apr. 10, 1888	600	308.33
Frank S. Whitson	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	720	180.00
William Bomgardner	do	Oct. 8, 1887	Oct. 24, 1887	720	46.96
Martin Florida	do	Oct. 27, 1887	May 11, 1888	720	390.23
J. T. Krigbaum	do	June 10, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	41.54
Elizabeth H. Willauer	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
Laura Bomgardner	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Dec. 17, 1887	540	249.46
Loretta J. Florida	do	Dec. 18, 1887	May 11, 1888	540	216.37
Jennie T. Breen	do	May 12, 1888	June 30, 1888	540	74.18
Albert Habich	Cook	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	540	135.00
Lena Koechle	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Oct. 15, 1887	540	22.01
Dora Steele	do	Oct. 16, 1887	Oct. 20, 1887	540	7.34
George E. Johnson	do	Oct. 21, 1887	Oct. 26, 1887	540	8.80
Loretta J. Florida	do	Oct. 27, 1887	Dec. 17, 1887	540	76.30
Thomas Charleston	do	Dec. 18, 1887	Dec. 20, 1887	540	4.40
Emiel Osterloh	do	Dec. 21, 1887	Jan. 23, 1888	540	50.26
William T. Roberts	do	Jan. 24, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	540	100.88
James B. King	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	540	135.00
Lena Koechle	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	480	120.00
Clara Koechle	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Oct. 10, 1887	480	13.04
Kate Richardson	do	Oct. 11, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	346.96
E. W. Cannon	Carpenter	Oct. 8, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	900	519.29
Felix Toupain	do	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	900	150.82

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Charles Robinson	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$2,000	\$2,000.00
Paul J. Hogan	Clerk	do	Apr. 20, 1888	1,200	965.32
Henry A. Koster	do	Apr. 21, 1888	June 30, 1888	1,200	234.07
B. D. Hogan	Assistant clerk	Aug. 16, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	780	97.51
William H. Sears	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	780	585.00
James P. Gorman	Principal teacher	July 1, 1887	do	1,200	1,200.00
Robert M. McAdoo	Physician	Aug. 20, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	1,200	384.74
Anna C. Hamilton	Teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Mary Riley	do	do	do	600	600.00
Ellen Moya	do	do	do	600	600.00
Angelica Switzer	do	do	do	600	600.00
Gertie McGee	do	do	Apr. 20, 1888	600	482.97
Bertha V. Azpell	do	Aug. 16, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	525.04
Alice L. Koster	do	Apr. 21, 1888	do	600	117.03
Della Butsford	do	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Lidia H. Allen	do	Sept. 1, 1887	do	600	499.00
Harvey B. Peairs	Teacher	Oct. 13, 1887	do	780	559.57
H. B. Peairs	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Oct. 12, 1887	900	254.33
Emery E. Van Buskirk	do	Oct. 13, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	445.07
Emily L. Johnson	Matron	July 9, 1887	do	720	700.43
May Kennedy	Assistant matron	July 11, 1887	do	600	586.96
Lizzie Smith	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	540	135.00
Lizzie Smith	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	450.00
Martha Campbell	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Josiah Patterson	Assistant cook	Oct. 1, 1887	do	300	225.00
Eva Anderson	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	540	540.00
Jeppha Wilson	Assistant laundress	Aug. 8, 1887	do	240	214.58
Lillie M. Hogan	Sup't mending and care small boys' clothing.	July 1, 1887	Apr. 20, 1888	600	482.97
Gertie McGee	do	Apr. 21, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	117.03
Clara McBride	Tailoress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	540	135.00
Clara McBride	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	450.00
George Kenrick	Baker	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
M. L. Eldridge	Nurse	do	Apr. 20, 1888	600	482.97
Mary E. Savage	do	Apr. 21, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	117.03
George W. Savage	Engineer	July 1, 1887	do	900	900.00
Frank C. Middleton	Assistant engineer	Nov. 1, 1887	Feb. 29, 1888	540	148.50
James Blood	Storekeeper and issue clerk.	July 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	780.43
V. S. Reese	Farmer	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
L. W. Tyler	Assistant farmer	Sept. 1, 1887	Nov. 30, 1887	300	49.70
H. B. F. Keller	Gardener	July 12, 1887	do	720	277.88
Patrick Hayes	do	Jan. 6, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	350.10
Philip Patt.	Carpenter	July 1, 1887	do	780	780.00
John Buch	Wagonmaker	do	do	600	600.00
J. M. Cannon	Shoemaker	do	do	600	600.00
Andrew Lewis	Nightwatchman	do	do	540	540.00
Olof Nelson	Blacksmith	Aug. 1, 1887	do	600	549.50
J. B. Churchill	Painter	Aug. 4, 1887	do	600	512.96
David Cocklin	Harnessmaker	Oct. 18, 1887	do	600	422.28

SALEM TRAINING-SCHOOL, SALEM, OREGON.

John Lee	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,500	1,500.00
H. H. Booth	Clerk	do	Oct. 31, 1887	1,200	358.72
Samuel M. Briscoe	do	Nov. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	750.01
R. H. Lee	Assistant clerk	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	720	390.00
George W. Hutchison	Physician	do	July 20, 1887	1,000	55.56
F. M. Woodard	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	1,000	500.00
C. A. Woody	Principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Oct. 24, 1887	1,200	373.26
George E. Gerowe	do	Oct. 25, 1887	Jan. 16, 1888	1,200	275.06
C. A. Woody	do	Jan. 17, 1888	Feb. 29, 1888	1,200	145.05
Lucien S. Rogers	do	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	1,200	401.62
Josie E. Pitman	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Clara L. Gillman	do	do	Oct. 31, 1887	600	206.50
Leona Willis	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Hattie E. Bristow	do	Nov. 1, 1887	do	600	390.50
David E. Brever	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	900	900.00
Letitia M. Lee	Matron	do	do	700	700.00
Elsie L. Murphy	Assistant matron	do	do	600	600.00
Minnie J. Walker	Seamstress	do	do	480	480.00
Lizzie S. Goodin	Cook	do	Oct. 10, 1887	540	149.67
Emily E. Sloan	do	Oct. 11, 1887	Nov. 12, 1887	540	48.43
Katie L. Brower	do	Nov. 13, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	540	204.90
Elizabeth Hudson	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	540	135.00

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SALEM TRAINING-SCHOOL, SALEM, OREGON—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Mary T. McGrade	Assistant cook	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	\$300	\$75.00
Katie L. Brewer	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Nov. 12, 1887	300	35.03
Alice D. Gray	do	Nov. 13, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	189.97
Elizabeth Hudson	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Feb. 15, 1888	480	300.68
Annie Herkenrath	do	Mar. 8, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	151.65
Annie Butterfield	Assistant laundress	July 1, 1887	Feb. 6, 1888	150	90.27
Adeline Smith	do	Feb. 7, 1888	June 30, 1888	150	59.73
William L. Bright	Farmer	July 1, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	900	300.82
Enoch D. Sloan	do	Nov. 1, 1887	Nov. 12, 1887	900	29.35
John Gray	Carpenter	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	900.00
Samuel A. Walker	Shoe and harness-maker	do	do	900	900.00
William S. Hudson	Blacksmith and wagon maker	do	do	900	900.00
W. H. Utter	Tailor	do	do	900	900.00
Mollie C. Bouillard	Assistant tailoress	Jan. 10, 1888	do	540	256.64
W. E. Waud	Tinner	July 16, 1887	Jan. 7, 1888	720	344.55
William Herkenrath	do	Jan. 8, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	346.15
Henry Steeve	Printer	July 1, 1887	do	120	120.00
Frank Charley	Baker	do	do	120	120.00
Eugene Isaac	Butcher	do	do	150	150.00
James Maxwell	Hospital steward	do	do	60	60.00
Frank Carson	Cadet sergeant	do	Nov. 20, 1887	96	37.33
Lewis Charles	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	72	18.00
Philip Wash	do	do	do	48	12.00
George Piute	do	do	do	24	6.00
Pengra Logan	do	do	do	12	3.00
Sallie Pitt	do	do	Oct. 18, 1887	72	21.52
Louella L. Drew	do	do	June 30, 1888	48	48.00
Emma V. Parker	do	do	Oct. 21, 1887	24	7.28
Flora Pearne	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	12	8.00
Flora Pearne	do	Oct. 19, 1887	June 30, 1888	72	50.37
Sarah Pierre	do	do	do	12	8.39
Rosa Whitley	Cadet sergeant	Oct. 22, 1887	June 30, 1888	24	16.52
Philip Wash	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Nov. 20, 1887	72	10.00
George Piute	do	do	Mar. 31, 1888	48	24.00
Pengra Logan	do	do	Nov. 20, 1887	24	2.33
Charles McConville	do	do	do	12	1.66
Philip Wash	do	Nov. 21, 1887	June 30, 1888	96	58.66
Pengra Logan	do	do	do	72	44.00
Charles McConville	do	do	do	24	14.66
William Metcalf	do	do	do	12	7.33
Lewis Charles	do	Apr. 1, 1888	do	48	12.00

MOQUI BOARDING SCHOOL, KEAMS CAÑON, ARIZONA.

James Gallagher	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	1,200.00
Sidney M. Craig	Clerk and physician	Dec. 1, 1887	do	1,000	584.23
Hernando J. Messenger	Teacher	Nov. 23, 1887	do	600	363.58
Bettie Barker	do	Oct. 22, 1887	do	600	415.76
Samuel L. Cochran	Industrial teacher	Oct. 10, 1887	do	840	609.45
Emma Conover	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
Dora McMillan	Seamstress	Oct. 1, 1887	Feb. 12, 1888	480	176.70
Alice A. Cochran	do	Feb. 13, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	183.30
Robert H. Higham	Cook	Oct. 1, 1887	do	480	360.00
Guadalupe Luna	Laundress	do	Oct. 15, 1887	480	20.00
Anna Pinket	do	Oct. 16, 1887	Feb. 12, 1888	480	156.70
Anna M. Messenger	do	Feb. 13, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	183.30
George	Helper	Jan. 1, 1888	do	120	60.00
Be-tuñ-tä-pli	Herder	Apr. 1, 1888	do	180	45.00

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONTANA.

Blackfeet boarding-school:					
Eugene Mead	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	840	210.00
H. H. Garr	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	840	630.00
Cora M. Ross	Teacher	do	do	540	405.00
M. L. Mead	Matron	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	480	120.00
H. M. Garr	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	360.00
Emma Eldridge	Cook	Jan. 1, 1888	do	360	180.00
Kitty Kennedy	Laundress	Feb. 26, 1888	do	300	124.61

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Arapaho boarding-school:					
E. J. Simpson.....	Supt. and principal teacher.	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
Hattie L. Lammond.....	Teacher.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	600	600.00
Fannie Pennington.....	.....do.....	July 1, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	600	150.00
J. O. Hickox.....	.....do.....	Nov. 1, 1887	Nov. 22, 1887	600	85.87
Emma A. Rogers.....	.....do.....	Nov. 23, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	363.54
William H. Hedges.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	600	248.90
William Redder.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1887	.....do.....	600	600.00
Jennie T. Meagher.....	Matron.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	500	500.00
Nannie S. Whitmer.....	Seamstress.....	Aug. 1, 1887	.....do.....	400	366.80
Sophie Whitmer.....	Assistant matron.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	400	366.80
Ida Mudeater.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1887	July 15, 1887	400	16.80
H. F. Keller.....	.....do.....	July 16, 1887	Aug. 21, 1887	400	40.22
Fannie McNamara.....	.....do.....	Aug. 22, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	400	276.48
Allie Gray.....	.....do.....	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	67.00
Minnie Yellow Bear.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1887	May 9, 1888	360	208.80
Anna Gray.....	.....do.....	May 10, 1888	June 30, 1888	360	61.40
L. Hieronymous.....	Baker for both schools.....	July 1, 1887	.....do.....	450	450.00
M. Balenti.....	Tailor for both schools.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	200	200.00
Capt. Pratt.....	Helper.....	July 16, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	72	15.05
Luke Stanton.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	July 31, 1887	72	8.13
Joe Weisner.....	.....do.....	Aug. 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	72	11.94
D. R. Thompson.....	.....do.....	Oct. 1, 1887	Dec. 15, 1887	72	14.87
Lewis Miller.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 31, 1887	72	6.06
Capt. Pratt.....	.....do.....	Nov. 1, 1887	Feb. 19, 1888	72	21.83
Whit Mathews.....	.....do.....	Dec. 16, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	72	27.06
Willis Hall.....	.....do.....	Feb. 20, 1888	.....do.....	72	14.04
Fremont Yellow Man.....	.....do.....	May 1, 1888	May 31, 1888	72	6.14
Joe Weisner.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	72	6.14
Roy Blind.....	.....do.....	June 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	72	5.93
James Monroe.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	72	5.93
Romero.....	Watchman.....	Jan. 26, 1888	May 31, 1888	300	103.66
Cheyenne board g-school:					
W. C. Robinson.....	Supt. and principal teacher.	July 14, 1887	Aug. 27, 1887	1,000	122.24
L. H. Jackson.....	.....do.....	Aug. 28, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,000	842.85
O. A. Kennedy.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1887	Mar. 25, 1888	600	440.10
Anna C. Hoeg.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 30, 1888	600	550.28
J. O. Hickox.....	.....do.....	July 14, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	600	170.23
Jennie G. Goodsell.....	.....do.....	Nov. 25, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	360.28
Irring S. Lindley.....	.....do.....	Mar. 26, 1888	Apr. 30, 1888	600	50.40
Lizzie Clark.....	.....do.....	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	100.50
D. A. Churchill.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1887	.....do.....	600	600.00
Minnie L. Taylor.....	Matron.....	.....do.....	Aug. 27, 1887	500	78.78
Jessie M. Jackson.....	.....do.....	Aug. 28, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	421.18
Minnie L. Taylor.....	Assistant matron.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	400	336.06
Peter Stauffer.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1887	.....do.....	400	400.00
Florilla D. Atkinson.....	Cook.....	.....do.....	Aug. 15, 1887	400	50.00
W. B. Atkinson.....	Laundress.....	Aug. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	360	329.70
Sarah E. Hanna.....	Cook.....	Aug. 16, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	400	283.00
John Shortman.....	.....do.....	May 4, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	63.77
Mollie Shortman.....	Helper.....	July 1, 1887	Aug. 24, 1887	72	10.75
Mary Stanton.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	72	10.75
James Kouse.....	.....do.....	Sept. 1, 1887	Feb. 29, 1888	72	85.74
Kirk Red Lodge.....	.....do.....	Nov. 16, 1887	Nov. 15, 1887	72	14.87
Frank Hill.....	.....do.....	Jan. 16, 1888	Jan. 15, 1888	72	11.95
Hattie Harris.....	.....do.....	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	72	33.00
Black Star.....	.....do.....	Jan. 16, 1888	.....do.....	72	24.13
Harvey White Shield.....	Watchman.....	Jan. 16, 1888	Jan. 26, 1888	300	9.16
Edward Morrison.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1888	Mar. 8, 1888	300	80.83
	.....do.....	Mar. 6, 1888	May 7, 1888	300	51.06

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Boys' boarding-school:					
Tilman D. Johnson.....	Supt. and principal teacher.	July 1, 1887	Dec. 7, 1887	720	\$13.04
G. W. Wroten.....	.....do.....	Dec. 8, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	405.96
Fannie M. Johnson.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1887	Dec. 7, 1887	600	260.87
Minnie C. Wroten.....	.....do.....	Dec. 8, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	339.13
Louise Cavalier.....	.....do.....	July 1, 1887	.....do.....	600	600.00
Charlotte Brown.....	Matron.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	500	500.00
Mary Brown.....	Seamstress.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	480	480.00

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Boys' boarding-school— Continued.					
Mary Knight.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	\$360	\$90.00
Caroline Bfotenhauer	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Oct. 14, 1887	360	13.70
Rose Sweet.....	do	Oct. 15, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	360	166.30
Clare Brownlee.....	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	360	90.00
Mary Traversie.....	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Oct. 28, 1887	300	97.83
Agnes J. Lockhart	do	Nov. 10, 1887	May 9, 1888	300	149.54
Marion O. Smith.....	do	June 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	200	24.73
Employees at eight day- schools:					
Charles Oakes.....	Teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Alfred C. Smith.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
Corabella Fellows.....	do	do	May 2, 1888	600	502.75
Oscar D. Hodgkiss.....	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Annie Brown.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
Helen A. Williams.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
Wm. Holmes.....	do	Sept. 22, 1887	do	600	464.67
Rachael D. Carlock.....	do	Oct. 19, 1887	do	600	420.65
Walter Swift Bird.....	do	May 3, 1888	May 9, 1888	600	11.54
Agnes T. Lockart.....	do	May 10, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	85.71
Virginia Traversie.....	Assistant teacher.....	Sept. 1, 1887	Feb. 17, 1888	360	166.82
Rebecca Holmes.....	do	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	360	239.67
Mary Traversie.....	do	Feb. 23, 1888	do	360	127.75

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA.

Colorado River boarding- school:					
Ella Burton.....	Supt. and principal teacher.	July 1, 1887	Sept. 25, 1887	900	212.77
George W. Nook.....	do	Sept. 26, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	687.23
Mary E. Nook.....	Teacher	do	do	720	549.78
Lillie Burton.....	Matron	July 1, 1887	Nov. 16, 1887	720	271.96
Kate F. Baker.....	do	Nov. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	448.04
Renia Merritt.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1887	Nov. 16, 1887	600	226.63
Esther J. Skehan.....	do	Nov. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	373.37
Lillie Burton.....	Cook.....	do	do	600	373.37
Hephah.....	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	180	180.00

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA.

Crow boarding-school:					
H. M. Beadle.....	Supt. and principal teacher.	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	900.00
D. O. Williamson.....	Teacher	do	May 10, 1888	800	687.88
Alice O. Johnson.....	do	May 11, 1888	June 30, 1888	800	112.05
M. A. Beadle.....	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	540	539.99
Laura Cooper.....	Assistant matron.....	Aug. 3, 1887	Oct. 12, 1887	180	34.65
Julia Connor.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	360	360.00
H. R. Mitchell.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1887	July 9, 1887	400	9.78
M. Bridgman.....	do	July 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	390.21
B. Johnson.....	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	360	360.00

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Crow Creek board'g-school:					
J. F. Sawtell.....	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	900	151.60
William R. Davison.....	do	Sept. 16, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	711.68
Mollie V. Gaither.....	Principal teacher.....	July 1, 1887	do	650	650.00
R. B. Peter.....	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Cecelia McCarthy.....	do	Sept. 10, 1887	do	400	322.83
Joseph Sutton.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1887	do	500	500.00
Sall'e Sawtell.....	Matron	do	Aug. 31, 1887	480	80.80
M. E. Blanchard.....	do	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	399.20
Maggie Hall.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	360	60.60
N. E. Davison.....	do	Sept. 16, 1887	June 30, 1888	360	284.67
Amy Wixl.....	Assistant seamstress.....	Feb. 15, 1887	do	240	90.00

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Crow Creek board'g-school —Continued.					
Hannah Lonergan.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$300	\$300.00
Julia Jacobs.....	Laundress.....	do	do	300	300.00
Lower Brulé boarding- school:					
Nellie A. King.....	Supt. and principal teacher.....	do	do	720	720.00
Lizzie A. Goodin.....	Teacher.....	Apr. 1, 1887	do	400	100.00
E. Tillery.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1887	do	500	500.00
Helena B. Johnson.....	Matron.....	do	do	480	480.00
Nellie M. Hart.....	Seamstresses.....	do	Oct. 31, 1887	360	120.80
Millie Findley.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	360	239.70
Mary Pederson.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	300	150.00
Emma E. Kappas.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	300	75.00
Bessie Olson.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	75.00
Sadie L. Henegar.....	Laundress.....	Sept. 1, 1887	Feb. 24, 1888	300	145.20
Carrie Huntman.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	100.80
Driving Hawk's Camp day school:					
Jennie M. Billopp.....	Teacher.....	Sept. 12, 1887	do	600	480.98
Ben Brave.....	Assistant teacher.....	do	do	300	240.49
White River day school:					
Elaine Goodale.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Samuel Medicine Bull.....	Assistant teacher.....	do	do	300	300.00

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Boys' boarding-school:					
Jerome Hunt.....	Supt. and principal teacher.....	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	800.00
E. C. Witzleben.....	Teacher.....	do	do	720	720.00
Giles Langel.....	Industrial teacher.....	do	do	600	600.00
Cora I. Greene.....	Matron and seamstresses.....	do	Sept. 30, 1887	420	105.00
Alodie Arseneault.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	420	315.00
Annie Leonard.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	420	105.00
Philomene M. Drapeau.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	420	315.00
Margaretha Blackbird.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1887	do	420	420.00
Three day-schools at Tur- tle Mountain:					
Elizabeth S. Measner.....	Teacher.....	Sept. 1, 1887	do	720	598.69
Louis Bonin.....	do.....	do	Mar. 31, 1888	720	418.69
Agnes V. Lariviere.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	180.00
Cornelius Scoller.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1887	do	720	508.69

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONTANA.

Fort Belknap day-school:					
Eva M. Bickford.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Mary E. Healy.....	Asst. teacher and matron.....	do	Jan. 28, 1888	360	205.71
Bertha G. Reser.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1888	do	360	154.29

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO.

Fort Hall boarding-school:					
J. D. Everest.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1887	July 31, 1887	1,200	100.00
John C. Brooks.....	Supt. and principal teacher.....	Aug. 1, 1887	Dec. 23, 1887	1,200	472.80
T. D. Johnson.....	do.....	Dec. 24, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	626.10
P. H. S. Everest.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1887	Sept. 13, 1887	600	109.70
Mary Gallagher.....	Matron and seamstresses.....	Sept. 22, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	484.67
Lucy P. Jones.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1887	do	720	420.60
Luther M. Capps.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
Julia E. Everest.....	Matron.....	do	Sept. 13, 1887	540	109.58
Bertha F. Dond.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1887	Dec. 23, 1887	560	72.05
Fannie M. Johnson.....	do.....	Dec. 24, 1887	June 30, 1888	540	281.63
Maggie E. Russell.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1887	Sept. 13, 1887	360	101.70
Jeannette I. Swank.....	do.....	Sept. 16, 1887	June 30, 1888	360	284.67
Mary E. Jensen.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1887	Nov. 22, 1887	360	201.22
Elizabeth G. Mackie.....	do.....	Dec. 24, 1887	May 10, 1888	360	137.40
Clara Hauck.....	do.....	May 11, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	50.40

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Fort Hall boarding-school —Continued.					
Elizabeth G. Mackie	Laundress	Sept. 16, 1887	Dec. 23, 1887	\$360	\$203. 10
Bertha F. Doud	do	Dec. 24, 1887	June 30, 1888	340	187. 83
Thomas Harvey	Carpenter	Aug. 9, 1887	do	840	641. 67
E. A. Doud	Shoe and harness maker	Nov. 1, 1887	do	720	479. 40

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA.

Fort Peck boarding-school:					
William A. Doyle	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	900. 00
Minnie E. Doyle	Principal teacher	do	do	720	720. 00
Grace Dustin	Teacher	do	Oct. 24, 1887	600	189. 13
Sallie E. Randall	do	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	498. 91
Mary Spalding	do	Oct. 27, 1887	do	600	407. 60
George Cooley	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 16, 1887	600	127. 17
J. A. Boyd	do	Sept. 17, 1887	May 14, 1888	600	395. 35
Mrs. Wm. A. Doyle	Matron	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	540	540. 00
Julia Fullheart	Seamstress	do	Oct. 31, 1887	420	140. 38
Louisa S. Ahrens	do	Nov. 5, 1887	June 30, 1888	420	275. 05
Joseph Franando	Cook	July 1, 1887	Aug. 4, 1887	420	39. 94
R. V. Wilson	do	Aug. 5, 1887	Sept. 16, 1887	420	49. 07
Otto Broun	do	Oct. 20, 1887	June 30, 1888	420	293. 31
Ida D. Stephenson	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Aug. 11, 1887	420	47. 93
Laura E. Crawford	do	Aug. 12, 1887	Sept. 19, 1887	420	44. 51
Anna J. Early	do	Nov. 5, 1887	June 30, 1888	420	275. 05
J. A. Boyd	Baker	July 1, 1887	Sept. 16, 1887	480	101. 73
R. V. Wilson	do	Sept. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	258. 26
J. E. Stephenson	Night watchman	July 1, 1887	Aug. 11, 1887	600	68. 48
C. W. Crawford	do	Aug. 12, 1887	Sept. 13, 1887	600	53. 80
William Cross	do	Sept. 14, 1887	May 8, 1888	600	382. 11
James Carrington	do	May 4, 1888	June 1, 1888	600	47. 80
Cal Warren	do	June 2, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	19. 12
Chester A. Arthur	do	do	do	340	19. 12

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON.

Grand Ronde boarding-school:					
Rosa Butch	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	600. 00
Patrick J. Carney	Teacher	do	do	500	500. 00
Davis Holmes	Industrial teacher	do	do	500	500. 00
Mary Cushnic	Matron and seamstress	do	do	350	350. 00
Mary Philadeau	Cook and laundress	do	do	350	350. 00
Katherine Battig	Assistant cook	do	do	300	300. 00
Mary Hess	Assistant laundress	do	do	300	300. 00

GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN.

Menomonee board'g-sch'l:					
Pureilla McIntyre	Supt. and principal teacher	July 11, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	707. 11
Vincentia Coughlin	Teacher	do	do	400	389. 13
Edward Venns	do	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	400	300. 00
Louis Lasse	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	100. 00
Patrick Mulroy	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	600	450. 00
Edward Venns	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	150. 00
Catherine O'Toole	Matron	Aug. 13, 1887	do	400	351. 08
Angela O'Callagan	Assistant matron	do	do	240	210. 65
Sarah Kennedy	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	do	240	240. 00
S. R. Owen	Cook	do	do	240	240. 00
Frederica Hopp	Laundress	do	do	240	240. 00
A. Paulsen	Carpenter	do	Mar. 31, 1888	600	450. 00
T. L. Cannon	do	Apr. 9, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	136. 81
Philipp Helm	Shoemaker	July 1, 1887	do	450	450. 00
Employees at seven day-school:					
E. A. Goodnough	Teacher	do	do	400	400. 00
Jael Howd	do	do	do	400	400. 00

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Employés at seven day-schools—Continued.					
Martin O'Brine.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$300	\$300.00
Mary Burns.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	300	300.00
Ophelia Wheelock.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	300	300.00
Nellie J. Brady.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 8, 1887	300	75.00
Peter Powless.....	do.....	Oct. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	217.66
Ida Charles.....	do.....	July 1, 1887	Nov. 8, 1887	300	105.16
A. W. Williams.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	258.70

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.

Hoop Valley day-school:					
M. E. Duigan.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	720.00
Berryman Lack.....	Industrial teacher.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1887	720	360.00
James Marshall.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	360.00

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Kiowa boarding-school:					
L. N. Hornbeck.....	Supt. and principal teacher.....	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	900.00
Carrie R. Davis.....	Teacher.....	do.....	do.....	600	547.78
Letitia Hornbeck.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	583.60
Katie B. Hosball.....	do.....	Oct. 28, 1887	do.....	600	406.02
Joan D. Armstrong.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1887	Sept. 5, 1887	600	109.15
Harry Veidt.....	do.....	Sept. 18, 1887	Nov. 12, 1887	600	91.27
Charles H. Carr.....	do.....	Nov. 13, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	379.85
George W. Rose.....	do.....	Sept. 6, 1887	Sept. 17, 1887	600	19.57
S. B. Gee.....	Matron.....	Sept. 18, 1887	Nov. 7, 1887	480	56.49
Mary E. Loper.....	do.....	July 1, 1887	Sept. 9, 1887	480	75.58
Mollie A. Higgins.....	do.....	Dec. 15, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	262.17
Mary Zotom.....	Assistant matron.....	July 1, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888	150	87.80
Almedia Howell.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	150	24.70
Mattie Howell.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	150	37.50
Mary C. Murphy.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1887	Nov. 11, 1887	360	102.70
Florence Carr.....	do.....	Nov. 12, 1887	June 30, 1888	360	228.69
Addie Gee.....	Assistant seamstress.....	July 1, 1887	Nov. 7, 1887	150	52.95
Ellza Parton.....	do.....	Nov. 18, 1887	June 30, 1888	150	92.90
Harry Veidt.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1887	Sept. 17, 1887	360	77.23
M. M. Davis.....	do.....	Sept. 18, 1887	Oct. 7, 1887	360	19.57
Emily Barrett.....	do.....	Oct. 8, 1887	Dec. 19, 1887	360	71.46
George Garnett.....	do.....	Dec. 20, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	360	101.74
Almedia Howell.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	260	90.00
Sarah E. Davis.....	Laundress.....	Sept. 18, 1887	Oct. 7, 1887	360	19.57
Elenor Davis.....	do.....	Oct. 18, 1887	Nov. 22, 1887	260	35.22
Emily Barrett.....	do.....	Dec. 20, 1887	Jan. 25, 1888	360	36.74
Jeff Frazier.....	do.....	Jan. 26, 1888	June 30, 1888	360	155.00
J. R. Kelly.....	Carpenter for both schools.....	July 1, 1887	Feb. 2, 1888	600	354.40
George W. Rose.....	do.....	Feb. 3, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	245.60
Doan more.....	Helper.....	July 1, 1887	Sept. 9, 1887	120	23.13
Richard Masep.....	do.....	Sept. 10, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	120	36.85
Waldo.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	120	60.00
Wichita boarding-school:					
J. W. Haddon.....	Supt. and principal teacher.....	July 1, 1887	do.....	900	900.00
Elrita Thompson.....	Teacher.....	do.....	Sept. 16, 1887	600	60.40
Joseph M. Brown.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	464.67
Louise Wallace.....	do.....	Nov. 23, 1887	do.....	600	363.54
Fannie C. White.....	do.....	Nov. 25, 1887	Mar. 11, 1888	600	178.94
Annie F. Akin.....	do.....	Mar. 12, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	182.97
G. C. Bottom.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1887	do.....	600	600.00
H. R. Mitchell.....	Matron.....	Aug. 20, 1887	Nov. 30, 1887	480	134.45
Hattie V. Wier.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	280.40
Sadie Long hat.....	Assistant matron.....	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	150	75.00
Dora Collins.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1888	150	12.80
Della Edge.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	150	62.20
Margaret Bottom.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1887	Feb. 29, 1888	360	239.30
Virginia A. Erwin.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1888	May 15, 1888	260	75.24
Emily Barrett.....	do.....	May 24, 1888	June 30, 1888	360	37.61
Celia Pickard.....	Assistant seamstress.....	July 1, 1887	do.....	150	150.00
George Garnett.....	Cook.....	do.....	Dec. 19, 1887	360	168.29
J. E. Berg.....	do.....	Dec. 20, 1887	Jan. 3, 1888	360	14.71
Joe Irving.....	do.....	Jan. 4, 1888	June 30, 1888	360	176.99

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Wichita boarding-school— Continued.					
Belle Fletcher	Laundress	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$360	\$360.00
M. J. Edwards	Baker	do	do	360	360.00
Samuel Caley	Helper	do	Sept. 30, 1887	120	30.00
Hortie Stevens	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	120	60.00
John Caboon	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	120	30.00

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON.

Klamath boarding-school:					
Harry J. Kilgour	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Aug. 17, 1887	900	117.39
H. B. Compson	do	Aug. 30, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	753.26
Florence I. Kilgour	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Aug. 17, 1887	600	78.27
Bertha M. Emery	do	do	June 30, 1888	500	500.00
Dellie Lee	do	Oct. 1, 1887	do	600	450.00
Samuel Chambers	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	July 31, 1887	600	50.54
Oliver C. McFarland	do	Sept. 15, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	476.09
Myrtle Compson	Matron	Sept. 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	400	32.60
Frances Compson	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	300.00
Minerva Herriott	Assistant matron	July 1, 1887	July 31, 1887	320	26.96
Emma Palmer	do	Aug. 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	320	53.04
Myrtle Compson	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	320	240.00
May R. Chambers	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	July 31, 1887	400	33.70
Alice McFarland	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	300.00
Yainax boarding-school:					
William T. Leeke	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 14, 1887	800	165.21
J. W. Brandenburg	do	Sept. 15, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	634.79
Mary M. Leeke	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 14, 1887	600	123.91
Minnie Humphrey	do	Sept. 15, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	476.09
Oliver C. McFarland	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 14, 1887	600	123.91
Thomas Davis	do	Sept. 15, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	476.09
Caesle Quigley	Matron	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	400	67.40
Melissa M. Brandenburg	do	Sept. 15, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	317.39
Jennie Brown	Assistant matron	July 1, 1887	do	320	320.00
Alice McFarland	Seamstress	do	Sept. 30, 1887	400	100.00
Althea Brandenburg	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	300.00

LA POINTE AGENCY, WISCONSIN.

Employés at seven day- schools:					
Clara Allen	Teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	800.00
Philomen Lafave	do	do	July 19, 1887	600	30.98
Dominic Ducharme	do	do	Mar. 31, 1888	480	360.00
N. Nelson	do	do	do	800	600.00
Nellie E. Peck	do	July 25, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	560.91
James Dobie	do	Dec. 12, 1887	do	600	332.61
Charles McCabe	do	Apr. 1, 1888	do	800	200.00
Belle Nelson	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	250	187.50
Minnie McCabe	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	250	62.50

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO.

Lemhi boarding-school:					
A. C. Porter	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	720.00
Thomas F. Maloney	Industrial teacher	Jan. 4, 1888	do	600	295.00
Emma Porter	Matron and seamstress	July 1, 1887	do	500	500.00
Belle Rees	Cook and laundress	do	Nov. 30, 1887	500	207.88
Adda Rippey	do	Dec. 1, 1887	Jan. 15, 1888	500	62.95
Nellie Stockman	do	Jan. 16, 1888	June 30, 1888	500	229.17

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

MACKINAC AGENCY, MICHIGAN.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Employés at five day- schools:					
Mary Sylvester	Teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$400	\$400. 00
Alice McKeman	do	do	do	400	400. 00
John S. Hemstock	do	do	do	400	400. 00
Mary E. Wagler	do	do	do	400	400. 00
Angeline Newton	do	Jan. 1, 1888	do	400	200. 00

MESCALERO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO.

Mescalero board'g-school:					
W. C. Sanders	Supt. and principal teacher.	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	900. 00
W. P. Perdue	Industrial teacher	do	do	720	720. 00
M. J. Cowart	Matron and seamstress	do	do	720	720. 00
D. B. Snider	Cook and laundryman	do	do	600	600. 00
Frank C. Allen	Shoe and harness maker	do	Dec. 31, 1887	600	300. 00
Stephen A. Utter	do	Jan. 23, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	263. 73

MISSION AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.

Employés at seven day- schools:					
Anthony H. Janus	Superintendent of schools ..	July 1, 1887	Dec. 30, 1887	1, 200	596. 74
Stephen I. Janus	do	Jan. 16, 1888	June 30, 1888	1, 200	550. 55
Hattie E. Alexander	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	720	720. 00
Ora M. Salmons	do	do	do	720	720. 00
Mary L. Noble	do	do	do	720	720. 00
N. J. Ticknor	do	do	May 8, 1888	720	615. 82
Flora Golsh	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	720	180. 00
Virgie Van Arsdale	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	720	180. 00
Matilda A. Welty	do	do	June 30, 1888	720	540. 00
Sarah E. Morris	do	Mar. 12, 1888	do	720	219. 56
Minna A. Magee	do	Mar. 19, 1888	do	720	205. 71

NAVAJO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO.

Navajo boarding-school:					
Phil. H. Cragan	Supt. and principal teacher.	July 1, 1887	Feb. 25, 1888	1, 000	655. 85
B. J. Mooney	do	Apr. 19, 1888	June 30, 1888	1, 000	200. 55
Lizzie Clarke	Teacher	July 1, 1887	May 1, 1888	500	417. 58
Benjamin Daman	do	May 25, 1888	June 30, 1888	500	50. 83
James W. Cookerly	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Apr. 4, 1888	720	587. 47
James F. Boyle	do	May 27, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	69. 23
Mary Clarke	Matron	July 1, 1887	Apr. 2, 1888	720	543. 96
Jennie J. Mooney	do	Apr. 19, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	144. 40
Sophenia Adams	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 3, 1887	480	83. 00
Clara L. Taulbee	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	390. 00
Griffin Seward	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	480	480. 00
Dorethea Dubois	Laundress	do	Sept. 6, 1887	480	95. 00
Charity	do	Sept. 12, 1887	June 24, 1888	480	377. 00
Mary Teller	do	June 25, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	8. 00

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Neah Bay board'g-school:					
E. M. Jones	Supt. and principal teacher.	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	720. 00
H. M. Wright	Teacher	July 5, 1887	Dec. 5, 1887	480	200. 86
Elmer E. Miller	do	Dec. 6, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	273. 91
R. S. Huck, jr	Industrial teacher	July 8, 1887	do	720	706. 30
E. M. Powell	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	480	480. 00
Kate M. Balch	Seamstress	do	do	300	360. 00
Clarissa S. McInerney ..	Cook	do	Jan. 21, 1888	300	167. 12

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Neah Bay board'g-school:					
Alma Klokape.....	Cook	Jan. 22, 1888	Feb. 3, 1888	\$300	\$10.71
Anntquitz	do	Feb. 4, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	300	47.22
Hattie Welc.....	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	200	75.00
Lucy Brown.....	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	200	200.00
Quillehute day school:					
A. W. Smith.....	Teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	500.00
Hattie G. Smith.....	Assistant teacher	do	do	360	360.00

NEVADA AGENCY, NEVADA.

Pyramid Lake boarding-school:					
Helen M. Gibson	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	720.00
Julia H. Doane	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
C. L. Lowry	Industrial teacher	do	Jan. 20, 1888	600	332.97
Robert J. Armstrong	do	Feb. 2, 1888	Apr. 6, 1888	600	108.79
Billy T. Roberts	do	Apr. 16, 1888	Apr. 19, 1888	600	4.95
James A. Gregory	do	Apr. 30, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	102.15
Sarah Dunlope	Matron	July 18, 1887	do	540	515.04
Amanda Whitthorne	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	480	80.80
Angeline Ayer	do	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	399.20
Ann Green	Cook	July 18, 1887	do	360	343.40
Sarah Natches	Laundress	do	do	360	343.40
Walker River day school:					
Minerva Genty	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Angeline Ayer	Ass't teacher and matron	do	Aug. 31, 1887	480	80.80
Amanda Whitthorne	do	Sept. 1, 1887	May 31, 1888	480	359.60

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO.

Boys' boarding-school:					
D. W. Eaves.....	Supt. and principle teacher	July 29, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,000	923.91
Lucile Eaves.....	Teacher	Jan. 23, 1888	do	600	263.74
L. J. Morrison	Industrial teacher	July 14, 1887	Nov. 5, 1887	720	223.05
John W. Lemmon	do	Nov. 14, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	453.91
Joseph Lowrie	Assistant industrial teacher	Aug. 17, 1887	do	480	418.68
Annie C. Eaves	Matron	July 30, 1887	do	600	547.83
Mary T. Williams	do	Dec. 23, 1887	do	600	312.50
Young Lee.....	Cook	do	do	400	209.78
Yang	Laundress	Jan. 30, 1888	do	360	135.49
Girls' boarding-school:					
Mabel A. Norris	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Dec. 5, 1887	600	257.61
Adolphus H. Williams	do	Dec. 23, 1887	June 30, 1888	890	415.15
Chauncey S. Harmon	do	Dec. 14, 1887	Jan. 22, 1888	600	66.26
Lucile Eaves	Assistant matron	Oct. 1, 1887	do	400	115.48
Nellie B. Walker	do	Jan. 30, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	168.13
Nellie B. Walker	Cook	July 1, 1887	Jan. 29, 1888	400	231.86
Goey	do	Jan. 30, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	168.13
Goey	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Aug. 10, 1887	360	89.13
Wah Gosh Pah	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	360	270.00

NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Chehalis boarding-school:					
Edwin L. Chalcraff.....	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	800.00
Alice F. Chalcraff.....	Teacher and seamstress	do	Sept. 30, 1887	400	100.00
Jane A. Tibbitts	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	300.00
Samuel C. Herriott	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	July 13, 1887	600	21.20
Charles A. Hartenack	do	July 14, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	578.80
Susie C. White	Matron	July 1, 1887	Oct. 24, 1887	400	128.09
Dora A. Gee	do	Oct. 25, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	273.91
Aggie Schlichting	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	400	100.00
Rebecca J. Richey	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	300.00
Charley Conhepe	Apprentice	July 1, 1887	do	60	60.00
Jim Jack	do	do	do	60	60.00
William George	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	60	15.00
Sarah Seckman	do	do	June 30, 1888	60	60.00
Annie Sam	do	do	do	60	60.00
Nancy J. Smith	do	Dec. 1, 1887	do	60	35.05

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Nisqually boarding-school:					
A. R. Campbell	Supt. and principal teacher.	July 1, 1887	July 8, 1887	\$1,000	\$21.74
Samuel Motzer	do	July 9, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,000	978.26
Hessie E. Cox	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	500	250.00
Mary C. Hynde	do	Jan. 1, 1888	Feb. 29, 1888	500	82.42
Annie Sitten	do	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	500	167.58
Molly Montgomery	do	do	do	500	167.58
Samuel Keady	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Nov. 30, 1887	600	249.46
Jerry Meeker	do	Dec. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	350.54
Wm. H. Wilton	Assistant industrial teacher.	July 1, 1887	do	500	50.00
Julia A. Babcock	Matron	do	Sept. 30, 1887	600	150.00
Alice V. Lowe	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	450.00
Celia Allen	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	400	100.00
Dora A. Gee	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Oct. 24, 1887	400	26.09
Mary A. Williams	do	Oct. 25, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	273.91
Clara M. Harman	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	400	400.00
Minnie Thompson	Assistant cook	do	Sept. 30, 1887	150	37.50
Laura Sickman	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Mar. 6, 1888	150	64.70
Alice John	do	Mar. 7, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	150	10.30
Ella Lane	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	150	37.50
Lucy Roberts	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	300	75.00
Lucy Lane	do	Oct. 1, 1887	May 20, 1888	300	191.20
Anna Legg	do	May 21, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	33.79
William Martin	Apprentice	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	60	15.00
Jack Moses	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	60	15.00
Jimmy Tam	do	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	60	60.00
Jack Washington	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	60	15.00
Jennie Sahn	do	do	June 30, 1888	60	60.00
Joseph Dick	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	60	15.00
William Martin	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	60	30.00
George Jackson	do	do	do	60	30.00
Willie Dick	do	do	do	60	30.00
Louis Napoleon	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	60	15.00
S'Kokomish board'g-school:					
Charles N. Winger	Supt. and principal teacher.	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	800.00
Nettie Winger	Teacher and seamstress	do	do	400	400.00
John B. Rodgers	Industrial teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Nancy J. Rodgers	Matron	do	do	400	400.00
Ellen Clark	Assistant seamstress	do	Sept. 30, 1887	150	37.50
Ada Sherwood	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Oct. 13, 1887	150	5.30
Ellen Clark	do	Oct. 14, 1887	June 30, 1888	150	107.20
Katie Dubbs	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	400	100.00
Mary A. Stone	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	300.00
Carl Isaac	Apprentice	July 1, 1887	do	60	60.00
James Fritz	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	60	15.00
Eliza Lewis	do	do	Dec. 31, 1887	60	30.00
Ada Sherwood	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	60	15.00
Nancy George	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	60	15.00
Amice Williams	do	do	Oct. 13, 1887	60	2.12
Ada Sherwood	do	Oct. 14, 1887	June 30, 1888	60	42.88
Amos Rose	do	Oct. 1, 1887	do	60	45.00
Annie Williams	do	Jan. 1, 1888	do	60	30.00
Alice Whitney	do	do	do	60	30.00
Jamestown day-school:					
Samuel D. Longhead	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Oct. 17, 1887	660	195.49
Donald McEdward	do	Dec. 12, 1887	June 30, 1888	660	364.08

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA.

Omaha boarding-school:					
James H. Chapin	Supt. and principal teacher.	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	800.00
Hattie B. Nicklin	Teacher	do	Nov. 15, 1887	500	187.50
Nellie Baker	do	Nov. 21, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	305.71
Emma Fontenelle	Assistant teacher.	July 1, 1887	Nov. 15, 1887	400	150.00
Marguerite La Flesche	do	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	332.61
M. J. Fitzpatrick	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	June 8, 1888	600	563.74
Jane P. Chapin	Matron	do	June 30, 1888	500	500.00
Jane Johnson	Seamstress	do	do	320	320.00
Lucy J. Owens	Cook	do	do	320	320.00
Lottie G. Rasch	Laundress	do	do	320	320.00
A. T. Hill	Physician	Apr. 1, 1888	do	500	125.00

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Winnebago board'g-sch'l:					
Peter H. Powers	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	July 30, 1887	\$800	\$65.21
Herbert L. Scribner	do	Aug. 29, 1887	June 8, 1888	800	623.39
M. J. Fitzpatrick	do	June 9, 1888	June 30, 1888	800	48.35
Mary E. McHenry	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	500	500.00
Mary Bonner	do	Apr. 1, 1888	do	480	120.00
Nellie Londrosch	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1887	do	400	400.00
Edwin S. Cooper	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Oct. 14, 1887	600	172.83
John H. Nunn	do	Oct. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	423.91
Ellen McFarland	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	500	500.00
Julia E. Johnson	Seamstress	do	Aug. 28, 1887	320	51.30
Kater A. Scribner	do	Aug. 29, 1887	June 8, 1888	820	249.30
Ella R. Blessing	do	June 11, 1888	June 30, 1888	320	17.58
Mary Montague	Cook	July 1, 1887	Oct. 4, 1887	320	83.48
Jettie L. Smith	do	Oct. 11, 1887	Nov. 21, 1887	320	36.52
Ette D. Belden	do	Nov. 29, 1887	Feb. 2, 1888	320	57.70
Emma M. Wilson	do	Feb. 7, 1888	June 30, 1888	320	127.47
Dora Niebuhr	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	320	320.00

OSAGE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Kaw boarding-school:					
J. C. Keenan	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,000	1,000.00
Grace Higgins	Teacher	Aug. 20, 1887	Sept. 21, 1887	480	43.04
Belle Shaull	do	Sept. 22, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888	480	172.62
Lizzie Shaull	do	Feb. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	199.12
L. Beckelhymer	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Feb. 29, 1888	480	319.12
Asa Hunter	do	Mar. 5, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	155.80
Serena Keenan	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	400	400.00
Emma Beckelhymer	Seamstress	do	Feb. 29, 1888	300	199.45
Minnie Dunlap	do	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	100.55
Olle Britt	Cook	Aug. 1, 1887	do	300	274.73
Mary Lowe	Laundress	Sept. 1, 1887	do	300	249.45
Stephen Pappan	Laborer	July 1, 1887	do	180	180.00
Job Mann	do	do	Mar. 31, 1888	180	135.00
L. Bellmard	do	Apr. 1, 1888	May 17, 1888	180	22.24
George Ballard	do	May 25, 1888	June 30, 1888	180	18.30
Osage boarding-school:					
Charles Fagan	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	do	1,000	1,000.00
Nettie Fagan	Teacher	do	do	480	480.00
Mamie McCarthy	do	do	do	480	480.00
R. E. Dodson	do	Oct. 11, 1887	do	600	433.69
Grace Higgins	do	Sept. 22, 1887	do	480	371.74
William E. Murphy	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	July 18, 1887	480	23.48
B. C. Murphy	do	July 25, 1887	Jan. 30, 1888	480	248.26
W. A. Stephen	do	Feb. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	199.12
Kate E. Miller	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	450	480.00
Zonie McElhanon	Assistant matron	do	do	400	400.00
Jennie Turrin	Seamstress	Sept. 6, 1887	do	300	245.38
Bertie McClanahan	do	Sept. 13, 1887	Dec. 11, 1887	300	73.37
Jane C. Pender	do	Jan. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	300	75.00
Harriet Drake	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	75.00
Jennie McElhanon	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	400	400.00
Olivia Rice	Assistant cook	Sept. 9, 1887	do	300	242.93
Bertie McClanahan	Laundress	Aug. 27, 1887	Sept. 12, 1887	300	13.86
Anna McClanahan	do	do	Dec. 4, 1887	300	81.52
Tabitha McClanahan	do	Sept. 13, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	300	89.67
Jane C. Pender	do	Dec. 5, 1887	do	300	22.01
Frances Jones	do	Jan. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	300	75.00
Katie Fritch	do	do	Jan. 25, 1888	300	20.60
Minnie W. Rice	do	Feb. 4, 1888	June 30, 1888	360	122.80
Jane C. Pender	do	Apr. 1, 1888	do	300	75.00
Harriet M. Sheldon	Nurse	Sept. 9, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	300	92.93
Harriet M. Sheldon	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	200.00
Thomas Rodd	Baker	July 1, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888	300	175.50
Gibson Embrey	do	Feb. 1, 1888	Feb. 24, 1888	300	17.31
Ignatius Warner	do	Feb. 22, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	107.97
William Alley	Laborer	July 1, 1887	Aug. 4, 1887	180	17.12
James Davenport	do	Aug. 22, 1887	Nov. 2, 1887	180	35.74
Willie Hardy	do	Nov. 14, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	180	23.49
Ignatius Warner	do	Jan. 3, 1888	Feb. 21, 1888	180	24.72
Robert Panther	do	Feb. 27, 1888	Apr. 6, 1888	180	30.27
John La-wa	do	Apr. 23, 1888	June 30, 1888	180	34.12

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Pima boarding-school:					
M. M. Travis	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$1,200	\$1,200.00
Lelia Crump	Teacher	do	July 18, 1887	720	35.72
Nellie Hughes	do	July 19, 1887	Oct. 18, 1887	720	176.08
Charles Travis	do	July 1, 1887	Dec. 10, 1887	480	212.61
Jeannette King	do	Oct. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	508.70
Xavier White	do	Dec. 11, 1887	Jan. 17, 1888	480	49.81
Hugh Patton	do	Jan. 18, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	217.58
Mary L. Howard	Matron	July 1, 1887	Sept. 20, 1887	600	133.69
Mary L. Howard	do	Nov. 23, 1887	May 22, 1888	600	299.30
Annie M. Johnson	do	May 23, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	64.29
Nellie Hughes	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	July 18, 1887	480	23.48
Birdie B. Travis	do	Oct. 4, 1887	Oct. 16, 1887	480	16.96
Nellie Hughes	do	Oct. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	339.13
George Burns	Cook	July 20, 1887	Aug. 15, 1887	500	36.68
William E. Bell	do	Sept. 24, 1887	May 25, 1888	500	334.95
J. K. Owens	do	June 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	500	41.21
Mary I. Sabin	Laundress	July 19, 1887	do	400	380.43
Papago day school:					
F. J. Hart	Teacher	Aug. 30, 1887	Oct. 15, 1887	900	114.94
J. B. Douglass	do	Oct. 25, 1887	Jan. 14, 1888	900	200.92

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Pine Ridge board'g-sch'l:					
W. T. Manning	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,000	1,000.00
Clara McAdam	Teacher	do	Dec. 31, 1887	500	250.00
Mollie Keasing	do	do	June 30, 1888	500	500.00
C. L. Manka	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	450	112.50
Ida M. Matthews	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	450	112.50
E. F. King	do	Jan. 1, 1888	Feb. 29, 1888	500	81.90
Minnie Sicksels	do	do	June 30, 1888	450	225.00
Clara McAdam	do	Mar. 1, 1888	do	500	168.10
Wendell Keith	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Carrie Imboden	Matron	do	do	600	600.00
Millie Curry	Assistant matron	do	do	300	300.00
Minnie Sicksels	Seamstress	do	Dec. 31, 1887	400	200.00
Z. A. Parker	do	Jan. 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1888	400	34.40
E. F. King	do	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	134.40
I. M. Minkler	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	450	450.00
Margaret Rogers	Laundress	do	do	400	400.00
S. S. Connell	Harness and shoe maker	Sept. 1, 1887	do	720	598.80
Employees at eight day-schools:					
Ada M. Clark	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
T. J. Smith	do	do	Jan. 31, 1888	600	350.00
J. P. Ewing	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	600	150.00
Z. A. Parker	do	Feb. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	248.30
E. M. Elth	do	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Augusta Robertson	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	600	150.00
E. M. Nobles	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	450.00
Carrie Melvin	do	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
E. A. Pyne	do	do	do	600	600.00
J. M. Miller	do	do	Oct. 31, 1887	600	200.50
M. S. Futch	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	450.00
Charles M. Gallagher	do	Nov. 1, 1887	do	600	399.50

PONCA, PAWNEE, AND OTTOWA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Pawnee boarding-school:					
H. T. Gordon	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	Sept. 16, 1887	1,200	254.37
W. A. Coon	Supt. and principal teacher	Sept. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	945.65
Anna N. Gordon	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	600	149.92
Anna M. Coon	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	450.00
Florence McKenzie	do	July 1, 1887	Oct. 23, 1887	600	167.42
Lella L. Lucas	do	Oct. 24, 1887	Nov. 15, 1887	600	37.50
Florence McKenzie	do	Nov. 16, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	374.96
Ralph J. Weeks	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1887	Aug. 8, 1887	360	36.82
Thomas Keater	do	Sept. 21, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	360	193.70
James B. Murie	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 19, 1888	360	79.09

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

PONCA, PAWNEE, AND OTTOWA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Pawnee boarding-school—					
Continued.					
H. P. Akin	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Feb. 9, 1888	\$540	\$329.87
Elly Dobbs	Matron	do	June 30, 1888	480	479.89
Annie F. Akin	Seamstress	do	Feb. 9, 1888	400	244.30
Mary Gillingham	Assistant seamstress	do	Sept. 30, 1887	120	29.99
Girtie Wild	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	120	90.00
Ann W. Hammack	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	400	400.00
Annie Coons	Laundress	Sept. 12, 1887	Nov. 1, 1887	120	18.63
Euphemia Sherman	do	Nov. 7, 1887	June 30, 1888	120	77.93
Sarah Stillhawk	do	do	do	120	77.93
R. J. Dobbs	Baker	Aug. 1, 1887	do	400	366.31
Frank Bayhille	Herder	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	240	119.93
Frank Bayhille	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	60.00
Ponca boarding-school:					
A. H. Williams	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	900	207.88
Thomas Holmes	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	675.00
Mary T. Williams	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	600	138.59
Carrie C. Shults	do	Oct. 3, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	446.78
Annie R. Osborne	do	July 1, 1887	Dec. 6, 1887	600	259.28
Jennie Shults	do	Dec. 7, 1887	Jan. 7, 1888	600	52.30
Annie R. Osborne	do	Jan. 8, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	287.86
J. K. Dodd	Industrial teacher	July 18, 1887	do	540	515.04
Hattie Nickelson	Matron	July 1, 1887	Jan. 16, 1888	480	261.10
Delia Briscoe	do	Jan. 17, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	218.48
Delia Briscoe	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Jan. 16, 1888	400	206.71
Olivia Woodbury	do	Jan. 20, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	178.79
Florence Dodd	Cook	Aug. 15, 1887	do	400	351.08
Sarah New Moon	Assistant cook	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	120	30.00
Lucy White Tail	do	Oct. 7, 1887	Oct. 22, 1887	120	5.22
Julia Rudner	do	Oct. 28, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	120	21.20
Daisy Elk	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	120	60.00
Anna White Feather	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	210	210.00
Rosalie Black Tongue	do	Sept. 1, 1887	do	210	175.00
Ottawa boarding-school:					
A. P. Hutchison	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	do	840	840.00
Emma De Knight	Teacher	do	do	600	583.70
Hattie Hutchison	Matron	do	do	400	100.00
Monta J. Boyer	Seamstress	Sept. 1, 1887	do	300	249.40
Della Giddings	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	360	360.00
Alice Art	Laundress	do	do	300	300.00

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAH AGENCY, KANSAS.

Kickapoo boarding-school:					
D. Van Valkenburg	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	720.00
John Mitchell	Industrial teacher	do	do	480	480.00
Ida Partelow	Matron and assistant teacher	do	Dec. 10, 1887	480	212.58
Dollie W. Knowles	do	Dec. 20, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	255.65
Alice Reed	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	do	300	300.00
Joetta Dow	Cook	do	do	300	300.00
S. R. Van Valkenburg	Laundress	July 15, 1887	do	300	288.57
Pottawatomie boarding-school:					
Frank A. McGuire	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
S. H. Grover	Matron and assistant teacher	do	do	480	480.00
John Keagan	Industrial teacher	do	do	480	480.00
Dollie W. Knowles	Seamstress	do	Dec. 19, 1887	300	140.32
Louis Ngonquet	do	Dec. 27, 1887	Feb. 15, 1888	300	41.99
Mamie Adair	do	Feb. 16, 1888	May 31, 1888	300	87.39
Georgia Cook	Cook	Aug. 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	300	25.26
Irene Osher	do	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	249.45
Florence Young	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	300	50.53
Avarilla Osher	do	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	249.45
Sac and Fox and Iowa boarding-school:					
L. M. Ramsey	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	July 31, 1887	720	60.64
A. Hurst	do	Aug. 16, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	720	509.28
James Stearns	do	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	120.70
Mollie Ramus	Matron and assistant teacher	July 1, 1887	Aug. 19, 1887	480	65.20
Alice Ford	do	Aug. 20, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	414.76
George A. Partelow	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
Emma Partelow	Seamstress	do	do	300	300.00
Maria Ramus	Cook	do	Aug. 19, 1887	300	40.75

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMA AGENCY, KANSAS—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Sac and Fox and Iowa boarding-school— Continued.					
Rena Murphy	Cook	Aug. 20, 1887	Nov. 25, 1887	\$300	\$79.88
C. M. Contway	do	Nov. 26, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	179.35
Georgina Ramsey	Laundress	July 1, 1887	July 31, 1887	300	25.28
Libbie Landon	do	Oct. 5, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	300	146.73
Belle Campbell	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	75.00

PUEBLO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO.

Employees at two day schools:					
John Penman	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	1,000	750.00
Page Trotter	do	do	do	1,000	750.00

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Quapaw boarding-school:					
E. K. Dawes	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	800.00
A. K. Boone	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
T. H. Baker	Industrial teacher	do	do	480	480.00
M. E. Dawes	Matron	do	do	480	480.00
Jennie Clark	Seamstress	do	do	300	300.00
F. McNamara	Cook	do	Aug. 18, 1887	300	39.97
Hannah Hartong	do	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	249.40
Louisa Drake	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	300	300.00
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding- school.					
H. Hall	Supt. and principal teacher	do	do	900	900.00
Kate Mason	Teacher	do	Apr. 22, 1888	600	486.26
E. B. Linton	do	Apr. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	600	49.45
Kate Mason	do	May 23, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	64.29
P. V. Adams	do	July 1, 1887	do	540	540.00
Fred. Long	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
S. H. Hall	Matron	do	do	480	480.00
Kate Long	Assistant matron	Sept. 1, 1887	do	500	249.40
M. Laurence	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	do	300	300.00
Emma Hartong	Cook	Sept. 1, 1887	do	300	249.40
Lydia Byer	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	300	300.00
Employees at three day- schools:					
E. C. Hanlin	Teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	480	39.20
A. Jackson	do	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	480.00
Ida Johnson	do	Sept. 1, 1887	do	480	399.20

QUINAILT AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Quinailt boarding-school:					
R. M. Rylatt	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	600	450.00
M. V. Harper	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	225.00
R. M. Rylatt	Industrial teacher	do	do	900	225.00
Sarah C. Willoughby	Matron	July 1, 1887	Mar. 14, 1888	360	253.18
Margaret W. Harper	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	360	90.00
Fanny Rylatt	Cook	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	300	225.00
Olive Harper	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	75.00
Queets Village day-school:					
Hayes Otook	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Feb. 29, 1888	400	265.93

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Employees at thirteen day- schools:					
James F. Boyle	Superintendent of all schools.	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	\$900	\$675.00
E. A. Bridger	do	June 9, 1888	June 30, 1888	900	54.40
Hattie C. Spencer	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
James H. Welch	do	do	do	600	600.00
Marietta G. Kane	do	do	do	660	600.00
Susan D. Smedes	do	do	Apr. 30, 1888	600	499.45
Rufus C. Bauer	do	do	June 30, 1888	660	600.00
Frank E. Lewis	do	do	do	600	600.00
R. C. Hill	do	do	do	660	600.00
William Cartwright	do	do	do	600	600.00
David W. Parmelee	do	do	do	600	630.00
Abbie Thayer	do	do	Apr. 30, 1888	660	499.45
Ernest J. Warner	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Robert A. Woods	do	Oct. 31, 1887	Dec. 29, 1887	600	97.51
Joseph Clements	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	150.00
Lucy B. Arnold	do	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Luther Standing Bear	Assistant teacher	do	do	300	300.00
Sarah C. Harris	do	do	do	300	300.00
Bertha A. Kane	do	do	do	300	300.00
Lella J. Dabney	do	do	Apr. 30, 1888	300	249.72
K. L. Hill	do	do	June 30, 1888	300	300.00
Mrs. D. W. Parmelee	do	do	do	300	300.00
Mary A. McNeal	do	do	Apr. 30, 1888	300	249.72
Clema Warner	do	do	June 30, 1888	300	300.00
Julia A. Welch	do	Sept. 1, 1887	do	300	249.40
Willard Standing Bear	do	Dec. 5, 1887	do	300	172.01
Fannie Woods	do	Oct. 31, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	300	48.95
Levinia Clements	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	75.00

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.

Employees at two day- schools:					
Edith Yates	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	720	121.20
Rose K. Watson	do	Aug. 8, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	658.09
Fannie B. Yates	do	Sept. 1, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	720	478.10
Anna Robinson	do	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	120.70
Mary Anderson	Assistant teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	do	120	100.00
Maggie Jones	do	do	do	120	100.00

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Absentee Shawnee board- ing-school:					
P. B. Johnson	Supt. and principal teacher.	Sept. 7, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	720	406.96
E. D. Moore	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	180.00
Thomas W. Alford	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	500	167.10
Flora Gay	do	do	do	500	167.10
Flora Gay	do	Dec. 5, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888	500	79.28
Bertie McClanahan	do	Dec. 19, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	267.06
Benn Bertrand	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Oct. 19, 1887	850	108.59
Robert Deer	do	Oct. 20, 1887	Dec. 9, 1887	850	49.94
A. D. Allen	do	Dec. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	850	201.52
C. E. Johnson	Matron	Sept. 7, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	850	203.48
A. H. Moore	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	850	90.00
Angie Allen	Assistant matron	Jan. 18, 1888	do	300	136.04
Emma J. Cooley	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	850	120.30
Addie Hollman	do	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	850	239.70
Barbary Bertrand	Cook	July 1, 1887	Oct. 4, 1887	850	93.91
Clara E. Yott	do	Oct. 6, 1887	June 30, 1888	850	265.13
Philomena Fuller	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Nov. 6, 1887	800	105.19
Jane Barone	do	Nov. 7, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	194.87
Stephen Pensonnah	Laborer	July 1, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	800	100.30
John Barone	do	Nov. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	800	199.70
Stephen Pensonnah	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	800	75.00

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Sac and Fox boarding-school:					
James K. Allen.....	Supt. and principal teacher..	July 5, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$650	\$642.93
Mary H. Whelan.....	Teacher.....	Sept. 17, 1887	do	500	394.02
Julia St. Cyr.....	Assistant teacher.....	Jan. 1, 1888	do	400	200.00
Clara Spinning.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1887	do	360	360.00
Mary A. Allee.....	Seamstress.....	Sept. 1, 1887	do	300	249.40
Alice C. Lowe.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1887	Feb. 29, 1888	300	199.50
Mary Turner.....	do	Mar. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	300	25.50
Lucy Mudeaer.....	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	75.00
Marilla Wind.....	Laundress.....	Sept. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	300	174.40
Mary Moore.....	do	Apr. 1, 1888	Apr. 30, 1888	300	24.70
Macilda Wind.....	do	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	50.30
Jackson Cain.....	Laborer.....	July 1, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888	300	175.50
Le Spilning.....	do	Feb. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	124.50

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZONA.

San Carlos boarding-school:					
W. P. Gillingham.....	Supt. and principal teacher..	Aug. 17, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	900	335.06
Harry Temple.....	do	Feb. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	900	373.35
Robert McIntosh.....	Teacher.....	Sept. 17, 1887	Apr. 11, 1888	600	340.96
Nora Collins.....	Assistant teacher and seamstress.	Sept. 27, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	380.44
Harry Temple.....	Industrial teacher.....	Oct. 25, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888	840	226.76
Charles Thayer.....	do	Feb. 6, 1888	Feb. 12, 1888	840	16.15
Howard Dunlap.....	do	Mar. 8, 1888	May 31, 1888	840	196.16
J. F. Johnson.....	do	June 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	840	69.23
Mary E. Leahy.....	Matron.....	Dec. 1, 1887	do	600	350.54
Hope V. Ghieslin.....	Matron and seamstress.....	Aug. 1, 1887	Nov. 30, 1887	600	198.92
Ah Chin.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1887	Apr. 14, 1888	540	425.77
Ah Sam.....	do	Apr. 15, 1888	June 30, 1888	540	114.23
Ah Lee.....	Laundryman.....	July 1, 1887	Nov. 25, 1887	540	217.17
Ah Sing.....	do	Nov. 26, 1887	June 30, 1888	540	322.82

SANTÉE AGENCY, NEBRASKA.

Santee boarding-school:					
William R. Davison ..	Supt. and principal teacher..	July 1, 1887	Sept. 14, 1887	800	165.23
Charles F. Pierce.....	do	Sept. 19, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	626.09
Ida J. Shaw.....	Teacher.....	Sept. 16, 1887	do	500	396.38
Lillie W. Dougan.....	do	May 1, 1888	do	480	80.00
Louis Faribault.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 8, 1887	Apr. 5, 1888	400	187.88
George Stevens.....	do	Apr. 6, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	94.51
Mary Lindsay.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1887	do	500	500.00
Nellie Lindsay.....	Seamstress.....	do	do	400	400.00
Lula Hillers.....	Assistant seamstress.....	July 25, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	96	17.74
Lucy Redoul.....	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	96	72.00
Alice Ramsey.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1887	do	400	400.00
Mary Faribault.....	Assistant cook.....	July 25, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	150	27.72
Lula Hillers.....	do	Oct. 1, 1887	May 15, 1888	150	93.54
Emma Thornton.....	do	May 16, 1888	June 30, 1888	150	18.96
Mary Hoffman.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1887	Dec. 2, 1887	300	151.63
Mary Faribault.....	do	Dec. 3, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	360	118.37
Johanna Christophenson	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	360	90.00
Elizabeth Saul.....	Assistant laundress.....	July 25, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	100	68.48
Margaret Chapman.....	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	100	25.00
Employees at 2 day-schools:					
John E. Smith.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Hosea Locke.....	do	Sept. 1, 1887	do	600	496.00

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING TERRITORY..

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Wind River boarding-school:					
H. Gudmundsen	Supt. and principal teacher.	July 1, 1887	Sept. 18, 1887	\$900	\$195.65
Kenneth Chase	do	Sept. 19, 1887	Oct. 9, 1887	900	51.36
H. Gudmundsen	do	Oct. 10, 1887	Feb. 20, 1888	900	329.09
Nathan D. Mash	do	Feb. 21, 1888	June 30, 1888	900	323.90
J. Roberts	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Feb. 14, 1888	500	\$311.81
Sumner Black Coal	do	Feb. 15, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	500	61.19
F. B. Wisley	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	500	125.00
Kenneth Chase	do	Sept. 10, 1887	Sept. 18, 1887	500	12.23
H. Gudmundsen	do	Sept. 19, 1887	Oct. 9, 1887	500	28.53
Albert Marshall Jones	do	Oct. 14, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	357.34
G. B. Jones	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	800	690.00
Troy L. Jones	do	Apr. 18, 1888	May 7, 1888	800	43.96
James H. Tappan	do	May 8, 1888	May 13, 1888	800	13.19
D. A. Slaughter	do	May 14, 1888	June 30, 1888	800	105.49
Sumner Black Coal	Assistant industrial teacher.	July 1, 1887	Feb. 14, 1888	180	112.25
Andrew A. Jackson	do	Feb. 16, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	180	22.25
Sumner Black Coal	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	180	45.00
Josie Sullivan	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
Sarah H. Mott	Assistant matron	Nov. 1, 1887	Dec. 4, 1887	480	44.35
Mary Lanigan	do	Jan. 16, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	229.22
Agnes Russel	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	400	200.00
Mary Akesson	do	Jan. 16, 1888	May 31, 1888	400	130.55
Owen C. Wilson	Cook	July 1, 1887	Aug. 12, 1887	720	84.15
Samuel Ramsey	do	Aug. 13, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	720	275.87
William A. Crabbs	do	Jan. 1, 1888	Mar. 25, 1888	720	168.13
William T. Davis	do	Mar. 26, 1888	May 8, 1888	720	87.03
Robert W. Parker	do	May 9, 1888	June 1, 1888	720	47.47
C. E. McDowell	do	June 2, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	57.36
Adam Red Man	Assistant cook	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	180	45.00
Roney Lee	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Feb. 15, 1888	180	67.75
George Shakespeare	do	Feb. 16, 1888	June 30, 1888	180	67.25
Catherine Gudmundsen	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	400	100.00
Ann E. Wilson	do	Oct. 20, 1887	Oct. 22, 1887	400	2.72
Mary Kennedy	do	Oct. 23, 1887	Mar. 6, 1888	400	148.62
Daisey	do	Mar. 7, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	127.47
John R. Wilson	Carpenter	July 1, 1887	Apr. 15, 1888	840	664.62
Phillip Vetter	do	Apr. 16, 1888	June 30, 1888	840	175.38

SILETZ AGENCY, OREGON.

Siletz boarding-school:					
Marian F. Carter	Supt. and principal teacher..	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	800.00
Hattie A. Hansill	Teacher	do	Apr. 11, 1888	400	312.09
David Enos	Industrial teacher	do	Sept. 30, 1887	720	180.00
J. J. Gaither	do	Nov. 15, 1887	May 24, 1888	720	378.77
W. S. Grady	do	May 25, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	73.19
O. E. Carter	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	500	500.00
Annie Shellhead	Seamstress	do	do	400	400.00
Annie Pierre	Cook	do	Mar. 31, 1888	350	262.50
Kitty Chapman	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	350	87.50
Mary Fiddlejohn	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	300	300.00

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Sisseton boarding-school:					
T. C. Gordon	Supt. and principal teacher..	July 1, 1887	Jan. 15, 1888	1,000	568.68
J. H. Malugen	do	Feb. 17, 1888	June 30, 1888	1,000	370.87
A. A. Grant	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
George W. McClelland	do	do	do	600	600.00
Kate Noble	do	Sept. 10, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	600	167.83
H. P. C. Bowdre	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	May 2, 1888	600	502.79
George J. Jenkins	do	June 15, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	26.32
George J. Jenkins	Assistant industrial teacher.	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	500	250.00

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Sisseton boarding-school—					
Continued.					
Kate Gordon	Matron	do	Jan. 25, 1888	\$720	\$301.84
Sarah Perkins	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	400.00
Madge Howell	Cook	do	Jan. 25, 1888	420	238.81
Kate Noble	do	Jan. 25, 1888	June 30, 1888	420	181.16
Carrie Rodgers	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	360	181.00
Agnes Vanderheyden	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	360	180.00
Lannie J. Brown	Baker	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	360	360.00
Norman Robertson	Harness and shoe-maker	do	do	600	600.00
G. Vanderheyden	Tailor	do	Dec. 31, 1887	600	300.00
Frank C. Ingraham	Printer and fireman	do	July 18, 1887	600	29.35
F. Gordon	do	July 19, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	600	270.05
James B. Noble	Blacksmith and carpenter	Sept. 20, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	389.95

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO.

Southern Ute day-school:					
May Orr	Teacher	Oct. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	652.99
Maria Conley	Cook	Mar. 17, 1888	do	500	145.64

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Standing Rock industrial					
boarding-school:					
Gertrude McDermott	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	720.00
Maurus Hart	Teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	do	600	498.91
Mary Schone	do	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Joseph Helmig	Industrial teacher	do	do	480	480.00
Adela Engster	Matron	do	do	480	480.00
Anselma Auer	Seamstress	do	do	360	360.00
Frances Nugent	Cook	do	do	360	360.00
Rosalie Doppler	Assistant cook	do	do	240	240.00
Josephine Decker	Laundress	do	do	360	360.00
Agricultural boarding-					
school:					
Martin Kenel	Supt. and principal teacher	do	do	720	720.00
Rhabana Stoup	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Cecilia Carmenzind	Assistant teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	do	500	415.78
Meinrad Widner	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
Xaveria Fischlin	Matron	Sept. 1, 1887	do	360	290.35
Matilda Cattani	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	360	00.00
Augustina Schutterli	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	360	270.00
Scholastica Kuehner	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	360	360.00
Theresa Markle	Laundress	do	do	360	360.00
Nicholas Euz	Mechanical teacher	do	do	480	480.00
Employés at six day sch'l:					
Aaron C. Wells	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Louis Primeau	do	do	Mar. 31, 1888	600	450.00
Maria L. Van Solen	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
E. P. McFadden	do	do	do	600	600.00
Rosa Bearface	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	600	150.00
Emerson D. White	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	300.00
John M. Carignan	do	Apr. 1, 1888	do	600	150.00
Josephine Wells	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
Jennie Primeau	do	do	Mar. 31, 1888	480	360.00
Mar. J. Clement	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	120.00

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONTANA.

Tongue River day-school:					
Mary P. Cox	Teacher	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	120.00

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY, UTAH.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Uintah boarding-school:					
Fannie A. Weeks	Supt. and principal teacher.	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
Allie B. Busby	Teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	do	720	598.69
J. M. Jones	Industrial teacher	Oct. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	720	360.00
Al Ruel	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	180.00
Lenora J. Howard	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Clara Gilbert	Cook	Sept. 1, 1887	do	500	415.76
R. M. Hemington	Laundress	Oct. 1, 1887	Apr. 14, 1888	400	215.38
Rosie Lowe	do	Apr. 15, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	84.62

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON.

Umatilla boarding-school:					
Samuel M. Garland	Supt. and principal teacher.	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	748.37
Mary F. Coffey	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Mollie Smith	do	do	Sept. 30, 1888	600	150.00
Mary Kendrick	do	Nov. 11, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	600	282.60
B. A. Mimms	do	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	100.55
Benjamin F. Davis	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Belle Fanning	Matron	Aug. 20, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	500	99.18
Mary J. Lane	do	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	332.88
Bertha Herter	Seamstress	Aug. 20, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	400	79.35
Emma J. Arnold	do	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	266.30
Louisa Leek	Cook	Aug. 20, 1887	do	400	345.65
Ellen Burke	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	400	400.00

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON.

Warm Springs boarding-school:					
D. J. Holmes	Supt. and principal teacher.	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	800.00
M. M. Price	Teacher	do	Sept. 30, 1887	480	120.00
Mary L. Holmes	do	Nov. 4, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	315.40
C. S. Price	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	600	150.00
Peter Kalama	do	Oct. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	435.29
Mary L. Holmes	Matron	July 1, 1887	Nov. 3, 1887	480	164.60
Belle Stansbury	do	Nov. 4, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	315.40
Ellen Elder	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
America Cushaw	Cook and laundress	Sept. 1, 1887	do	400	333.33
Sinemasho board'g-sch'l:					
W. H. Brunk	Supt. and principal teacher.	July 1, 1887	do	800	800.00
E. D. Sloan	Industrial teacher	do	Sept. 30, 1887	600	150.00
C. S. Price	do	Oct. 1, 1887	May 31, 1888	600	400.54
F. M. Farmer	do	June 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	49.45
Louise Brunk	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
Emily E. Sloan	Seamstress	do	Sept. 30, 1887	480	120.00
M. M. Price	do	Oct. 1, 1887	May 31, 1888	480	320.43
Nettie Butts	Cook and laundress	Oct. 24, 1887	Apr. 15, 1888	400	191.01
Lizzie L. Olney	do	Apr. 16, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	83.51

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEVADA.

Western Shoshone day-school:					
Louise L. Wines	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	720	300.00
P. J. Gallagher	do	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	241.82
Amy George	Cook	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	240	60.00
Martha Washington	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	240	60.00
Susie Prior	do	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	80.44

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINNESOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
White Earth boarding-school:					
S. M. Hume	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$600	\$900.00
Julia M. Warren	Teacher	do	Sept. 31, 1887	480	120.00
Julia M. Funk	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	360.00
Maggie McArthur	do	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
Nellie E. Grantham	Matron	do	do	480	480.00
C. Bellongie	Seamstrees	do	do	240	240.00
Francis Robideau	Cook	do	Sept. 30, 1887	300	75.00
Olave Bellecourt	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	225.00
C. Charette	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	180	180.00
J. B. Louzon	Carpenter	do	do	840	840.00
Benjamin Caswell	Janitor	do	Oct. 16, 1887	300	88.04
Frank Bellecourt	do	Oct. 17, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	300	136.06
Robert Morrison	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	75.00
Leech Lake boarding-school:					
W. A. Hayden	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Jennie E. Price	Teacher	do	Dec. 31, 1887	480	240.00
Joseph E. Perrault	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	120.00
Carrie A. Hayden	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	300	300.00
Ruth Mah Koonce	Cook	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	120	120.00
M. Chouinard	Laundress	do	Sept. 30, 1887	120	30.00
Mary Taylor	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	120	60.00
Jessie Bruga	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	120	30.00
Red Lake boarding-school:					
William Denley	Supt. and principal teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	do	600	498.91
Mary C. English	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
J. C. Roy	Industrial teacher and janitor	Dec. 1, 1887	do	300	175.27
L. L. Laird	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	300	300.00
E. Graves	Seamstrees	do	do	180	180.00
M. Jourdan	Cook	do	do	120	120.00
Josette McKenzie	Laundress	do	Oct. 4, 1887	120	31.30
Angelina Neddeau	do	Oct. 10, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	120	27.06
Keche-gum-ewe-ne-ne	do	Jan. 10, 1888	June 30, 1888	120	57.03
Employés at two day-schools:					
Mary A. Crowe	Teacher	Oct. 1, 1887	do	480	360.00
Louis Manypenny	do	do	do	480	360.00
Catherine Beaulieu	Cook	Oct. 7, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	120	24.78
Charlotte Broker	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	120	60.00

YAKIMA AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

Yakima boarding-school:					
Samuel Enyart	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Dec. 12, 1887	1,000	448.87
T. C. Gordon	do	Feb. 5, 1888	June 30, 1888	1,000	401.10
Mamie W. Priestley	Teacher	Aug. 1, 1887	do	600	549.45
Harry J. Kilgour	Industrial teacher	Aug. 18, 1887	do	720	626.09
Florence J. Kilgour	Principal teacher	do	do	720	626.09
Myrtle Enyart	Matron	July 1, 1887	Dec. 12, 1887	600	269.02
Helen W. Coe	do	Dec. 13, 1887	Mar. 7, 1888	600	141.42
Madge Howell	do	Mar. 8, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	189.56
Jackson Toles	Disciplinarian	Sept. 1, 1887	Feb. 6, 1888	120	51.98
Hampton Alexander	do	Feb. 7, 1888	Feb. 29, 1888	120	7.58
Fairchild Edean	do	Mar. 4, 1888	June 30, 1888	120	39.23
Sadie Hendricks	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	do	500	500.00
Celeste Lacy	Cook	do	do	500	500.00
Mary Billy	Laundress	do	do	400	400.00

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Yankton boarding-school:					
Perry Selden	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,000	1,000.00
Emma A. Bates	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Annie Lourie	do	Sept. 1, 1887	do	600	498.91
Mary L. Vandal	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1887	do	360	360.00
J. W. Mellott	Industrial teacher	do	May 5, 1888	600	507.69
A. Y. Mathews	do	May 17, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	74.16
ie Bronsen	Assistant industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	80	80.00

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Yankton boarding-school —Continued:					
Lida M. Selden.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$500	\$500.00
Susan McBride.....	Assistant matron.....	Oct. 1, 1887	do	80	60.00
Ella Simpson.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1887	Dec. 10, 1887	420	188.03
Gertrude May Britton.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	420	140.76
Julia Smith.....	Assistant seamstress.....	Oct. 1, 1887	do	80	60.00
Rachel A. Mellott.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1887	May 16, 1888	360	315.49
Lizzie Mathews.....	do.....	May 17, 1888	June 30, 1888	360	44.51
Belle Poorbear.....	Assistant cook.....	July 1, 1887	Aug. 17, 1887	80	7.39
Ida Stevenson.....	do.....	Aug. 18, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	80	49.56
Matty Crazy Eyes.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	80	20.00
Minnie Bonen.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1887	Sept. 15, 1877	360	75.33
Gertrude May Britton.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1887	Feb. 29, 1888	360	149.34
Victoria Arconga.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	180	60.32
Victoria Arconga.....	Assistant laundress.....	Sept. 19, 1887	Feb. 29, 1888	80	35.57
Florence May.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	80	26.81
Gilbert Sam Pierre.....	Nightwatchman.....	Dec. 13, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	360	108.00

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.				
ARIZONA.							
Colorado River Agency.							
Mohave.....	801	50	751	} 160	175	2	2
Chimehuevis	a202						
Pima Agency.							
Pima	4,208	} 4,000		125	30	100	
Maricopa	310						
Papago	2,162						
San Carlos Agency.							
White Mountain Apache	36	} 63	3,000	60	85	8	6
San Carlos Apache	1,202						
Cayotera Apache	544						
Tonto Apache	661						
Yuma Apache	291						
Mohave Apache	662	} *					
White Mountain Apaches under military at Camp Apache	d1,500						
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.							
Mohave	a400						
Suppai	a214						
Hualapai	a728						
CALIFORNIA.							
Hoopa Valley Agency.							
Hoopa	463	463		61	430	144	1
Klamath: a							
Regua Rancho	64						
Wirks-wah Rancho	19						
Hoppa Rancho	22						
Wakel Rancho	4						
Too-rup Rancho	15						
Sah-sil Rancho	18						
Al-yolch Rancho	32						
Surper Rancho	39						
Mission Agency.							
Surranos	396	} 2,000	1,021	250	400	135	
Dieguenos	405						
Coahuilla	1,042						
San Luis Rey	841	} 500	626	200	50		
Miscellaneous	375						
Yuma	976						
Dieguenos	150	} 145		4	20	27	
Tule River	145						
Round Valley Agency.							
Concow	135	} 535		98	(e)	116	8
Little Lake	165						
Red Wood	194						
Ukie and Wylackie	41						
Pitt River and Potter Valley							

a Taken from last year.

b Number of cases treated during the year.

subsistence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.					VITAL.			CRIMINAL.						
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, flabing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
44	44	12						878	26	27	1						
100			1	1				61,487		17	2	c1					2
67		33						347	176	62	13	1	1		87		
85	10	5			1		\$150	303	13	10					10		1
95	4	1	2,500	2				511	75	59		1	1		59	1	40
50	50							(e) d100	d75	2	c1				d75		
80	20							17	7	5							
70	10	20	2	19		(e)	(e)	383	15	24				12			2

c Death by railroad accident.

d Estimated.

e Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub-

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.				
CALIFORNIA—continued.							
Indians in California not under an agent.							
Wichumni, Kaweah and Kings River	540						
Sierra County	12						
Mendocino County	1,240						
El Dorado County	193						
Shasta County	1,037						
Yolo County	47						
Tehama County	150						
Solano County	27						
Lassen County	330						
Colusa County	353						
Humboldt County	224						
Marin County	162						
Sonoma County	339						
Butte County	522						
Plumas County	508						
Placer County	91						
Napa County	64						
Sutter County	12						
Amador County	272						
Nevada County	98						
Lake County	774						
COLORADO.							
Southern Ute Agency.							
Moache Ute	277	20	100	20	20	24	
Capote Ute	192						
Weeminuche Ute	518						
Jicarilla Apache (a)	786						
DAKOTA.							
Cheyenne River Agency.							
Blackfeet Sioux	2,925	2,190	825	950	300	336	5
Sans-Arc Sioux							
Minneconjou Sioux							
Two Kettle Sioux							
Mixed bloods							
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.							
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	1,099	825	274	275	175	267	29
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,145	367	215	303	31	280	5
Devil's Lake Agency.							
Sioux	979	925	54	275	125	260	
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain	1,366	1,220	146	225	150	212	
Fort Berthold Agency.							
Arikarae	500	400	200	200	175	330	5
Gros Ventre	540						
Mandans	253						
Pine Ridge Agency.							
Ogallala Sioux	4,549	1,020	4,540	1,520	500	943	25
Cheyenne (northern)	857						
Mixed bloods	503						

(a) Taken from report for 1887.

istence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Per cent. of subsist- ence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.						VITAL.			CRIMINAL.					
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.
					For education.	For other purposes.	By Indians.				By whites.	By courts of Indian offenses.		By other methods.			
10		90						b1,597	35	18	1					1	
36	6	58	13	1,000	5	(c)	(c)	b1,775	96	54				40			
50		50	4	64	3			b800	49	50						10	10
25		75	3	114	4		\$264	450	63	39						5	5
90		10	14	750	4	(c)	(c)	420	46	42				30			
65	18	17	1	1,060	3	\$11,000	3,500	56	64							7	
50	13	37	1	4	1	2,000	1,439	442	23	24						1	
30		70	8	2,000	5	40,000	16,928	b2,227	763	342	1					35	

b Number cases treated during the year.

c Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub-

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number who wear citizen's dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.				
DAKOTA—continued.							
Rosebud Agency.							
Brulé Sioux, No. 1.....	2,112	550	400	300	220	775	11
Brulé Sioux, No. 2.....	1,166						
Loafer Sioux.....	1,277						
Waziahziah Sioux.....	1,724						
Two Kettle Sioux.....	318						
Northern Sioux.....	333						
Mixed bloods.....	474						
Sisseton Agency.							
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	1,487	1,487		700	200	183	4
Standing Rock Agency.							
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux.....	583	2,200	2,185	600	200	985	12
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux.....	1,338						
Hunkpapa Sioux.....	1,808						
Blackfeet Sioux.....	542						
Mixed bloods.....	114						
Yankton Agency.							
Yankton Sioux.....	1,837	1,837		400	350	489	6
IDAHO.							
Fort Hall Agency.							
Shoshone.....	1,054	26	399	70	200	50	1
Bannack.....	498						
Lemhi Agency.							
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepwater.....	558	14	55	16	5	8	
Nez Percés Agency.							
Nez Percés.....	1,192	750	442	225	150	236	4
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.							
Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais.....	d600						
INDIAN TERRITORY.							
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.							
Cheyennes.....	2,096	419	1,677	290	368	17	2
Arapahoes.....	1,106	221	885	210	232	33	5
Children away at school.....	211						
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.							
Apache.....	348	100	207	400	500	227	2
Kiowa.....	1,121						
Comanche.....	1,564						
Wichita.....	165						
Tehuacana.....	143						
Keechee.....	64						
Waco.....	30						
Delaware.....	89						
Caddo.....	491						

a Not reported.

b Merchandise, books, etc.

c Killed by railroad accident.

existence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.					VITAL.			CRIMINAL.						
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whiskey sellers prosecuted.
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
20	80		1	1,199	3	\$9,000		1,300	97	147				1	26		
100			6	606	9	5,500	\$2,642	534	17	18							
30	70		8	230	4	2,126	8,891	1,653	163	153				49	2		1
66	34		8	584	6	3,200	1,135	260	40	55				3			1
67	13	20	2	(a)	(a)		5300	750	57	65		a1		10			
33	33	34						275	9	18							3
50	50		4	777	5		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1			16		1	
10	90		1	32	}	4,730	}	784	32	19					2		1
10	90			21				(b)	693	28	22	f1					1
25	8	67	4	94	2	150	1,985	(e)	190	197						(a)	

d Taken from last year.

e Number of cases reported as treated, 16,982.

f By accident.

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub-

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.				
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.							
Osage Agency.							
Osage.....	1,504	453	297	375	520	90	
Kansas.....	196	75	25	100	(b)	51	
Quapaw.....	274						
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.							
Pawnee.....	869	200	600	175	225	98	3
Ponca.....	520	125	200	115	125	103	6
Otoe and Missouri.....	316	15	40	110	200	19	2
Tonkawa.....	79	8	71	6	25	15	
Quapaw Agency.							
Eastern Shawnee.....	84	84		30	70	22	
Miami.....	65	65		50	65	14	
Modoc.....	88	88		32	70	21	
Ottawa.....	113	113		50	75	20	
Peoria.....	148	148		75	125	39	
Quapaw.....	105	105		50	60	25	
Seneca.....	248	248		95	150	48	
Wyandotte.....	279	279		200	205	59	
Sac and Fox Agency.							
Absentee Shawnee.....	679	900	695	550	1,250	300	
Iowa.....	84						
Mexican Kickapoo.....	336						
Pottawatomie (citizen).....	657						
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	534						
Union Agency.							
Cherokee.....	d23,300						
Chickasaw.....	d6,100						
Choctaw.....	d18,200						
Creek.....	d14,200						
Seminole.....	d3,050						
IOWA.							
Sac and Fox Agency.							
Sac and Fox.....	381	190	191	205	190	2	
KANSAS.							
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.							
Chippewa and Muncie.....	79	79		43	79	15	
Iowa.....	147	110	37	127	127	38	1
Kickapoo.....	226	223	3	63	180	41	1
Pottawatomie, Prairie band of.....	496	300	196	225	300	137	
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	80	55	25	47	40	15	
MICHIGAN.							
Mackinac Agency.							
L'Anse and Vieux Desert.....	721	721		375	600	(b)	
Chippewas of Saganaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.....	630	630		180		(b)	
Pottawatomie of Huron.....	77	77		60	12	(b)	
Ottawa and Chippewa.....	26,000						

a Number of cases treated.

b Not reported.

c Taken from report of 1887.

-*sistence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics*—Continued.

Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.				VITAL.			CRIMINAL.									
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.				
100 (b)			3	20 15				a862 a833	101 14	123 12							1	16	
75		25	1				\$300	a2,355	54	106							10		
50		50	1	14				385	23	13							5		
50		50					\$45	285	16	34									
25		75						65	3	9									
100								423	5	3									
100				30					2	2									
100				40					2	1									
100				63					3	1				1					
100				30					1	2									
100									1	1									
100				50					1	2									
100			2	80	1				4	4									
90	10		5	75	3			1,969	43	20						5	45	3	
86	14		1					3	14	8									
80	20		2	10	2		107		2	3									
75		25		10					5	3									
80	20			91	2			40	14	10							2		
75		25		130				350	30	15									
50	50			5					5	4									
67	33		2	(b)	2			86	29	18									
90	10		1	(b)	3				40	28							12		
100									3	2									

^d This includes natives, adopted whites, and freedmen.

^e In their own language.

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub-

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number who wear citi- zens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use Eng- lish enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by In- dians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.				
MINNESOTA.							
White Earth Agency.							
Mississippi Chippewa	1, 077	1, 963	10	456	840	217	1
Otter Tail Chippewa	633						
Pembina Chippewa	263						
Pillager Chippewa, Leech Lake	1, 206	682	883	150	200	200	.....
Pillager Chippewa, Winnebagoishish	359						
Pillager Chippewa, Cass Lake	1, 131						
Red Lake Chippewa	6942	684	447	141	21	197	1
Mille Lac Chippewa	6582						
White Oak Point Chippewa							
MONTANA.							
Blackfeet Agency.							
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	2, 260	350	1, 918	130	260	285	2
Crow Agency.							
Crow	2, 456	275	1, 875	75	125	304	5
Flathead Agency.							
Carlos' band Flathead	500	700	1, 800	255	900	519	.....
Flathead							
Kootenai							
Pend d'Oreilles							
Lower Kalispel	62						
Fort Belknap Agency.							
Assinaboine	830	225	1, 290	50	40	288	.....
Gros Ventre	964						
Fort Peck Agency.							
Assinaboine	712	1, 020	394	173	70	4320	4
Yankton Sioux	1, 178						
Tongue River Agency.							
Northern Cheyenne	844	165	200	41	35	101	2
NEBRASKA.							
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.							
Omaha	1, 135	1, 135	.....	350	500	110	.....
Winnebago	1, 207	1, 207	.....	350	500	194	7
Santee and Flandreau Agency.							
Ponca of Dakota	217	210	7	55	42	40	1
Santee Sioux at Flandreau, Dak	221	221	.....	102	52	44	15
Santee Sioux	857	857	.....	600	200	231	35
NEVADA.							
Nevada Agency.							
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake	454	385	500	150	500	23	2
Pah-Ute at Walker River	431						

a Number of cases treated.

b Taken from report of 1887.

istence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.					VITAL.			CRIMINAL.								
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whiskey sellers prosecuted.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.				
80	20	....	6	893	5	\$360	\$3,000	2584	{	43	58	....	....	5	....	34
75	20	5	3	201	3			80	50				
60	40	1	313	3			27	22			5
.....
12	5	83	....	86	1	.....	.....	207	78	37	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
25	12	63	8	.....	.....	(c)	.....	a1,568	47	53	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	
90	2	8	....	2,018	7	(c)	(c)	a422	72	234	.....	2	3	25	.....	.....	
50	5	45	1	.....	1	2,500	.....	a731	130	56	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
5	.....	95	1	.....	1	.....	1,200	675	45	60	1	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	
15	5	80	1	1	.....	(c)	.....	a310	18	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
100	.....	.....	9	75	2	3,450	1,500	.....	52	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1,993	35	35	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
95	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1,390	{	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	5	2	142	2	(c)			8	5						
85	10	5	2	5	9,655			31	22						1	9
75	16	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,285	51	23	2	.....	9	5	.....	.....	

c Not reported.

d This includes natives, adopted whites, and freedmen.

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub-

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.						
		Wholly.	In part.										
NEVADA—continued.													
Western Shoshone Agency.													
Western Shoshone.....	335	475		40	200	24							
Pi-Ute.....	140												
Indians wandering in Nevada.....	6,815												
NEW MEXICO.													
Mescalero Agency.													
Mescalero Apache.....	431	39	100	33	35		4						
Navajo Agency.													
Navajo.....	18,000	100	200	30	45	75							
Moquis Pueblo.....	2,215	50	100		3								
Pueblo Agency.													
Pueblos:													
Isleta.....	1,113	600	200	700	700	2,020	250						
Santa Clara.....	227												
Laguna.....	1,156												
Pojoaque.....	19												
San Ildefonso.....	193												
Acoma.....	601												
Zuñi.....	1,565												
Santa Domingo.....	1,011												
Sandia.....	133												
Nambe.....	68												
Taos.....	372												
San Felipe.....	482												
Zia.....	109												
Santa Ana.....	220												
Cochiti.....	298												
Teseque.....	92												
Jemez.....	515												
Picuris.....	111												
San Juan.....	381												
NEW YORK.													
New York Agency.													
Alleghany Reserve:													
Seneca.....	806	949		500	900	220							
Onondaga.....	89												
Cattaraugus Reserve:													
Seneca.....	1,288	1,468		800	1,000	250							
Cayuga.....	140												
Onondaga.....	40												
Oneida Reserve:													
Oneida.....	242	174		64	120	45							
Tonawanda Reserve:													
Seneca.....	545	570		300	400	150							
Cayuga.....	25												
Onondaga Reserve:													
Onondaga.....	382	300		90	200	92							
Tuscarora Reserve:													
Tuscarora.....	409	409		160	400	99							
Saint Regis Reserve:													
Saint Regis.....	1,043												

a Estimated.

b Not reported.

istence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.				VITAL.			CRIMINAL.					
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.	Number of whites killed by Indians.	By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.
						For education.	For other purposes.			By Indians.	By whites.				
25	25	50	...	1	...	...	...	109	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
25	10	65	...	...	...	...	...	95	15	17	3	...	...	2	1
95	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	867	...	1	1	4	...	...	1
100
100	19	(b)	(b)	...	(b)	(b)	...	30	...	10	...
100	1	100	4	(b)	\$500	34	19	...	...	...	10	...	...
100	1	200	3	(b)	...	50	55	...	...	...	2	1	...
100	55	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	1	100	3	...	150	18	32	...	d1	...	2	...	...
100	100	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	100	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

e Taken from report of 1887.

d Death by railroad accident.

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub-

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.				
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Tennessee, and other States	3,000	3,000	1,500	1,580	480
OREGON.							
<i>Grand Ronde Agency.</i>							
Yonlolla	7	421	112	300	106	4
Chasta	20						
Rogue River	27						
Mary River	34						
Calapooya	5						
Crow Creek	23						
Umpqua	85						
Oregon City	25						
Santiam	36						
Tillamook	5						
Yalhill	13						
Salmon River	2						
Molele	31						
Luckiamute	24						
Wapato Lake	32						
Pendorilla	6						
Iroquoas	4						
Clackamas	42						
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>							
Klamath and Modoc	788	933	280	433	155
Snake	145						
<i>Siletz Agency. b</i>							
Alsea	607	607	170	480	148	12
Chasta Costa							
Chetco							
Tootootna							
Coos							
Umpqua							
Coquill							
Enchre							
Nultonatna							
Galise Creek							
Joshua							
Klamath							
Sixes							
Macnootna							
Neztucca							
Rogue River							
Salmon River							
Sinslaw							
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>							
Walla Walla	406	400	100	125	275	54
Cayuse	401						
Umatilla	171						

a Not reported.

sistence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics.—Continued.

Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.					VITAL.			CRIMINAL.						
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
100	.....	.....	.....	650	12	(a)	(a)	.....	8	7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
92	.....	8	.....	300	1	.....	.....	390	18	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
60	20	20	.....	200	1	.....	.....	412	35	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	10	30	.....	85	.....	.....	\$10	530	21	21	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1
90	10	.....	2	600	2	.....	.....	372	25	31	.....	.....	.....	42	17	4	4

♢ Impossible to give number of each tribe by reason of intermarriages.

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub-

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number who wear citi- zens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use Eng- lish enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by In- dians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.				
OREGON—continued.							
Warm Springs Agency.							
Warm Springs.....	411	710	143	170	75	143	4
Wasco.....	252						
Tenino.....	70						
John Day.....	50						
Pi-Utes.....	70						
Indians in Oregon not under an agent.							
Indians roaming on Columbia River.....	a800						
TEXAS.							
Indians in Texas not under an agent.							
Alabama, Cushatta, Muskokee.....	a290						
UTAH.							
Uintah and Ouray Agency.							
Uncompahgre Ute (at Ouray).....	1,007			1,007	4	12	
Uintah Ute (at Uintah).....	446	100	200	16	400	26	3
White River Ute (at Uintah).....	417						
Indians in Utah not under an agent.							
Pah-Vent.....	a134						
Goship Ute.....	a256						
WASHINGTON.							
Colville Agency.							
Cœur d'Alène.....	520	520		125	310	230	4
Lower Spokane.....	378	378		10	12	75	
Columbia.....	139	200	165	20	150	6	
Nez Percé.....	110						
Nespelem and San Puell.....	125						
O'Kanagan.....	201	201				49	
Calispel.....	a200						
Colville.....	328						
Lake.....	328						
Methow.....	a300						
Neah Bay Agency.							
Makah.....	492	666	74	102	135	80	6
Quillehute.....	248						
Puyallup Agency, consolidated.							
Hoh.....	64	386	24	60	46	57	
Queet.....	82						
Quinalt.....	95						
Chehalis.....	5						
Oyhut.....	35						
Humtulp.....	18						
Hogulap.....	14						
Montesano.....	17						
Satsop.....	12						
Georgetown.....	102						

a Taken from report of 1887.

b Not reported.

sistence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.				VITAL.			CRIMINAL.				
Indian labor in civilized pursuits, hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.		Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	
				For education.	For other purposes.					By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.
67	33	2	79	1	\$1,000	\$1,761	483	31	26					6
5	10	85					156	17	49	1				
35	25	40					479	23	7	2			6	
100			520	3	(b)	(b)		35	20	2			38	1
100			175	1				15	25				4	3
60	40		140	1			c1 144	12	53	1				
99	1			1									1	1
60	30	10			(d)		c261	28	81					
75	20	5					c1,432	21	20					

c Number of cases treated.

d Merchandise, books, etc.

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub-

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.				
WASHINGTON—continued.							
Puyallup Agency (consolidated)—Continued.							
Puyallup	573	573	.....	113	278	133	5
Chehalis	144	144	.....	43	81	29	5
Nisqually	91	91	.....	50	75	30	.....
Squackson	70	70	.....	25	45	26	.....
S'Klallam	345	345	.....	50	80	61	.....
S'Kokomish	226	226	.....	60	79	(b)	.....
Tulalip Agency.							
Snohomish	474	474	.....	46	87	41	3
Madison	151	151	.....	14	20	58	1
Muckleshoot	80	80	.....	6	16	14	.....
Swinomish	245	245	.....	17	30	49	2
Lummi	289	289	.....	33	55	64	1
Yakama Agency. (c)							
Yakama	1,765	1,059	706	275	375	160	6
Wasco							
Wishpan							
Pisquose							
Palouse							
Wenatshepem							
Klickitat							
Klinquit							
Wishham							
Shyika							
Scapkat							
Other tribes							
Yakamas not on reserve	d2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WISCONSIN.							
Green Bay Agency.							
Oneida, including "homeless" Indians	1,890	1,890	.....	600	800	286	.....
Stockbridge	133	133	.....	98	133	45	.....
Menomonee	1,442	1,442	.....	240	100	290	25
La Pointe Agency.							
Chippewa at Red Cliff	374	374	.....	80	200	28	.....
Chippewa at Bad River	638	638	.....	350	400	151	.....
Chippewa at La Court d'Oreilles	1,148	1,148	.....	300	600	200	.....
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	632	632	.....	125	300	93	.....
Chippewa at Grand Portage	290	250	40	105	115	22	.....
Chippewa at Bois Forte	719	500	219	160	100	16	.....
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	468	350	.....	70	120	67	.....
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.							
Winnebago	d930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomie (Prairie band)	d280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Number of cases treated. b Not reported. c Impossible to give number of each tribe by reason of intermarriages.

sistence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.					VITAL.			CRIMINAL.					
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church mem- bers.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts con- tributed by religious socie- ties and other parties.		Number of Indians who have re- ceived medical treatment dur- ing the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed dur- ing the year.	Number of whites killed by In- dians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Crimes against Indians com- mitted by whites.	Number of whisky sellers pros- ecuted.	
						For education.	For other pur- poses.				By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of In- dian offenses.	By other meth- ods.	
100			1	200	2		\$1,240	} α1,432	{	5	4			6		2
85	15		1	50												
100			1	46	1											
75	25		1	28												
84	16		1	26	1											
100			1	45												
50	30	20	...	325	1	} \$3,300	{	298	8	9	2		10			
50	30	20	...	102	1											
50	30	20	...	40	1											
50	30	20	...	75	1											
50	30	20	...	120	1											
90	5	5	2	223	3		1,400	870	19	36	2		4	2	1	
100				300	2			} 498	{	48	36			3		
100				10	1		300									
99		1			3		250									
75	25		3	154	1				7	5						
90	7	3	2	235	2		200		8	14						
100			2	450	3	600			33	47		1		12		1
75	25		1	425	1				11	6				28		6
45	30	25		177	1				8	6						3
25	50	25							23	6		1				2
35	65								6	11						

d Taken from Report of 1887.

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub-

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.				
NEVADA—continued.							
Western Shoshone Agency.							
Western Shoshone.....	335	475		40	200	24	
Pi-Ute.....	140						
Indians wandering in Nevada.....	6,815						
NEW MEXICO.							
Mescalero Agency.							
Mescalero Apache.....	431	39	100	33	35		4
Navajo Agency.							
Navajo.....	18,000	100	200	30	45	75	
Moquis Pueblo.....	2,215	50	100		3		
Pueblo Agency.							
Pueblos:							
Isleta.....	1,113	600	200	700	700	2,020	250
Santa Clara.....	227						
Laguna.....	1,156						
Pojoaque.....	19						
San Ildefonso.....	193						
Acoma.....	601						
Zuni.....	1,565						
Santa Domingo.....	1,011						
Sandia.....	133						
Nambe.....	68						
Taos.....	372						
San Felipe.....	482						
Zia.....	109						
Santa Ana.....	220						
Cochiti.....	298						
Teseque.....	92						
Jemez.....	515						
Picuris.....	111						
San Juan.....	381						
NEW YORK.							
New York Agency.							
Allegany Reserve:							
Seneca.....	806	949		500	900	230	
Onondaga.....	89						
Cattaraugus Reserve:							
Seneca.....	1,288	1,468		800	1,000	250	
Cayuga.....	140						
Onondaga.....	40						
Oneida Reserve:							
Oneida.....	242	174		64	120	45	
Tonawanda Reserve:							
Seneca.....	545	570		300	400	150	
Cayuga.....	25						
Onondaga Reserve:							
Onondaga.....	382	300		90	200	92	
Tuscarora Reserve:							
Tuscarora.....	409	409		160	400	90	
Saint Regis Reserve:							
Saint Regis.....	1,043						

a Estimated.

b Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.							Allotments.				Number of other families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Fence.		Number of allotments made during the year.	Total number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.	
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number of acres under.	Rods of, made during the year.				
ARIZONA.												
Colorado River Agency.												
Mohave	339,200	30,000	4	196	.....	75	50	.....	.....	.....	350
Chimehuevi												
Pima Agency.												
Pima	496,311	20,000	.....	{ 7,200 1,200 1,000 }	.....	(a)	9,400	600	.....	.....	1,300
Maricopa												
Papago												
San Carlos Agency.												
Apache	2,528,000	5,000	15	1,060	.....	300	2,500	500	.....	.....	20
CALIFORNIA.												
Hoopa Valley Agency.												
Hoopa	115,172	1,200	.....	670	.....	45	900	320	.....	.....	b104
Mission Agency (consolidated).												
Surranos, Dieguenos, Coahuila, San Louis Rey	161,402	10,000	.....	4,000	.....	4,000	1,000	5,000	.....	.....	750
Yuma, Dieguenos	45,889	4,000	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Tule River	48,551	175	30	105	5	15	900	120	.....	.....	31
Round Valley Agency.												
Concow, Little Lake, Red Wood, Ukie, Wylackie, Pitt River, and Potter Valley...	102,118	4,000	600	700	90	10	4,000	500	.....	.....	100
COLORADO.												
Southern Ute Agency.												
Mnache, Capote, and Weeminuche Ute...	1,094,400	300,000	.....	528	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Jicarilla Apaches	416,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DAKOTA.												
Cheyenne River Agency.												
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettles Sioux...	d21,625,128	1,600,000	..	1,900	.....	245	2,181	3,520	.....	.....	529
Orow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.												
Lower Yanktonnai Sioux	620,312	432,000	75	2,038	12	448	2,824	e21,450	16	267	228	
Lower Brulé Sioux	(f)	(f)	30	973	20	258	1,300	9,000	.....	.....	210

a Not reported.

b Taken from last year's report.

c In Arizona.

d This is the area of Great Sioux Reserve, and includes Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock Agencies, and lands occupied by Lower Brulé Sioux, under Crow Creek Agency, and 32,000 acres in Nebraska.

raised and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.				
100	300	50	30	1,000					113				400
75,000	25,000	2,500	2,100	100				(a)	2,200	2,000	200		10,000
5,000	5,000	200	525					(a)	600	250	100		3,000
10,000		300	375					(a)	3,400	4,600	100		2,000
6,054	12,048	6,000		800		1,500			1,659	1,862		467	42
3,900	3,625	1,600	1,830	240	220	325			80	12	68		
4,000	16,800	4,500	2,750	900	300				900	810	230	675	2,000
		500	120			100			110	55			400
135		40	105	33		55			87	35	130	200	300
6,500	400	2,000	3,450	150	200	600			50	40	300		500
2,050	6,305	400	450	75					6,030	100		3,000	
1,325	2,115	5,140	2,800	1,950	1,000	750	261,794	\$2,716	3,298	8,520	153		2,276
8,630	7,883	6,980	7,047	1,987	187	387	308,484	771	714	946	6		1,504
2,500	2,600	10,000	2,055	900	100	400	209,023	418	835	753	40		900

^e This includes fences and repairs.

^f Undivided portion of Great Sioux Reservation.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.							Allotments.				Number of other families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Fence.		Number of allotments made during the year.	Total number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.	
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number of acres under.	Rods of, made during the year.				
DAKOTA—continued.												
Devil's Lake Agency.												
Sioux (Cuthead, Sisseton, and Wahpeton bands)	230,400	48,000	50	4,000	20	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain	46,080	8,000	.....	984	.....	751	984	6,000	.....	.....	.....	191
Fort Berthold Agency.												
Arikaree.....	2,912,000	1,500,000	6	1,650	.....	200	1,650	3,200	300	.....	.....	a345
Gros Ventre.....												
Mandan.....												
Pine Ridge Agency.												
Ogallala Sioux	(b)	b400,000	.....	2,957	.....	2,635	12,510	22,850	.....	.....	.....	1,410
Northern Cheyenne. }												
Rosebud Agency.												
Brulé Sioux 1	(b)	(b)	.....	4,432	.....	705	5,500	15,000	.....	100	100	750
Brulé Sioux 2												
Lower Sioux												
Washahsiah Sioux												
Two Kettle Sioux												
Northern Sioux												
Sisseton Agency.												
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	918,780	750,000	40	3,260	...	200	170	.....	1,410	1,620	325	.....
Standing Rock Agency.												
Upper Yanktonnai, Lower Yanktonnai Sioux, Hunkpapa, Blackfeet Sioux, and mixed bloods	(b)	(b)	125	4,175	.....	200	4,500	10,000	.....	.....	.....	a1,176
Yankton Agency.												
Yankton Sioux.....	430,405	385,000	65	4,200	.....	748	2,000	8,000	506	506	150	350
IDAHO.												
Fort Hall Agency.												
Shoshone and Bannack	1,202,330	325,000	30	1,100	.....	275	4,500	5,550	.....	.....	.....	380
Lemhi Agency.												
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepwater	64,000	2,000	25	258	11	163	635	300	.....	.....	.....	48
Nez Percé Agency.												
Nez Percé	749,651	500,000	75	5,492	25	275	7,500	9,000	.....	.....	.....	274
a Taken from last year's report.												
b Undivided portion of Great Sioux Reservation.												

a Taken from last year's report.

b Undivided portion of Great Sioux Reservation.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
53,000	25,000	1,500	.....	3,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	76	425	75	.....	.....
8,865	4,919	1,010	43,970	1,880	.....	.....	2,500	283,720	\$1,720	324	324	109	.....	310
800	3,500	5,000	8,900	1,000	.....	60.	650	.....	.....	574	192	4	.....	1,373
1,282	1,886	21,424	18,709	4,482	36	125.	3,615	2,007,813	10,038	7,806	8,889	144	.....	4,785
100	1,600	12,000	10,525	7,500	675	.....	4,520	2,399,204	11,996	7,265	3,100	390	27	5,000
26,000	2,000	9,000	11,700	4,000	200	.....	1,500	1,363,548	959	542	300	75	12	2,500
5,250	16,000	15,000	36,000	6,600	250	.....	2,000	442,358	2,707	2,312	3,874	100	.....	5,000
6,100	12,500	30,000	5,000	5,000	.....	80.	2,000	400,000	1,200	1,152	641	300	.....	2,800
8,523	9,000	.....	9,790	2,500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,002	1,000	45	.....	350
200	3,200	.....	875	70	.....	.....	.....	31,129	311	3,001	60	.....	.....	.....
68,750	23,000	1,000	12,100	4,000	400	105.	500	154,392	463	14,010	3,500	500	7	2,500

c Pounds of cabbage, produced 1,400.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.							Allotments.				
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Fence.		Number of allotments made during the year.	Total number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.	Number of other families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number of acres under.	Rods of, made during the year.				
INDIAN TERRITORY.												
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.												
Cheyenne..... } Arapaho..... }	4,297,771	1,000,000	55 16	2,049 2,486	472 191		73,311	2,330 5,490				250 160
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.												
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, Tehuacana, Keechie, Waco, Delaware, Caddo.....	3,712,503	2,784,000	70	7,985		50	9,000	26,200		1	1	600
Osage Agency.												
Osage.....	1,470,059	314,038	90	10,000		100						375
Kansas.....	100,137	20,000	85	1,800		75	2,200	1,600				246
Union Agency.												
Cherokee Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole.....	19,785,781											
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.												
Pawnee.....	283,020	100,000	80	2,560		340	5,200	2,975	12	175	125	7
Ponca.....	101,894	90,000	80	1,350		225	2,100	2,665				123
Otoe and Missouri.....	129,113	116,250	36	385		50	1,500	2,828				648
Tonkawa.....	90,711	675,000	30	95			525	675				15
Quapaw Agency.												
Eastern Shawnee.....	13,048	900	60	2,940	60	3,340	4,000	20	15	15	6	16
Miami.....	(c)	14,500		540			600	10				27
Modoc.....	4,040	1,500		500			500	40				630
Ottawa.....	14,860	10,000		1,500		1,500	1,500	10				24
Peoria.....	50,301	22,500		7,500		8,000	8,000	30				38
Quapaw.....	56,685	25,000	125	700		180	825	200				5
Seneca.....	51,958	40,000		5,440		6,000	10,000	70	125	125	41	30
Wyandotte.....	21,406	16,000	60	4,440	70	4,930	8,000	50	141	141	32	38
Sac and Fox Agency.												
Absentee Shawnee, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Pottawatomie (citizen), Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	1,490,429	150,000	50	5,200		300	10,000	600	388	399	50	200
IOWA.												
Sac and Fox Agency.												
Sac and Fox.....	1,258	1,000		100			3,100					661
a Estimated. b Last year's report. c On Peoria Reserve.												

a Estimated.

b Last year's report.

c On Peoria Reserve.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
895	1,495 1,683	40,010 15,695	928 1,029	377 291			398 310	625,857 207,836	\$7,206 2,408	1,955 829	1,708 694	222 184	35 30	1,656 754
2,625	290	76,850	1,875	3,300	350	2.5	342	895,685	8,052	10,734	9,601	4,011	25	5,000
		5,000 15,000	1,500 610	1,200 1,000				124,736	565	3,550 115	10,000 400	11,000 200		350
2,500 2,000 200	2,300	60,000 37,500 11,550 1,900	3,750 1,805 100 75	800 1,500 300 50	300 250	50. 17.	1,000 1,200 115 100	121,993 229,186 131,363 24,097	599 240 201 36	1,525 602 277 41	550 400 25 4	1,000 100 7 20		3,000 3,000 150
480	150	1,200	825	100	275		250			80	60	270		500
	2,000	25,000	550	1,000	1,000		350			130	2,000	500		2,000
		6,000	700	275	500		260	166,170	166	20	75	200		200
	700	10,000	600	800	500		300			32	30	125		500
	800	20,000	855	500	1,500		200			101	500	500		1,800
	500	7,000	1,050	500	1,500		100			16	50	100		1,300
4,500 2,000	3,000 500	50,000 20,000	1,035 3,200	300 600	2,000 3,200		200 1,200			129 220	218 1,000	1,000 800	100 1,500	2,000 3,000
	300	150,000	7,400	1,000	1,800			250,000	2,500	2,210	8,500	2,500	100	5,000
		2,220	1,823	20						500		2		397

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.							Allotments.			Number of other families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Fence.	Number of allotments made during the year.	Total number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.		
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						Number of acres under.	Rods of, made during the year.
KANSAS.												
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.												
Chippewa and Munsee.	4,395	1,000		694			3,200			104	13	
Iowa	16,000	10,000		3,000		400	6,000	500			34	
Kickapoo	20,273	16,000	50	2,000		2,200	4,000	2,700			41	
Pottawatomie, Prairie band of	77,358	30,900	78	3,550		200	7,000	2,000			105	
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	8,013	5,000		4,500		300	5,500	1,000			15	
MICHIGAN.												
Mackinac Agency.												
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert and Ontonagon bands Chippewa	20,002	750		750		40	750	400	(b)	(c)	(c)	
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	7,317	890		784			1,000	600		(c)		
Pottawatomie of Huron	(d)	120		120			120	20			14	
MINNESOTA.												
White Earth Agency.												
Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chippewa	796,672	552,960	5	5,773		644	14,917	9,634	2	52	52	
Leech Lake, Winnebagoish, and Cass Lake Pillager Chippewa	475,454	1,000	5	195	5	145	175	200			200	
Red Lake Chippewa	3,200,000	1,000,000	6	993		10	4,250	800			329	
MONTANA.												
Blackfeet Agency.												
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	1,760,000	(b)	75	340	15	220	2,300	8,000			187	
Crow Agency.												
Crow	4,712,960	2,000	60	625		100	8,000	25,000		550	423	
Flathead Agency.												
Flathead	1,433,600	400,000		8,000		1,140	15,000	10,000			377	
Kootenai and Lower												
Calispel												
Pend d'Oreilles												
Fort Belknap Agency.												
Assinaboine, Gros Ventre	537,000	100,000	25	525		5	550				200	
a Partly in Nebraska. b Unknown. c Not reported. d No reservation.												

a Partly in Nebraska.

b Unknown.

c Not reported.

d No reservation.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
.....	3,240	22,600	540	300	2,366	.....	642	.....	.....	44	251	76	.....	785
3,000	2,000	60,000	1,535	2,000	300	.....	200	.....	.....	360	600	250	.....	3,000
.....	5,000	20,000	1,160	1,000	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	174	52	200	.....	1,000
500	6,000	60,000	2,400	4,500	500	.....	150	.....	.....	2,214	2,500	1,300	100	1,200
20,000	5,100	60,000	660	1,000	200	.....	50	.....	.....	240	600	200	.....	200
.....	300	1,300	4,000	225	6,500	.....	600	.....	.....	20	220	15	.....	2,000
4,000	6,000	2,000	5,400	280	200	20	200	(a)	.....	80	60	100	600	1,000
200	250	300	740	40	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	30	20	(b)
37,977	60,620	4,920	18,476	5,132	5,480	.....	3,725	196,483	\$491	505	1,368	692	51	3,602
.....	.....	1,500	67,415	600	.....	.....	2,500	58,314	729	175	35	25	.....	150
.....	.....	7,000	8,585	1,200	100	.....	4,000	76,745	959	56	161	389	.....	18
.....	4,500	.....	880	300	.....	30	1,000	150,000	1,500	1,500	30	.....	.....	150
200	2,000	2,000	12,840	1,500	.....	300	470	91,697	458	6,280	3,500	.....	.....	.....
{ 6,500	9,000	210	4,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1,207	1,650	300	.....	2,000
{ 3,000	3,000	.....	1,987	6,000	4,700	550	1,500	100,000	150	{ 700	550	150	.....	500
{ 31,000	35,000	750	17,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 3,700	11,000	800	.....	3,800
150	6,450	1,100	13,570	800	40	.....	250	100,000	400	1,500	377	.....	.....	350

a Produced 8,000 pounds maple sugar, 5,000 pounds snake-root.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.							Allotments.				Number of other families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Fence.		Number of allotments made during the year.	Total number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.		
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number of acres under.	Rods of, made during the year.					
MONTANA—continued.													
Fort Peck Agency.													
Assinaboine, Yankton Sioux.....	1, 776, 000	400, 000	....	425	25	.....	2, 000	3, 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	197
Tongue River Agency.													
Northern Cheyenne...	371, 200	14, 000	...	146	.....	37	863	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	170
NEBRASKA.													
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.													
Omaha.....	685, 191	100, 000	.....	4, 000	.....	500	30, 180	4, 000	.....	954	300	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	108, 924	100, 000	.....	3, 150	.....	500	12, 000	11, 780	457	974	300	.....	100
Santee and Flandreau Agency.													
Ponca of Dakota.....	296, 000	20, 000	....	415	.....	98	800	1, 800	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Santee Sioux of Flandreau, Dak.	(f)	2, 500	....	640	.....	40	600	6, 700	.....	(f)	44	.....	.....
Santee Sioux.....	91, 131	20, 000	....	3, 855	.....	210	2, 600	8, 600	.....	884	206	.....	.....
NEVADA.													
Nevada Agency.													
Pah-Ute and Pi-Ute...	641, 815	5, 000	27	1, 500	....	60	3, 200	770	10	114	114	.....	175
Western Shoshone Agency.													
Western Shoshone and Pi-Ute.....	312, 320	11, 000	100	250	80	100	1, 200	1, 280	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
NEW MEXICO.													
Mescalero Agency.													
Mescalero Apache....	474, 240	800	42	315	2	45	1, 250	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Navajo Agency.													
Navajo.....	8, 205, 440	15, 000	50	10, 000	.....	10	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 13,051	
Moquis Pueblo &.....	2, 508, 800	6, 000	.....	1, 200	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo Agency.													
Pueblo.....	906, 845	100, 000	....	4, 000	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(f)
NEW YORK.													
New York Agency.													
Allegany Reserve: Seneca and Onondaga.....	30, 400	6, 500	....	3, 500	.....	500	8, 000	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	220

a Also 125 tons of hay.

b The residue (77,154) allotted.

d In Dakota.

c This includes old allotments of 1871-72.

e Also, 1,800 cabbages.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
.....	.....	3,000	8,750	400	300	40.5	700	159,395	\$898	555	761	8	305	1,000
.....	.....	2,160	565	237	.....	.....	40	167,434	1,266	935	.....	.....	.....	114
3,000	1,500	100,000	3,750	1,500	500	.....	900	.....	.....	556	400	400	.....	4,000
2,000	1,000	100,000	2,700	1,600	250	50.	2,000	118,610	351	454	175	350	.....	4,000
1,822	2,315	6,485	812	772	900	.....	766	.....	.....	137	266	78	.....	1,299
5,600	4,300	540	1,100	700	100	.....	100	.....	.....	115	59	40	12	400
11,600	2,040	45,600	9,250	14,000	200	.....	500	250,000	400	472	315	107	.....	2,321
2,100	1,230	150	900	457	.....	.....	280	208,677	1,255	1,210	105	.....	.....	450
400	720	.....	1,625	290	.....	.....	75	1,500	30	551	450	100	.....	75
50	2,500	3,500	500	40	.....	.....	78	91,453	720	600	250	.....	60	.....
{ 8,000	.....	65,000	4,653	{	.....	.....	.....	8,000	40	245,300	3,500	.....	800,000	.....
{ 75	.....	40,000	.....	{	.....	.....	.....	12,000	120	900	300	.....	16,500	.....
15,000	.....	35,000	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,250	3,500	250	25,000	600
500	6,000	5,000	7,200	800	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	200	400	350	.....	2,000

f All homesteads.

g The residue allotted.

h Taken from last year.

i In Arizona.

j Nearly all farming.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.							Allotments.				
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Fence.		Number of allotments made during the year.	Total number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.	Number of other families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number of acres under.	Roads of, made during the year.				
NEW YORK—continued.												
<i>New York Agency—Continued.</i>												
Cattaraugus Reserve: Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga...	21,680	3,800	2,800				2,200					250
Tonawanda Reserve: Seneca and Cayuga	7,549	5,000	4,500				5,000	1,000				150
Oneida Reserve: Oneida	350	175	120									25
Onondaga Reserve: Onondaga and Oneida	6,100	6,000	5,000				4,500					120
Tuscarora Reserve: Tuscarora and Onondaga	6,249	6,000	5,000				4,500					130
Saint Regis Reserve...	15,280											
NORTH CAROLINA.												
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Tennessee, and other States...	65,211	6,000	4,050			80 15,750		180				60
OREGON.												
<i>Grand Ronde Agency.</i>												
Clackama, Rogue River, Umpqua, and others	61,440	8,000	40 856 40		856	3,189		200		109		400
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>												
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake	1,056,000	20,000	100 1,400 10		500 10,000	6,000						220
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>												
Alsea, Chaata Costa, Chitco, and others...	225,000	8,000	70 1,178		50 3,550		500	71	71	20		128
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>												
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla	263,800	131,000	50 22,000		2,000 22,000	20,000						200
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>												
Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, Pi-Ute	464,000	30,000	50 1,600		60 6,000		320					148

a Taken from last year.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
2,000	10,000	10,000	6,000	800	1,500	.....	1,500	.....	.....	304	800	200	15	3,000
3,000	5,500	10,000	3,200	300	1,500	.....	1,000	.....	.....	156	200	500	.....	1,500
150	600	500	835	50	250	.....	30	.....	.....	20	40	40	.....	280
3,500	6,000	3,500	6,770	1,000	100	5.0	1,500	.....	.....	65	140	150	.....	400
6,000	5,500	1,000	6,050	1,500	500	.....	1,500	.....	.....	80	70	300	.....	75
.....														
2,600	3,750	5,800	3,200	18	450	.....	60	.....	.....	500	820	1,250	960	1,880
6,170	12,741	.....	4,355	596	.....	106.6	.....	16,993	\$4,248	304	817	387	123	1,100
8,000	4,000	.....	1,000	3,000	500	100.	.....	100,000	1,500	4,532	2,201	208	.....	1,030
1,280	21,375	.....	8,530	205	.....	.....	300	51,977	217	224	225	530	81	800
125,000	13,000	5,000	22,000	1,000	1,000	110.	4,000	.....	.....	6,025	600	500	300	2,500
7,000	600	200	4,840	1,500	50	100.	200	84,802	1,178	6,507	1,400	500	2,500	1,000

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Allotments.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Fence.		Number of allotments made during the year.	Total number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.	Number of other families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number of acres under.	Rods of, made during the year.				
UTAH.												
<i>Uintah and Ouray Agency.</i>												
Uncompahgre (Tabequache) Ute (at Ouray).....	1,993,440	(a)	....	205	....	95	200	(a)	....	....	....	65
Uintah Ute and White River Ute (at Uintah).....	2,039,040	500,000	5	1,500	....	900	4,000	6,000	....	....	....	150
WASHINGTON.												
<i>Colville Agency.</i>												
Cœur d'Alène.....	598,500	360,000	....	6,000	....	500	25,000	6,000	....	....	....	90
Lower Spokane.....	153,600	4,000	....	1,700	....	150	3,407	300	....	....	....	103
Columbia, Nez Percé, Nespilem.....	24,220	....	....	275	....	75	3,000	1,500	25	25	75	....
O'Kanagan and others	2,800,000	....	....	1,000	....	200	3,000	600	....	....	....	49
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>												
Makah, Quillehute....	23,040	150	20	15	14	7	35	15	....	....	....	(e)
<i>Puyallup Agency (consolidated).</i>												
Hoh, Queet, Quinalt, and others.....	224,320	1,019	14	42	....	....	20	39	....	....	14	120
Chehalis.....	i 471	(a)	58	232	....	....	589	213	....	....	26	10
Puyallup.....	f 599	g 9,000	40	1,258	....	97	2,625	3,010	....	167	160	31
Nisqually.....	(h)	800	....	300	....	....	650	300	....	....	....	30
Squaxin.....	(h)	100	....	50	....	....	165	....	....	24	(e)	(e)
S'Klallam.....	i 276	{	(e)	250	....	50	300	1,100	....	....	(e)	(e)
S'Kokomish.....			g 1,200	....	311	....	15	796	....	....	g 28	g 7
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>												
Snohomish (or Tulalip).....	j 8,930	250	....	200	....	25	200	100	....	58	30	45
Madison.....	k 2,015	100	....	25	....	10	30	120	....	35	25	30
Muckleshoot.....	3,367	900	....	500	....	45	500	65	g 24	14	....	....
Swinomish.....	l 1,710	350	....	270	....	250	270	80	....	51	49	....
Lummi.....	m 1,684	500	....	500	....	100	500	400	....	74	54	5
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>												
Yakama, Wasco, Wishpan, and others....	800,000	240,000	100	2,400	....	300	22,000	2,500	....	....	....	350
WISCONSIN.												
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>												
Oneida.....	65,540	40,000	....	3,000	....	168	6,500	3,700	....	....	....	350
Stockbridge.....	11,803	11,000	....	300	....	50	300	3,200	....	45	45	30
Menomonee.....	231,680	(n)	....	1,529	....	305	2,000	2,540	....	....	....	g 359

a Not known.

b And goats.

c In Idaho.

d Freightage done by the trip.

e Not reported.

f The residue, 17,463 acres, allotted.

g Taken from last year.

h Land all allotted.

i Balance allotted.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
100	1,000	200	800	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,030	75	.....	54,000	100
2,000	6,000	200	700	800	1,800	.....	800	303,577	\$4,072	6,025	2,000	.....	.....	200
40,000	11,000	.....	2,610	1,500	250	.....	2,000	.....	.....	3,205	1,200	1,500	100	1,200
5,080	25,700	200	3,300	300	125	.....	.....	(d)	150	760	225	40	.....	275
5,000	8,000	.....	2,975	75	40	50.	75	15,000	65	3,500	500	.....	.....	200
1,000	1,500	300	2,500	.....	200	.....	20	.....	.....	5,010	1,000	60	.....	500
.....	.....	.....	800	35	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	75
.....	.....	.....	4,300	9	.....	.....	.....	1,100	11	70	45	.....	.....	190
711	765	.....	846	143	(a)	.....	(a)	17,765	44	71	21	.....	.....	118
1,810	11,040	.....	28,272	1,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388	517	483	430	2,828
950	2,000	80	5,115	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	165	206	125	600
.....	100	.....	661	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	104	65	.....	300
100	400	60	3,175	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	200	300	50	550
.....	160	.....	666	476	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	98	.....	17	.....
.....	1,200	.....	6,600	150	100	.....	4,000	.....	.....	117	150	150	30	723
.....	.....	.....	335	20	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	21	10	.....	100
500	2,100	.....	2,000	140	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	28	30	60	365
.....	13,000	.....	484	78	.....	.....	675	.....	.....	111	121	.....	68	177
.....	6,000	.....	15,000	300	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	645	275	355	800
20,000	20,600	600	6,525	3,500	5,000	.....	5,000	78,608	393	10,020	5,000	250	400	1,900
1,500	22,771	20,677	7,932	1,758	25,300	42.5	10,000	.....	.....	435	687	214	46	3,179
400	2,175	4,000	2,385	100	200	200.	15	.....	.....	50	100	70	.....	500
3,150	15,620	5,610	28,000	800	300.	300.	7,000	.....	.....	358	377	157	6	2,960

i The residue, 4,714 acres, allotted.

j The residue, 13,560 acres, allotted.

k The residue, 5,269 acres, allotted.

l The residue, 5,460 acres, allotted.

m The residue, 10,428 acres, allotted.

n Reported all tillable.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.							Allotments.				
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Fence.		Number of allotments made during the year.	Total number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.	Number of other families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number of acres under.	Rods of, made during the year.				
WISCONSIN—continued.												
La Pointe Agency.												
Chippewa at Red Cliff.	a 11,457	300	....	210	....	....	210	....	....	61	60	12
Chippewa at Bad River	b 97,668	12,000	....	1,400	....	8	2,500	500	....	263	150	32
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreille.	c 31,096	1,000	....	980	....	40	508	....	....	571	200	70
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	e 32,346	600	....	200	....	44	75	15	....	43	36	49
Chippewa at Grand Portage d	51,840	25	....	25	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	26
Chippewa at Bois Fort	131,029	62	....	62	....	37	....	....	....	....	....	45
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	f 62,817	50	....	50	....	20	....	....	....	87	20	0
WYOMING.												
Shoshone Agency.												
Shoshone, Northern Arapaho	2,342,400	16,000	30	340	10	190	5,000	9,000	....	....	....	675

a The residue, 2,535.91 acres, allotted.

b The residue, 26,665 acres, allotted.

c The residue, 33,040 acres, allotted.

d In Minnesota.

SUMMARY.*

Area of reservations	acres	1108,389,469
Number of acres tillable	do	15,451,464
Cultivated during the year by Government	do	3,109
by Indians	do	251,696
Broken during the year by Government	do	1,127
by Indians	do	52,597
Land under fence	do	500,831
Fence built during the year	rods	336,347
Allotments made to Indians during the year	number	3,568
Total allotments to date	do	7,905
Indian families cultivating lands allotted	do	3,516
engaged in farming and other civilized pursuits	do	21,613
Crops raised during the year by Indians:		
Wheat	bushels	725,909
Oats, barley, etc	do	599,608
Corn	do	1,409,611
Vegetables	do	585,085
Hay	tons	129,156

* Exclusive of five civilized tribes.

† Including reserves not under any agency, viz: Hualpai, Arizona, 730,890 acres; Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole lands, Indian Territory, 9,423,616 acres; Malheur, Oregon, 320 acres, aggregating 10,154,816 acres.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
			1,700	40			248			11	7			400
			3,075	200	300		80			118	130	5		116
	450		25,700	110			200	100,000	\$250	185	100			
			1,500	217			143			34	32			497
			700	10			50			2	10			25
			3,400	10			50							
			400	100			100			28		6		
1,000	1,687	250	2,000	500		10.	80	347,172	7,811	2,902	387		6	198

e The residue, 7,775 acres, allotted.

f The residue, 7,006 acres, allotted.

SUMMARY'—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor:

Butter.....	pounds.....	83,526
Lumber.....	feet.....	2,679,000
Wood cut.....	cords.....	103,082

Stock owned by Indians:

Horses and mules.....	419,338
Cattle.....	131,700
Swine.....	40,406
Sheep.....	868,536
Domestic fowls.....	146,192

Additional items:

Raised by Indians: Melons.....	861,687
Pumpkins.....	401,735

Stock owned by Government:

Horses and mules.....	823
Cattle.....	4,062

Medical statistics of the United States

		CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																	
		Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.																	
NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.		Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Congestive intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhea.	Chronic diarrhea.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
1	Blackfeet, Mont.				10					6	3	2							
2	Cheyenne River, Dak.	1								58	2	1		2					
3	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.				51	104	3			76	1	15		4					
4	Colorado River, Ariz.	1	2		3					85	9	30		24			6	4	
5	Colville, Wash.				2	19				1		3							
6	Cœur d'Aléne				2	66				28		4		2					
7	Tonasket.				1	4				8				1			1		
8	Crow Creek, Dak.				1	20				31		55							
9	Lower Brulé, Dak.				9	4		1	1	32		13							
10	Crow, Mont.	2			2					61		2		15				17	
11	Devil's Lake, Dak.									28	1		3	1					
12	Flathead, Mont.	8			40	45				47	12			19			9		
13	Fort Berthold, Dak.				3					67		12			1				
14	Fort Belknap, Mont.			3	7	2				13		3		5			18		
15	Fort Hall, Idaho									27		2		1					1
16	Fort Peck, Mont.				98	3	1			14		4		53			62		
17	Grand Ronde, Oregon				3	43				6	3						96		
18	Green Bay, Wis.					1				38		2					1		
19	Hoopa Valley, Cal.													2					
20	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.				324		2,498		1	850	25	194		401					
21	Klamath, Oregon		1		31	6	1			3				11	1			171	
22	Lemhi, Idaho				2					5		1		2				19	
23	Mackinac, Mich.	16								49		8		4				101	
24	Mescalero, N. Mex.									9									
25	Mission, Cal.	21			10	6	9	1		8	17	15	8		1			112	
26	Navajo, N. Mex.				4	2				24		21		1		11			
27	Neah Bay, Wash.	1								9		1					37		
28	Nevada, Nev.				61	86	71	5		101		1		1	1				
29	New York, N. Y.	13			34					52	16	4		8			22		
30	Nez Percé, Idaho.				6	13			1	1		1		4			1		
31	Nisqually, Wash.				8					20							9	132	
32	S'Kokomish, Wash.				6					25		1		1				38	
33	Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.				61	19				38									
34	Osage, Ind. T.				117		138			29		20		16			4	8	
35	Kaw					18			3	14		20							45
36	Pima, Ariz.					64	75			70		29		2		1	1		
37	Pine Ridge, Dak.				16					69		30		6		2		2	
38	Ponca, Ind. T.		2		31	14	60			65		4		1					2
39	Pawnee, Ind. T.				10	716	13	5	3	53	1	73		2					5
40	Otoe, Ind. T.		1		45	9	71			77		5					2	5	
41	Oakland, Ind. T.				17		28			27		1							

Indian service for the fiscal year 1888.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																					CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.							Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.							Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.							Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.										
Mumps.	Tonsillitis (quincy).	Diphtheria.	Epidemic catarrh (influenza).	Whooping cough.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Other diseases of this order.	Primary syphilis.	Constitutional syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Gonorrhoeal orchitis.	Gonorrhoeal ophthalmia.	Stricture of urethra (gonorrhoeal).	Bite of serpent.	Malignant pustule.	Other diseases of this order.	Starvation.	Scurvy.	Inebriation.	Delirium tremens.	Chronic alcoholism.	Other diseases of this order.	Acute rheumatism.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anæmia.	Dropsy (where not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys.)	Cancer.	Epithelioma.	Tumors.	Other diseases of this order.		
	4		9			2		2														15								1	
16	16							1	1													34	26	31						2	
	18							8	24	68	6	11										35	5	19		1				3	
	19	1						12	24	8	2											17	11	8		2				4	
	8							7	9	8												20	11	3						5	
2	4		19						4													19	5	1	5					6	
2	34								1													41	9							7	
	7		20					15	23													9	2							8	
	85		13					8	1													62								9	
	4							2	26													13								10	
	2							11	10													13	2							11	
	20		16					2	2													19	5							12	
			132					1	11	10												17								13	
			65					1	1	1												14								14	
			74					6	6	1												22	27	2						15	
			3					12	26													15	2	8						16	
			22					1	6													9		1						17	
								75	114													25	4							18	
								8	33													2	2, 165							19	
								17	11													2	1							20	
								5	7													11	2							21	
								11														1								22	
								8	2													2	19	1						23	
								17	11													74	34							24	
								33	21													3	9	1						25	
								4	3													1	3							26	
								16	47													203	13							27	
								10	9													40	164	2						28	
								4	1													1	5							29	
								77	5													104	3	8						30	
								56														16	4							31	
								7	4													131	48							32	
								8	4													19								33	
								4	1													12								34	
								17														64								35	
								2	2													90								36	
								27	5													6								37	
								1														1	5							38	
																															39
																															40
																															41

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.			CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.		CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.																	
			Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.				Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.																	
			Consumption.	Scrofula.	Other diseases of this order.	Itch.	Tape-worms.	Lumbricoid worms.	Ascariæ.	Other diseases of this order.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Insanity.	Inflammation of the brain.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.	Inflammation of the spinal cord.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Sunstroke.	Other diseases of this order.	
1	Blackfeet, Mont	2	3			1			6									3			3			
2	Cheyenne River, Dak.	17	58			3	13	36				3	1	3	43						9	2		19
3	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T	18	32			163	6	49	36												36	1		
4	Colorado River, Ariz	1		2		15			8			9			29						12			
5	Colville, Wash	25	48												1			1	1		4	7		
6	Cœur d'Alène	3					1	3				1			1		1			11				
7	Tonasket	2	7			5									3				1		29	2		1
8	Crow Creek, Dak	87	25			85	8		7			1			30		1			2	53			3
9	Lower Brulé, Dak	19	21			8	26		9			2	2		50				2		2			
10	Crow, Mont	12	32			1		1							5				2		2			
11	Devil's Lake, Dak	5	3			19		1		1	1	1			5				1		6	2		1
12	Flathead, Mont	11	23																	29	1			
13	Fort Berthold, Dak	9							6	4		4			20					9			43	
14	Fort Belknap, Mont	11	54									4			6					8				
15	Fort Hall, Idaho	10				96		1				1			8					16			4	
16	Fort Peck, Mont	22	24																	14	1			
17	Grand Ronde, Oregon	6	7					4	1											21				
18	Green Bay, Wis	15	4			12	1	3				1	1		5		1	2		15	3			
19	Hoopa Valley, Cal	1	5										2											
20	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T	9	289		2,362						1				798					561				
21	Klamath, Oregon	15	2				1								3		1		2	5				
22	Lemhi, Idaho	5	1												11		2			6	1			
23	Mackinac, Mich	10	9		39		1	7			2	1	1	13			1			7	2			
24	Mescalero, N. Mex		8	1			1								1		1	1		1	1		1	
25	Mission, Cal	8	15			6		1			4	1	8							2	9	1		
26	Navajo, N. Mex	3	7				2								8					1	24			1
27	Neah Bay, Wash	14	2												4					1				
28	Nevada, Nev	9	4																					
29	New York, N. Y	15	235		10	53					1	3	30					2		1	103	1		8
30	Nez Percé, Idaho	2	11		16			1													2			1
31	Nequally, Wash	21	34			1	2	1				1								24	1			
32	Skokomish, Wash	3	6														1			6				
33	Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	10	90		248	2							8	31						60				
34	Osage, Ind. T	5	2		142						2	1					1	1		9				
35	Kaw	10	20		13	1					2	1			21									
36	Pima, Ariz	15	13				1	8							26					26			25	
37	Pine Ridge, Dak	9	24		90	37		118	1		5		8	50						42	2			
38	Ponca, Ind. T				91			4	6											1				
39	Pawnee, Ind. T	23	1		202		5													8				
40	Otoe, Ind. T	4			83															1				
41	Oakland, Ind. T	2	1		20		2	2																

service for the fiscal year 1888—Continued.

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.																									
Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.					Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.				Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.						Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.										
Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Amaurosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Otorrhoea.	Inflammation of the internal ear.	Deafness.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of pericardium.	Hypertrophy of heart.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsey from heart disease.	Aneurism.	Varicose veins.	Other diseases of this order.	Asthma.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Dropsey of the chest.	Other diseases of this order.	
31					24												20	7							
136					12					1							303	12	5		1	6			
221	2			2	15						1						147	23			12				
10						2											4	2	1		2				
40																	1	62	7		7				
43					2							1					1	30	4		6	1			
24	3																2	8		3	5	2			
70				1			2			1							5	85	4	4	28				
43	8	1		6									1				132	5	5	26	7				
381					16	4				1							17	133		1	5			32	
52																	10	1	6	6	7			11	
29	29			10	7	3				1							6	30	9		17				
157	1			1	3		1	1									1	28			6	12		13	
90					3	1											37	1		6	1			14	
114					14						1						128	8	3	1	4	31		15	
9	3				2		1				1						91			25	2			16	
38	5				3					1				1			20	3	13	2	1			17	
6					4												31	36	1	1				18	
																	7	1		1				19	
1,406	18				180	5											352	14	3	1,102	39	92		20	
39					6												17		4	82				21	
34	2			2													16	36		7	6			22	
14				3	13		2										1	60			5			23	
28					2												12			8	4	1		24	
39	4			3	1					2	1						13	5		1	21			25	
17					3	1				2							18			48	1			26	
3				3													1	87		1	3	1		27	
308	6	11		10	2	1											79	119		20	10			28	
19		1			7	2	1			9							1	49	133	305	7	77	3	2	29
11					2												4	7		1				30	
53	11				3	1	1										286	2	6	10	2			31	
23					3												19	2		7	1			32	
259	5				4												352	5	1		88			33	
218					3												1			1	39			34	
55					2					1							127	1			2	11		35	
351				4	11		5	1									8	208		17	16	1		36	
150	8	1			5												1	11	175		1	5	1	37	
126					2																			38	
838	8				6																			39	
94					4																			40	
21																								41	

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

		CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.													
		Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.													
	NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.														
		Colic.	Constipation.	Cholera morbus.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritoneum.	Ascites.	Hemorrhage from stomach.	Hemorrhage from bowels.	Fistula in ano.	Piles.	Frolapsus ani.	Femoral hernia.
1	Blackfeet, Mont.	7	6		6					1	1				
2	Cheyenne River, Dak.	36	108		99	7	1						8		
3	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	4	192	10	7					1	1		8	2	2
4	Colorado River, Ariz.	7	4	2											2
5	Colville, Wash.	1	1		13		3			1					
6	Cœur d'Alène.	12	8		2		1							9	10
7	Tonasket.	2	2		3										1
8	Crow Creek, Dak.	9	40			1		2							
9	Lower Brulé, Dak.	3	25	15	7			1		1			3	2	
10	Crow, Mont.	12	52	13	7								1		
11	Devil's Lake, Dak.	7	123	2	3			1							
12	Flathead, Mont.														
13	Fort Berthold, Dak.	3	1		2	1				5			1		
14	Fort Belknap, Mont.		4		3	6	1	1	1					2	
15	Fort Hall, Idaho.	1	160		52								1		
16	Fort Peck, Mont.	3	37		6			6			1	5	1		
17	Grand Ronde, Oregon.	2		1	8	15	1			2				8	
18	Green Bay, Wis.	5	1		60										
19	Hoopa Valley, Cal.				4										
20	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	574	623		1	248							1		51
21	Klamath, Oregon.	2	1		18	5									
22	Lemhi, Idaho.	4	10		28	1	1			1				1	
23	Mackinac, Mich.		7		1	1	1					1		3	
24	Mescalero, N. Mex.		3	1	3	1							1	1	
25	Missiona, Cal.		3	20	4		1	1	2		2	2			2
26	Navajo, N. Mex.	7	19		6								2		1
27	Neah Bay, Wash.		13								1			3	
28	Nevada, Nev.	12	77		7	24									
29	New York, N. Y.	11	120		3	122	7	1					1	5	8
30	Nez Percé, Idaho.														
31	Nisqually, Wash.		7		16									1	
32	S'Kokomish, Wash.				6	1								1	
33	Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.				2	38							12	15	11
34	Osage, Ind. T.	4			2		2	3	2				1		1
35	Kaw.	11	91		46	1	1						2		
36	Pima, Ariz.	45	65		8									1	5
37	Pine Ridge, Dak.	65	253		2	100	3						3		5
38	Ponca, Ind. T.	1	5										1		1
39	Pawnee, Ind. T.				1								7		
40	Otoe, Ind. T.														1
41	Oakland, Ind. T.			1											

service for the fiscal year 1888—Continued.

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.

Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.															Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.					Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.										
Inflammation of kidney, &c.	Bright's disease.	Diabetes.	Gravel.	Calculus.	Inflammation of bladder.	Incontinence of urine.	Retention of urine.	Inflammation of testicle. (Not gonorrhoeal.)	Hydrocele.	Varicocele.	Hysteria.	Prolapsus uteri.	Disease of uterus.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of periosteum.	Inflammation of bones.	Carica.	Necrosis.	Inflammation of joints.	Anchylous.	Other diseases of this order.	Abcess.	Boil.	Carbuncle.	Ulcer.	Whitlow.	Skin diseases. (Not including syphilitic skin affections or itch.)	Other diseases of this order.		
1	1	1			10	1	1							3	1					1		1	11	2	3	137		140	1	
					1	2	2							1						8			5	1	12	3		166	2	
					1	1	1	1						1						3			3	8	1	4		14	3	
2					2	1																						6	6	
1					1	1	9													1		2	5	16	2	2		5	7	
					1	1	10																8	2		69		7	8	
							2															2						3	9	
																							2				1		10	
																													11	11
																													12	12
1	1				3	2	2								1						2	5	8			1	3		13	13
					2	2	2																11			1		39	14	
					2	2																	3							15
					6	20	1																23			33	13	5	16	
13	1				1										2							12	2		5	4	27	7	17	
																													18	18
																													19	19
					15																		155	210	2	119	31	405	20	
					1	1																	5						21	
1																							3						22	
																							3						23	
																							3	1					24	
																							15						25	
																						1							26	
																						3	1						27	
1																						1							28	
39					9	2	2	1															3	3				16	29	
																							3						30	
																							11	2					31	
																													32	
																							48						33	
																						3							34	
																						2	12	1	83	1	9	7	35	
5																						7							36	
																						4		8	74				37	
																													38	
																						3	2	1	2	5			39	
																													40	
																													41	

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

		CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.															
		Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.															
NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.		Burns and scalds.	Bruises.	Concussion of the brain.	Drowning.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frost-bite.	Simple-fracture (not gun-shot.)	Compound-fracture (not gun-shot.)	Gunshot wound.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning.	Other diseases of this order.	Order 2.—HOMICIDE.
1	Blackfeet, Mont.....	2	2		1				1			1					1
2	Cheyenne River, Dak.....	12	75			2			1			18					
3	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	7	13			3	1		4		2	5		1			
4	Colorado River, Ariz.....	20	7			3						3		1			
5	Colville, Wash.....	4	7			4		1	2		1			1			
6	Coeur d'Alene.....	3	2			5	1		1					1			
7	Tom Daket.....	1															(2)
8	Crow Creek, Dak.....	7	10				1		9	1		1	6	4	6		1
9	Lower Brulé, Dak.....	2	3						1		1	1	1	2	3		1
10	Crow, Mont.....	8	5			4		5	1		3	3	3				
11	Devil's Lake, Dak.....	1	2			4			1						2		1
12	Flathead, Mont.....											1					
13	Fort Berthold, Dak.....	9	17			6	1	5					1	4		5	3
14	Fort Belknap, Mont.....	1	3	1		1			2	2			8				
15	Fort Hall, Idaho.....	4	8			23		3	1		4	8	3	1		9	2
16	Fort Peck, Mont.....	10				1		6							3	1	
17	Grand Ronde, Oregon.....	2				2	1		2	2	1	2	3				
18	Green Bay, Wis.....		5			4		2	1					4	2	3	7
19	Hoopa Valley, Cal.....					1											
20	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	21							1		2	1					
21	Klamath, Oregon.....	4	5			2	1		3			3	3	1			
22	Lemhi, Idaho.....	6				9		1	1		1	3	4	2			
23	MacKinsac, Mich.....						1		1								
24	Mescalero, N. Mex.....	3	3					2			4	2	1	1			3
25	Mission, Cal.....																
26	Navajo, N. Mex.....	4	28			4		2	5	1	1	1		1		1	(2)
27	Neah Bay, Wash.....	4	1		1								1	1			
28	Nevada, Nev.....	4	1			5	2	19	2			59	15	3			(1)
29	New York, N. Y.....		27			3										4	
30	Nex Percé, Idaho.....								1								
31	Nisqually, Wash.....		1			3			1			2	2		1	1	
32	S'Kokomish, Wash.....												1				
33	Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.....	2	9				3		1			1					
34	Osage, Ind. T.....	1										1					
35	Kaw.....		41						3						4	5	
36	Pima, Ariz.....	13	29			5			3		1	20	1	4			
37	Pine Ridge, Dak.....	10				5		29	5		1	7	6		7		
38	Ponca, Ind. T.....																
39	Pawnee, Ind. T.....	4		1		6											
40	Otoe, Ind. T.....																
41	Oakland, Ind. T.....																

service for the fiscal year 1888—Continued.

TAKEN SICK OR WOUNDED DURING THE YEAR.		Remaining last report.	GENERAL RESULTS.															
			Total.	DIED.		Total deaths.	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment.	VACCI- NATED.		BIRTHS.						
				Aged over 5 years.	Aged under 5 years.					Successfuly.	Unsuccessfuly.	Male.	Female.	Indians.	Half-breeds.	Whites.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
117	83	47	247	7	2	9	1	12	112	79	44	540	76	39	40	72	6	1
998	582	193	1,775	15	23	4	11	53	997	581	144			48	49	86	11	2
895	705	19	1,619	8	6	....	2	16	879	691	33			3	4	3	3	3
307	208	12	527	6	7	4	1	18	299	209	1			11	6	17	....	4
328	247	70	645	19	14	17	19	69	315	239	22			9	14	22	....	5
145	151	12	308	1	2	2	4	9	152	147	....			16	15	31	....	6
96	54	41	191	2	1	1	....	4	115	70	2			1	....	....	....	7
441	343	16	800	21	22	8	2	53	411	323	13			23	26	49	1	8
364	281	32	677	10	8	3	3	24	327	255	71			38	28	63	3	9
749	812	7	1,569	9	17	11	9	46	729	786	7			26	21	44	3	10
119	133	195	447	7	10	2	2	21	161	161	104	159	35	26	19	45	....	11
213	195	14	422	3	4	3	2	12	202	184	24	170	47	1	....	....	1	12
249	194	27	470	8	9	1	....	18	245	181	26	....		13	9	21	1	13
890	320	21	731	20	7	7	7	41	879	293	18			68	62	122	8	14
507	347	43	897	11	11	4	8	34	484	317	62			....	....	....	....	15
548	419	37	1,004	24	25	6	4	59	474	361	110			....	....	....	....	16
208	182	30	420	5	5	2	8	15	205	182	18	29	13	10	8	6	11	17
247	216	27	490	14	16	8	4	37	230	197	24			22	27	46	....	18
64	77	162	803	4	4	1	1	10	63	76	164	56	5	5	4	9	....	19
8,422	8,456	104	16,982	9	8	5	4	26	8,397	8,429	130			....	....	....	....	20
206	226	13	445	10	18	2	5	35	191	201	18			10	3	13	....	21
197	113	23	333	4	5	1	5	15	203	111	4			3	4	7	....	22
229	191	6	426	2	4	2	4	12	203	171	40			11	9	13	7	23
74	70	5	149	4	7	3	1	15	69	57	8	20	7	13	8	18	....	24
371	228	34	637	16	17	14	11	58	339	200	40	4		44	42	85	1	25
355	268	4	627	7	5	....	....	12	335	256	24			47	82	75	3	26
132	109	20	261	9	7	5	4	25	118	101	17			8	1	4	....	27
873	598	101	1,562	11	1	....	1	13	866	602	81	540	36	28	21	49	....	28
944	1,001	58	2,005	....	....	....	....	....	942	989	74			....	....	....	....	29
62	59	4	125	....	8	....	1	4	56	56	9			2	1	2	....	30
564	385	64	1,013	10	8	5	3	26	569	386	41			1	....	....	1	31
107	84	35	226	5	3	1	1	10	108	87	21			4	3	5	2	32
944	991	54	1,993	13	9	....	3	25	884	923	161			....	....	....	....	33
471	377	14	862	9	6	....	....	15	466	373	8			8	9	6	10	34
518	289	28	833	1	4	1	1	7	499	281	46			2	5	5	2	35
868	601	18	1,487	12	5	....	....	17	856	588	26	345	119	....	....	....	....	36
1,082	928	217	2,227	15	19	....	2	36	1,155	963	73			50	39	87	2	37
203	229	25	457	4	3	....	....	7	195	222	33			10	13	23	....	38
1,187	1,122	46	2,353	18	11	1	2	32	1,160	1,109	64			19	15	34	....	39
234	255	20	509	3	6	2	4	15	228	249	17			9	4	12	....	40
56	66	9	131	1	....	....	....	1	52	65	13			....	....	....	....	41

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

		CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.															
		Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.															
NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.		Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Congestive intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhoea.	Chronic diarrhoea.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.
1	Pottawatomie, Kans.	1		11	10	70	11	3	2	23		16		1	1		16
2	Quapaw, Ind. T.				23	136			2	17		8		3			
3	Quinalt, Wash.	1		1	2	5				6		4		1			7
4	Round Valley, Cal.	4		1	56					26	2	11		1			
5	Rosebud, Dak.			4						121							
6	San Carlos, Ariz.				4	3				44							
7	White Mt. Apache.			8	23	24	25		1	81				4			
8	Southern Ute, Colo.		2		1	24				40		51		1			2
9	Jicarilla.			2	1					12		8					
10	Sisseton, Dak.									13							41
11	Standing Rock, Dak.			1	3				1	53	4	13		4			
12	Sac and Fox, Ind. T.				60	460	29		1	99		25	1	4			
13	Santee, Nebr.					39		2		34		4		2			4
14	Flandreau	2								12		49		1			9
15	Ponca				11	5	6	1	1	10		10		2			1
16	Siletz, Oregon				2	27	6			22	2	2		1			
17	Shoshone, Wyo.					3	1	1		28		10		3			1
18	Tongue River, Mont.					1						7	1	1			
19	Tulalip, Wash.				3					6				4			15
20	Umatilla, Oregon	1		1		62				9		5		8			
21	Uintah, Utah.				2					19		4		1			
22	Ouray									2		6		2			6
23	White Earth, Minn.				1					94		1		3	1		
24	Leech Lake									33							
25	Red Lake									38		7					
26	Western Shoshone, Nev.									9		6					
27	Warm Springs, Oregon.				2		76			3		28		2			
28	Yakama, Wash.					161	8			31		2		1			2
29	Yankton, Dak.				27					11				1			
INDIAN SCHOOLS																	
30	Albuquerque, N. Mex.									17							
31	Carlisle, Pa.				1	8	28			8		1		1			6
32	Chillico, Ind. T.					8	20			36		1					
33	Fort Stevenson, Dak.									4							
34	Fort Yuma, Cal.									11	1	5		1			
35	Genoa, Nebr.				1												
36	Grand Junction, Colo.																
37	Lawrence, Kans.	3	9		23	65	47		1	15		2		1			
38	Keam's Canon, Ariz.									5				1			
39	Salem, Oregon	1		1	3	85								5			12

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																						
Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.					Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.					Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.					Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.																	
Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Mumps.	Tonsillitis (quinsy).	Diphtheria.	Epidemic catarrh (influenza).	Whooping cough.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Other diseases of this order.	Primary syphilis.	Constitutional syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Gonorrheal ophthalmitis (gonorrheal ophthalmia).	Stricture of urethra (gonorrhea).	Bite of serpent.	Malignant pustule.	Other diseases of this order.	Starvation.	Scurvy.	Purpura.	Inebriation.	Delirium tremens.	Chronic alcoholism.	Other diseases of this order.	Acute rheumatism.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anemia.	Dropsey (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys).	Cancer.	Epithelioma.	Tumors.	Other diseases of this order.	
4	51	4	24			24	12	1	1	22	24	41		1				1						38								
151	17	20	27						3	7	12	1		2			2-18							15								
47			7						3	7	5	1											8	13								
			9						7	37	35	28											3									
			3						26	26	27	3											99	1								
			1						1	0	2	1											4									
			38			10			2	5	14	29		22									2	3	2							
			10						1														52	3	3							
			5			8																	7									
			7						1	2	0												3									
			4						2	4	23	30	1										24	4								
			8																				23	12	6							
						42					8												5	1								
			13								2	4											32	2								
			12																				2									
			15			74						1	7										6	4								
																						10	8	6								
			73		109				1		5	18	1										5									
									6													11	17	1			2					
			7																													

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NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.			CLASS II.— CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.			CLASS III.— PARASITIC DISEASES.			CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.															
			Order 2.— TUBERCULAN DISEASES.						Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.															
			Consumption.	Scrofula.	Other diseases of this order.	Itch.	Tape-worms.	Lumbricoid worms.	Ascariæ.	Other diseases of this order.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Insanity.	Inflammation of the brain.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.	Inflammation of the spinal cord.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Stroke.	Other diseases of this order.	
1	Pottawatomie, etc., Kans.	6	46	62	32										7						60	1		
2	Quappaw, Ind. T.	5	6	13	1						1		1		1						31	1		
3	Quinalict, Wash.	5	2		1																3			
4	Round Valley, Cal.	6	3									1	1	1	26						85	1		
5	Rosebud, Dak.	14	158	66	18	44					1			1										
6	San Carlos, Ariz.	3	6	5											3									
7	White Mt. Apache.	1										2			64						16			
8	Southern Ute, Colo.	6	5	1		1			88						53			1			30			43
9	Jicarilla.										1				9						5			
10	Sisseton, Dak.	22	29	1	1					2					3						4			
11	Standing Rock, Dak.	43	107		24	14	50				1	1	1	122						67	2			
12	Sao and Fox, Ind. T.	4	5	1	200	31	1				1	1	1	2	6		1			24			1	
13	Santee, Nebr.	4	3		17			8							2					6				
14	Flandreau.		3								3				180					17				
15	Ponca.	4	1		36	1	2	4			1	1	1		18					14				
16	Siletz, Oregon.	12	10								3				27					33				
17	Shoshone, Wyo.	11	14		10	6	30				4		1				1			28				
18	Tongue River, Mont.	1	7		1		5								1					1				
19	Tulalip, Wash.	5	1		2									16		2				35				
20	Umatilla, Oregon.	12	12		13		1													3				
21	Uintah, Utah.	4				2									17					26				
22	Ouray.	2	1								4				2									
23	White Earth, Minn.	17	27		113	15				1	3	2								27	3			
24	Leech Lake.	1	10	1	24		21				4		1	7						6			91	
25	Red Lake.	8	16		42	35									10	1			1	57				
26	Western Shoshone, Nev.															4				2				
27	Warm Springs, Oregon.	5	8			2								1						8	1		4	
28	Yakama, Wash.	14	16											1	5					13	2		1	
29	Yankton, Dak.	15	7		5	1					4	1					5	1		10	4	2		
INDIAN SCHOOLS.																								
30	Albuquerque, N. Mex.		1																				3	
31	Carlisle, Pa.	26	11															1				1		
32	Chillico, Ind. T.	6	1							2			1		4					1				
33	Fort Stevenson, Dak.	1													2									
34	Fort Yuma, Cal.	9												1	3					3	3		1	
35	Genoa, Nebr.		4																					
36	Grand Junction, Colo.		1																					
37	Lawrence, Kans.	7	3	4	9					1	2				3		1			8			2	
38	Keam's Cañon, Ariz.	2													1					5			1	
39	Salem, Oregon.	22	16											2										

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.

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				CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.																							
				Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																							
NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.				Colic.	Constipation.	Cholera morbus.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritoneum.	Acetice.	Hemorrhage from stomach.	Hemorrhage from bowels.	Fistula in ano.	Piles.	Prolapsus ani.	Hemoral hernia.	Inguinal hernia.	Acute inflammation of liver.	Chronic inflammation of liver.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Dropsy from hepatic disease.	Jaundice.	Biliary calculi.	Inflammation of the spleen.	Enlarged spleen.	Other diseases of this order.
1	Pottawatomie, etc., Kans.	9	53	15																							
2	Quapaw, Ind. T.	1	32	2																							
3	Quinaliet, Wash.	1	6																								
4	Round Valley, Cal.	3	46	6																							
5	Rosebud, Dak.	96	52		26																						
6	San Carlos, Ariz.		16	2	1																						
7	White M't'n Apache	36		6																							
8	Southern Ute, Colo.	17	46	1	106	1	1																				
9	Jicarilla	5	6	3	1																						
10	Sisseton, Dak.		3	3	1	1	9																				
11	Standing Rock, Dak.	8	59	6	2	1																					
12	Sac and Fox, Ind. T.	6	140	3	5	1																					
13	Santee, Nebr.				4	2																					
14	Flandreau, Nebr.	4	285	16	4																						
15	Ponca, Nebr.	6	4																								
16	Siletz, Oregon	6	42	2	13	9																					
17	Shoshone, Wyo.	7	22	1	7	1																					
18	Tongue River, Mont.		11	4	5	1	1																				
19	Tulalip, Wash.	4	3		2	1																					
20	Umatilla, Oregon				2																						
21	Uintah, Utah	7	15	1																							
22	Ouray, Utah	3	3	1																							
23	White Earth, Minn.				4	1																					
24	Leech Lake	18	25		3	3																					
25	Red Lake	23	410	2	16	1																					
26	Western Shoshone, Nev.		21		3																						
27	Warm Springs, Oregon		25	1	7	12																					
28	Yakama, Wash.	1	13		68	1																					
29	Yankton, Dak.	5			1	3	6																				
INDIAN SCHOOLS.																											
30	Albuquerque, N. Mex.		7		7																						
31	Carlisle, Pa.	6																									
32	Chilocco, Ind. T.	2	3	2		1	16																				
33	Fort Stevenson, Dak.	6				1																					
34	Fort Yuma, Cal.	2	10		1																						
35	Genoa, Nebr.																										
36	Grand Junction, Colo.		1		2																						
37	Lawrence, Kans.	30				1	1																				
38	Keam's Cañon, Ariz.	2	5		7																						
39	Salem, Oregon.				1																						

Service, for the fiscal year 1883—Continued.

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.

Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.														Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.										Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.																	
Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.																	
NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.		Burns and scalds.	Bruises.	Concussion of the brain.	Drowning.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frost-bite.	Simple fracture (not gunshot).	Compound fracture (not gunshot).	Gunshot wound.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning.	Other diseases of this order.	HOMICIDE.
1	Pottawatomie, etc., Kans	2	2			12	9		4	1		1	7		2		
2	Quapaw, Ind. T								3								
3	Quinalt, Wash	1			1				1		1	8	6		1		
4	Round Valley, Cal	2	1			2			1		1	1			5	1	
5	Rosebud, Dak	9	17						2			1	1	1			
6	San Carlos, Ariz	7	8						3			6	6		2		(4)
7	White Mt. Apache	21	9			7	4	3	2	1	9	17	1	14			
8	Southern Ute, Colo	12	8			2			2		2	9	4	4	1	6	
9	Jicarilla	1											1				
10	Sisseton, Dak	2	1	4		6	1	1				4				5	
11	Standing Rock, Dak	17				1	1	9			1		1	3			
12	Sac and Fox, Ind. T	1	2	1		1			1		1				10		
13	Santee, Nebr	1				1	3						1				
14	Flandreau		3			10	2	12	1			2	9				
15	Ponca					3											
16	Siletz, Oregon	3	4									5					
17	Shoshone, Wyo	23				3	4	5	1			10	10	5		1	
18	Tongue River, Mont	9	1			1		1				4	1	2			
19	Tulalip, Wash	3	5		1	6	2		6		1	12	2	2			
20	Umatilla, Oregon	2	5			1			1		1	6	3	2		1	
21	Uintah, Utah	6	6			2			1		1	2	2	1		1	
22	Ouray	3	5			3			1		10	5	1				
23	White Earth, Minn	4				2	1	1	2	1	2	3	2			1	
24	Leech Lake	2	3			5	1	1					7	1			
25	Red Lake	2	7			3		2				3				1	
26	Western Shoshone, Nev	3	5									2	3				
27	Warm Springs, Oregon	1	8			1		1	1			3			2	6	
28	Yakama, Wash	7	21			2			2			21			2	1	(2)
29	Yankton, Dak	1	1	1		1	1	1	2		1	1				2	
INDIAN SCHOOLS.																	
30	Albuquerque, N. Mex																
31	Carlisle, Pa.					1			1			4					
32	Chilocco, Ind. T	1	1							1			1	2			
33	Fort Stevenson, Dak								1						6		
34	Fort Yuma, Cal	3	3			3	1		1	1		4	14	1		1	
35	Genoa, Nebr																
36	Grand Junction, Colo		1														
37	Lawrence, Kans	1	1						1		1						
38	Kearns Cañon, Ariz	11	5			3					1		2			1	
39	Salem, Oregon														10		

Service for the fiscal year 1888—Continued.

Taken sick or wounded during the year.		GENERAL RESULTS.																	
		Remaining last report.	Total.	DIED.				Total deaths.	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment.	VACCI-NATED.		BIRTHS.					
				Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.						Successful.	Unsuccessfully.	Male.	Female.	Indians.	Half breeds.	White.	
M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.									
487	418	53	958	8	8	5	2	18	497	429	14			11	5	6	9	1	1
201	205	17	423	8	3	2	3	16	193	201	13			10	5	4	11	2	2
99	94		193	4	6	2	4	16	95	82				6	12	18		3	3
233	181	24	438	8	6	3	2	14	234	168	22	14	22	11	0	0	6	2	4
703	600	98	1,401	13	8		1	22	714	603	63			51	41	56	35	1	5
267	195	2	464	7				7	254	192	11								6
350	222	1	582	2	1			3	348	214	17			7	5	12		7	7
1,261	834	2	1,597	7	4			11	1,254	331	1								8
50	32		91						61	20	1								9
327	245	63	735	9	8	2	6	25	265	294	151	40		9	13	0	12	1	10
668	463	583	1,714	12	6	1	5	24	706	512	472	430	18	90	73	163			11
1,044	872	100	2,016	2	4	2	2	10	1,063	894	49			20	13	13	13	7	12
137	152	11	300	4	2	1		7	128	150	15			18	14	30	2		13
456	369	12	837				2	2	453	368	14								14
151	102		253						151	102									15
285	186	8	479	10	5		2	17	275	178	9			5	8	14	1	1	16
376	168	10	554	12	10		2	24	366	157	7			5	6	7	2	2	17
188	122		310		2			2	181	116	9			8	3	11			18
267	210	20	497	8	4	4	6	22	254	200	21			6	5	9	1	1	19
190	182	18	390	4	7	3	3	17	177	168	28			8	7	13	2		20
368	171	3	482	3	3	2	2	10	308	167	2			7	6	12	1		21
118	46	17	181	17	8	4	2	31	102	81	17			7	6	13			22
477	387	63	927	4	10	9	10	33	460	358	76			19	12	7	22	2	23
434	266	78	778	4		1	6	11	416	247	104								24
496	368	15	879	2	3	1	1	7	492	369	11				1	1			25
82	33		115						82	33				1	1	2			26
276	229	6	511	5	2	1	1	9	264	216	22			2	3	5			27
429	430	76	938	7	7	4	2	20	404	417	07			10	0	16	2	1	28
93	164	63	260	15	26	10	4	55	78	83	47			15	23	35	3		29
92	55	9	156	1				1	98	54	3								30
128	112	13	251	14	7			21	111	102	17				2	2			31
160	103	7	272	3				3	160	106	3	163	2						32
34	39	2	75						34	36	5								33
156	89		245	4				4	143	77	21	166	12						34
91	71	20	182	2				2	90	85	5								35
31	2	3	36						33	2	1								36
410	208	8	626	9	4			13	399	201	13								37
106	63		169		1			1	90	57	21								38
150	92	20	263	2	2	1	2	7	157	92	12								39

Aggregate of foregoing table.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.			CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.		
Order 1.—Miasmatic Diseases.			Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.		
Typhoid fever.....	76		Apoplexy.....	6	
Typhus fever.....	13		Convulsions.....	76	
Typho-malarial fever.....	37		Chorea.....	19	
Remittent fever.....	1,272		Epilepsy.....	38	
Quotidian intermittent fever.....	2,426		Head-ach.....	1,816	
Tertian intermittent fever.....	3,248		Insanity.....	6	
Quartan intermittent fever.....	19		Inflammation of the brain.....	28	
Congestive intermittent fever.....	17		Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.....	17	
Acute diarrhea.....	3,165		Inflammation of the spinal cord.....	10	
Chronic diarrhea.....	99		Neuralgia.....	1,817	
Acute dysentery.....	863		Paralysis.....	56	
Chronic dysentery.....	20		Stroke.....	3	
Erysipelas*.....	652		Other diseases of this order.....	265	
Pyæmia.....	6		Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.		
Small-pox.....	1		Conjunctivitis.....	7,720	
Chicken-pox.....	158		Iritis.....	132	
Measles.....	1,807		Cataract.....	19	
Scarlet fever.....	63		Amaurosis.....	6	
Mumps.....	269		Other diseases of this order.....	119	
Tonsillitis (quincy).....	1,536		Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.		
Diphtheria.....	6		Otorrhœa.....	334	
Epidemic catarrh (influenza).....	1,070		Inflammation of the internal ear.....	245	
Whooping cough.....	393		Deafness.....	32	
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	12		Other diseases of this order.....	10	
Other diseases of this order.....	105		Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.		
Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.			Inflammation of pericardium.....	1	
Primary syphilis.....	229		Hypertrophy of heart.....	3	
Constitutional syphilis.....	516		Valvular disease of heart.....	43	
Gonorrhœa.....	1,049		Dropsy from heart disease.....	2	
Gonorrhœal orchitis.....	24		Aneurism.....	3	
Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.....	106		Varicose veins.....	14	
Stricture of urethra (gonorrhœal).....	24		Other diseases of this order.....	10	
Bite of serpent.....	10		Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.		
Malignant pustule.....	58		Asthma.....	25	
Other diseases of this order.....	30		Catarrh.....	1,838	
Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.			Acute bronchitis.....	3,556	
Starvation.....	3		Chronic bronchitis.....	409	
Scurvy.....	29		Inflammation of larynx.....	1,400	
Purpura.....	1		Inflammation of lungs.....	978	
Inebriation.....	2		Inflammation of pleura.....	257	
Delirium tremens.....	2		Dropsy of the chest.....	4	
Chronic alcoholism.....	2		Other diseases of this order.....	206	
Other diseases of this order.....	1		Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.		
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.			Colic.....	1,152	
Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.			Constipation.....	3,755	
Acute rheumatism.....	1,725		Cholera morbus.....	168	
Chronic rheumatism.....	2,830		Dyspepsia.....	1,312	
Adæmia.....	143		Inflammation of stomach.....	97	
Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys).....	15		Inflammation of bowels.....	62	
Cancer.....	7		Inflammation of peritoneum.....	20	
Epithelioma.....	4		Ascites.....	10	
Tumors.....	80		Hemorrhage from stomach.....	28	
Other diseases of this order.....	6		Hemorrhage from bowels.....	11	
Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.			Fistula in ano.....	6	
Consumption.....	723		CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.		
Scrofula.....	1,672		Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.		
Other diseases of this order.....	11		Burns and scalds.....	331	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.			Bruises.....	437	
Trach.....	4,252		Concussion of the brain.....	8	
			Drowning.....	4	
			Sprains.....	184	
			Dislocation.....	47	
			Frost-bite.....	125	
			Simple fracture (not gunshot).....	88	
			Compound fracture (not gunshot).....	6	
			Gunshot wound.....	54	
			Incised wound.....	296	
			Lacerated wound.....	172	
			Punctured wound.....	76	
			Poisoning.....	86	
			Other diseases of this order.....	57	
			Homicide.....	11	

affections occur as complications of wounds, they are not reported as new cases; and should they terminate fatally, the deaths are set down opposite "Wounds," in aggregate of table.

Aggregate of deaths from diseases enumerated in foregoing tables.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.		
Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.	No deaths.	Inflammation of stomach...	12
Typhoid fever.....		Inflammation of bowels...	15
Typho-malarial fever.....		Inflammation of peritonaeum.....	9
Remittent fever.....		Hemorrhage from stomach.....	3
Quotidian intermittent fever.....		Hemorrhage from bowels.....	1
Tertian intermittent fever.....		Femoral hernia.....	1
Convulsive intermittent fever.....		Chronic inflammation of liver.....	1
Acute diarrhea.....		Cirrhosis of liver.....	1
Chronic diarrhea.....		Other diseases of this order.....	3
Acute dysentery.....		Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.	
Chronic dysentery.....		Inflammation of kidneys.....	3
Erysipelas.....		Bright's disease.....	4
Pyæmia.....		Gravel.....	1
Measles.....		Inflammation of bladder.....	4
Scarlet fever.....		Retention of urine.....	3
Tonsillitis (glanders).....		Disease of uterus.....	1
Diphtheria.....		Other diseases of this order.....	5
Epidemic catarrh (influenza).....		Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.	
Whooping cough.....		Inflammation of bones.....	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....		Caries.....	2
Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.	No deaths.	Inflammation of joints.....	1
Primary syphilis.....		Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	
Constitutional syphilis.....		Abscessa.....	2
Gonorrhea.....		Ulcer.....	1
Gonorrheal orchitis.....		CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.	
Bite of serpent.....		Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.	
Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.		Burns and scalds.....	6
Starvation.....		Bruises.....	1
Inebriation.....		Concussion of the brain.....	5
Other diseases of this order.....		Drowning.....	3
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		Simple fracture (not gunshot).....	2
Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.		Compound fracture (not gunshot).....	1
Acute rheumatism.....		Gunshot wound.....	14
Chronic rheumatism.....		Incised wound.....	1
Anæmia.....		Lacerated wound.....	2
Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys).....		Punctured wound.....	1
Cancer.....		Poisoning.....	2
Other diseases of this order.....		Other diseases of this order.....	31
Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.		HOMICIDE*.....	11
Consumption.....			
Scrofula.....			
Other diseases of this order.....			
Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.			
Asthma.....			
Catarrh.....			
Acute bronchitis.....			
Chronic bronchitis.....			
Inflammation of larynx.....			
Inflammation of lungs.....			
Inflammation of pleura.....			
Dropsy of the chest.....			
Other diseases of this order.....			
Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.			
Hypertrophy of heart.....			
Valvular disease of heart.....			
Dropsy from heart disease.....			
Aneurism.....			
Varicose veins.....			
Other diseases of this order.....			
Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.			
Cholera morbus.....			
Dyspepsia.....			

* Not included in aggregate of table.

GRAND TOTALS.

Remaining under treatment last year.....	3,336
Taken sick and wounded during year: Males, 36,915; females, 20,518.....	67,433
Recovered: Males, 36,248; females, 29,869.....	66,117
Deaths:*	
Males over 5 years, 557; under 5 years, 181.....	738
Females over 5 years, 499; under 5 years, 205.....	704
Remaining under treatment June 30.....	3,210
Births:*	
Indians, 1,530; half-breeds, 197; whites, 35.....	1,771
Males, 951; females, 820.....	1,771
Vaccinated: Successfully, 2,676; unsuccessfully, 392.....	3,068

* This table shows only births and deaths reported by the agency physicians. For births and deaths as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see Table, pages 411, to 423.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR
POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Clinton B. Fisk, *chairman*, 15 Broad street, New York City.
 E. Whittlesey, *secretary*, 1429 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
 Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
 William McMichael, 265 Broadway, New York City.
 James Lidgerwood, 835 Broadway, New York City.
 William H. Waldby, Adrian, Mich.
 Merrill E. Gates, New Brunswick, N. J.
 John Charlton, Viola, N. Y.
 William H. Morgau, Nashville, Tenn.
 William D. Walker, Fargo, Dak.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

HENRY HETH.....	Richmond, Va.
HENRY S. WELTON.....	Springfield, Ill.
EUGENE E. WHITE.....	Prescott, Ark.
W. H. TALMADGE.....	Stamford, Conn.
GEO. W. GORDON.....	Memphis, Tenn.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

S. H. ALBRO.....	Fredonia, N. Y.
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List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	Henry George	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa and Papago	Claude M. Johnson	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz.	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	John L. Bullis, Capt., U. S. A.	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	San Carlos Agency, Ariz., via Wilcox.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Capt. William E. Dougherty, U. S. A.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal.	Arcata.
Mission, Tulare River	James W. Freston	Colton, Cal.	Colton, Cal.
Round Valley	C. H. Yates.	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.	Ukiah.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute and Jicarilla	Thos. McCunniff	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.	Ignacio, Colo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	Charles E. McChesney	Fort Bennett, Dak.	Fort Sully, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	William W. Anderson	Crow Creek, Dak.	Crow Creek, Dak., via Chamberlain.
Devil's Lake	John W. Cramsie	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak.	Fort Totten, Dak.
Fort Berthold	Thomas H. B. Jones	Fort Berthold, Garfield County, Dak.	Bismarck, Dak.
Pine Ridge	Hugh D. Gallagher	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.
Rosebud	L. Foster Spencer	Rosebud Agency, Dak.	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton	James D. Jenkins	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, Dak.	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, Dak.	Fort Yates, Dak.
Yankton	Samuel T. Leary	Greenwood, Dak.	Springfield, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	Peter Gallagher	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi	J. M. Needham	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	Red Rock, Mont.
Nes Perce	George W. Norris	Lewiston, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Gilbert D. Williams	Darlington, Ind. T.	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Kiowa	W. D. Myers	Anadarko, Ind. T.	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Osage	Thomas P. Smith	Pawnee, Ind. T.	Chantanooga Springs, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland	E. C. Osborne	Ponca, Ind. T.	Ponca, Ind. T.
Quapaw	John V. Summers	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.	Seneca, Mo.
Sac and Fox	Moses Neal	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.
Union	Robert L. Owen	Muskogee, Ind. T.	Muskogee, Ind. T.

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox.....	Enos Gheen.....	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa.....	Tama City, Iowa
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha..	John Blair.....	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans.....	Hoyt, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
MacInnac.....	Mark W. Stevens.....	Flint, Genesee County, Mich.....	Flint, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth.....	T. J. Sheehan.....	White Earth, Becker County, Minn.....	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet.....	Mark D. Baldwin.....	Piegan, Choteau County, Mont.....	Fort Shaw, Mont.
Crow.....	E. P. Briscoe.....	Crow Agency, Mont.....	Fort Custer, Mont.
Flathead.....	Peter Ronan.....	Arlee, Missoula County, Mont.....	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap.....	Edwin C. Fields.....	Belknap, Choteau County, Mont.....	Dawes' Station, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba R. R.
Fort Peck.....	Dale O. Cowen.....	Poplar Creek, Mont.....	Poplar River, Mont.
Tongue River.....	Robert L. Upshaw.....	Lame Deer P. O., Ashland, Mont.....	Ashland, via Miles City, Mont
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago.....	Jesse F. Warner.....	Winnebago, Dakota County, Nebr.....	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee.....	Charles Hill.....	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr.....	Springfield, Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada.....	Samuel S. Sears.....	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev.....	Wadsworth, Nev
Western Shoshone.....	John B. Scott.....	White Rock, Elko County, Nev.....	Tuscarora, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero.....	Fletcher J. Cowart.....	Mescalero, Dona Ana County, N. Mex.....	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Navajo.....	Charles E. Vandever.....	Fort Defiance, Ariz.....	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Pueblo.....	Melmoth C. Williams.....	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York.....	Timothy W. Jackson.....	Akron, Erie County, N. Y.....	Akron, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Eastern Cherokee

OREGON.

Grande Ronde
Klamath
Siletz
Umatilla
Warm Springs

UTAH.

Uintah and Ouray

WASHINGTON.

Colville
Neah Bay
Puyallup
Tulalip
Yakama

WISCONSIN.

Green Bay
La Pointe

WYOMING.

Shoshone

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Kean's Cañon, Ariz.
Fort Yuma, Colo.
Grand Junction, Colo.
Fort Stevenson, Dak.
Chilocco, Ind. T.
Lawrence (Haskell Institute),
Kans.
Genoa, Nebr.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Salem, Oregon
Carlisle, Pa.
Army.

Robert L. Leatherwood.....

John B. McClane
Joseph Emery.....
Beal Galtner.....
Bartholomew Coffey.....
Daniel W. Butler

Timothy A. Byrnes.....

Richard D. Gwydir.....
W. L. Powell.....
Edwin Kells.....
Wilson H. Talbott.....
Thomas Priestly.....

Thomas Jennings.....
J. T. Gregory

Thomas M. Jones.....

James Gallaheer.....
Mary O'Neil.....
Thomas H. Green.....
George E. Gerow.....
George W. Scott.....
Oscar E. Leonard.....
Horace R. Chase.....
P. F. Burke.....
John Lee.....
R. H. Pratt, captain, U. S.
Army.

Charleston, N. C.

Sheridan, Oregon.
Fort Klamath, Oregon.
Yaquina City, Oregon.
Pendleton, Oregon.
The Dalles, Oregon.

Fort Duane, via Price, Utah.

Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay, Wash.
Tacoma, Wash.
Seattle, Wash.
North Yakima, Wash.

Shawano, Wis.
Ashland, Wis.

Rawlins, Wyo.

Manuelito, N. Mex.
Yuma City, Ariz.
Grand Junction, Colo.
Bismarck, Dak.
Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Lawrence, Kans.

Genoa, Nebr.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Salem, Oregon, via Cornelia.
Carlisle, Pa.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John H. Norton.	David Bals.	Leo Goldman.	H. C. Slavens.	Jesus Redondo.	John Gandolfo.	Antonio D. Archuleta.	William J. Ford.	John Pearson.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>									
1	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	1,800,000	850,000	\$3.10								
2				\$3.14								
3				\$3.14								
4		400,000	400,000			\$3.99						
5		400,000	400,000			\$3.99						
6		150,000			\$3.20							
7		150,000			\$3.15							
8	Colorado River Agency and School, Ariz.	70,000	70,000	\$3.45			\$3.67	\$3.98				
9	Moquis School, Ariz.	*15,800	15,800				11.70					
10	Fort Yuma School, Cal.	*23,000	23,000	7.95			11.30	8.50	8.70			
11	Southern Ute Agency, Colo.	300,000	300,000				\$2.77			\$2.40	\$2.87	\$1.93
12										\$2.95		\$2.40
13	Grand Junction School, Colo.	*22,000					7.17					
14	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.	2,100,000	1,100,000									
15		1,500,000										
16		1,100,000										
17		1,000,000	1,000,000									
18	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.	800,000	800,000				\$2.97					
19		400,000										
20		400,000										
21	Devil's Lake School, Dak.	*35,000	35,000				9.20					

* Net beef.

a I will make one delivery of the quantity required of native Arizona cattle to begin on the 10th day of October next and complete the delivery by the 20th of November next.

b Quarterly deliveries.

c One delivery during the first days of July.

d One delivery between November 1 and December 31, 1888.

e One delivery between March 1 and April 30, 1889.

f One delivery between July 1 and September 1, 1888.

g One delivery between September 1 and November 1, 1888.

h One delivery in November and one earlier if desired.

i In one or two deliveries as agent may require.

j All in October; all steers; northern wintered.

k At one, two, or three deliveries as desired.

l At weekly deliveries.

m Delivery weekly as required.

n From Colorado and northern New Mexico; native cattle in three deliveries from July 1 to November 15, 1888.

o Weekly as the service requires.

p Colorado native cattle in two deliveries, the last not later than November 15, 1888.

q Three deliveries from July 1 to October 20, 1888.

r As required.

s If contract for Jicarilla is also awarded, the price for this agency to be \$2.70.

t In four deliveries between July 1 and November 15; northern-wintered.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF.

Charles Pearson.	George E. West.	Abraham Staab.	Harold Carlisle.	Timothy J. McCluer.	Charles F. Grant.	James C. Mee.	William A. Rule.	James W. Bell.	Asel Kyes.	Walter Strange.	Walter B. Jordan.	Alexander M. Bowdle.	William S. Woods.	T. C. Power.	Francis W. Cockburn.	Number.
																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
																10
\$1.87½	\$1.91	\$2.04	\$2.12	\$2.12½	\$2.00											11
\$2.50	\$2.47			\$2.53												12
						5.05										13
								\$2.65		\$3.20			\$2.70½	\$2.88		14
								\$2.91						\$2.77		15
								\$3.43		\$3.11						16
																17
											\$3.18	\$2.93½	\$3.21½	\$2.87		18
									\$2.97							19
									\$2.93							20
															7.95	21

^u Northern-wintered.

^v Northern-wintered; weekly deliveries.

^w One delivery between September 15 and October 15, or two deliveries, one-half between August 15 and September 15, and balance between October 15 and November 15, or three deliveries, one-third between July 15 and August 15, one-third between September 15 and October 15, and one-third between November 15 and December 15, 1888.

^x Wintered north of thirty-fifth parallel; delivered in bulk in October, 1888; all cattle offered have passed three winters north of Platte River.

^y Northern-wintered as required, till October 1, 1888, balance delivered in bulk at my option in October, 1888; notice of any increase required to be given by September 1, 1888; July, August, and September deliveries not to exceed one-twelfth of all required.

^z For all or none; monthly, as required, to October 1, then balance, one delivery including increase.

¹ At one delivery about September 20.

² Northern-wintered, as required, to October 15, at which time all to complete contract, with any increase that may be called for.

³ As required till October 1, and balance all at one delivery in October.

⁴ One delivery in October.

⁵ As required, from July 1 to September 30, and balance to complete contract in October.

⁶ As required, till October, then all the balance required; all steers; northern-wintered.

⁷ As required, monthly to October 1, then balance one delivery, including increase.

⁸ In one or two deliveries as needed from July 20 to October 1, all the balance from October 1 to 15; northern-wintered.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Stevens.	Granberry & Curtis.	Thomas C. Power.	Asel Kyes.	Joseph Roach.	Walter B. Jordan.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>						
1	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak . . .	150,000	150,000	a2.97	b3.24	c2.98	d3.11	e2.70	f3.18
2	Fort Stevenson School, Dak . . .	60,000	60,000	a2.97	b3.24	c2.98	3.11	e2.70	f3.18
3	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	1,150,000	1,150,000	t2.93		j2.80		n2.84	
4		650,000					h2.89		
5		500,000					m2.93		
6	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak	4,000,000	4,000,000	t2.93		s2.74			
7		1,000,000							
8	Rosebud Agency, Dak	6,500,000	6,500,000						
9		4,000,000							
10	Sisseton Agency and School, Dak	*24,300	34,300	8.15					
11	Standing Rock Agency, Dak . . .	4,000,000	4,000,000			s2.77			f3.19
12		1,150,000							
13		1,000,000					h2.93		
14	Yankton Agency, Dak	500,000	250,000	2.93		2.93			f3.18
15		250,000					2.90		
16		250,000	250,000				2.77		
17									

* Net beef.

a All in October; all steers; northern-wintered.

b All cattle to be northern grown and wintered; will make two deliveries, the first not to be earlier than July 20, 1888, last delivery not later than November 1, 1888.

c One delivery in September or October, inclusive. 60,000 pounds; Stevenson School.

d As required till October 1, balance in one delivery in October.

e Northern-wintered.

f In one delivery from September 1 to October 15, as required; northern-wintered.

g To be delivered between September 1 and November 1, 1888.

h To be delivered October 1, 1888; northern-wintered.

i As required till October, then balance to fill contract; all steers; northern-wintered.

j One delivery, about October 1.

k Northern-wintered; as required until October 15, 1888, when all, together with increase, if any, shall be received.

l Delivered as wanted for issue, and balance all at one delivery.

m As required for issue till October 1, and balance all at one delivery in October.

n Do not want to deliver any cattle later than December 1, 1888.

o All at \$34,000, or at 2.9655¢ per pound; northern-wintered.

p As required till October, 1888; balance in bulk, at my option, in October, 1888; notice of any increase to be given by September 1, 1888. July, August, and September deliveries each not to exceed one-twelfth of all required; northern-wintered.

q The cattle to be delivered under this proposal were born and raised in Wyoming Territory.

r Wintered north of thirty-fifth parallel; delivered in bulk in October, 1888; no increase. All cattle offered have passed three winters north of Platte River.

s Monthly as required to October 1, then balance in one delivery, including increase. For all or none July delivery being worth 15 per cent. more than October.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Benjamin F. Ferriss.	William C. Badger.	James W. Bell.	Alex. M. Bowdle.	William S. Woods.	Charles E. Fisher.	William A. Rule.	Dillard R. Fant.	Mathew H. Murphy.	Tompkins Live Stock Company.	Mathew Ryan, Jr.	William A. Paxton.	John W. Power.	Isaac W. Seaman.	Hugo Spangnagel.	Number.
g3. 08	A3. 44														1
g3. 08	A3. 41														2
		22. 68	(o)	p3. 33½											3
															4
					q2. 78½		2. 79½	u2. 83		w2. 64	22. 49				5
					r2. 81½		2. 69½	v2. 88			22. 53				6
		A3. 09										p2. 76			7
												j2. 65			8
		22. 67								22. 67½					9
				p3. 33½											10
															11
															12
						2. 71½									13
															14
															15
															16
															17

f As required from July 1 to October 1, 1888, then make the entire delivery to last to June 30, 1889, including any increase required.

u Northern-wintered; as required until October 15, 1888, which shall be final delivery; no delivery less than 500; must have sixty days' notice of increase.

v Northern-wintered cattle; delivery as required to October 15, 1888, when final delivery shall be made.

w Monthly as required until September 25, 1888, then balance in one delivery, including increase.

z As required until October 1, at which time all cattle to fill this contract to be received; if increase is required I must have sixty days' notice prior to October 1, 1888; northern-wintered cattle.

y Monthly as required until October 1, then balance in one delivery, including increase; all or none.

7 Wintered north of thirty-fifth parallel; delivered in bulk in October, 1888. All cattle offered have passed three winters north of Platte River.

¹ Delivered in October, 1888.

² In one or two deliveries, as needed, from July 20 to October 1; all the balance from October 1 to 15; northern-wintered.

³ One delivery before October; then balance required; all steers; northern-wintered; 125,000 pounds awarded.

⁴ Northern-wintered; as required till October, 1888, then all required to be delivered in October, at my option as to time in October. July, August, and September deliveries each not to exceed one-twelfth of all required.

⁵ As required monthly to October 1, then balance one delivery, including increase; 125,000 pounds awarded.

⁶ As required.

⁷ As required between July 1 and October 15, 1888.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates]

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Stevens.	Thomas C. Power.	Wm. Burke.	Henry O. Harkness.	Jno. S. Watson.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>					
1	Fort Hall School, Idaho.....	36,400	*36,400	8.70				
2	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.....	250,000	250,000	a2.83	b2.89	c2.68	d2.74	e2.58
3	Or Ross Fork, Idaho.....	125,000	125,000	a2.83	j2.98	k2.73		
4	Lemhi Agency, Idaho.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	e2.47				
5	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Ind. T.	40,000	*40,000	6.37				
6	Chillico School, Ind. T.....	3,500,000	3,500,000	e2.47				
7	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Ind. T.....	190,000	190,000					
8	Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agencies and schools, Ind. T.	160,000		v2.63				
9	Ponca Agency.....	20,000						
10	Ponca School.....	40,000						
11	Pawnees.....	40,000						
12	Pawnee School.....	150,000						
13	Ponca, Otoe, and Oakland Agency.....	100,000						
14	Otoe Agency.....	30,000	*30,000	6.87				
15	Ossage School, Ind. T.....	27,000	*27,000	6.67				
16	Quapaw Agency and schools, Ind. T.	35,000	*35,000	6.67				
17	Sac and Fox Agency schools, Ind. T.							

* Net beef.

a October delivery, including any increase; all steers; northern-wintered.

b Two deliveries; one during July or August; then balance during October, including any increase.

c One delivery to be made July 15; balance to be delivered between September 15 and October 1, 1888; northern-wintered.

d To be delivered at agency in the months of July and October, which has been the custom heretofore at Fort Hall Agency; northern-wintered.

e Northern-wintered.

f Final delivery on or before October 1, 1888, as heretofore.

g As required to October 15, when final delivery is to be made; northern-wintered.

h One delivery July 1; balance between September 15 and October 15, 1888; northern-wintered.

i To be delivered in gross on or before September 30, 1888.

j Two deliveries; one in July, then balance in October, including increase.

k To be delivered between September 15 and October 15, 1888; northern-wintered.

l Final delivery on or before October 1, 1888, as heretofore.

m One delivery between August 1 and October 15, 1888; northern-wintered.

n To be delivered in gross on or before September 30, 1888.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Paul O. Brewster.	W. F. Mellick.	Worden P. Noble.	Thos. J. Schofield, jr.	John E. Jones.	Jno. W. Power.	Dillard R. Fant.	Albert A. Newman.	Nelson Morris.	Alexander Wood.	Fred. Bower.	Cyrus M. Scott.	James W. Bell.	Wm. J. Pollock.	Jno. G. McGannon.	Number.
2.97	8.39	12.46	12.72	8.95											1
	2.67														2
13.22	2.11		2.97		2.30	2.00	2.29	2.48							3
							5.89		5.35	5.84	9.00				4
					2.31	2.00	2.29	2.48							5
						2.58	2.43								6
															7
															8
											8.00				9
											8.50		2.49		10
															11
											8.50		2.47		12
															13
							6.79				10.00				14
							6.37								15
							6.79							6.19	16
															17

o As required till October; then amount required to May 1; May and June as required.

p Monthly, as required, until September 25; then balance one delivery.

q As required to October 20, 1888; one delivery from October 20, 1888, to May 20, 1889, including any increase required; then as required to June 20, 1889.

r As required to November 1; then sufficient to last until May 1, 1889; and then as required to completion of contract.

s All to be delivered by December 1, 1888.

t Northern-wintered; as required to November 1, 1888; then all, with any increase required to May 15, 1889; then as required.

u Monthly, as required, until October 1; then balance one delivery.

v One delivery in October.

w One delivery any time from July 1 to September 15, with 20 days' notice.

x One-half to be delivered in July, 1888, and balance in September or October; or, all in one delivery in September or October, if required.

y Ponca Agency, 20,000 pounds; Pawnee Agency, 40,000 pounds; Otoe Agency, 100,000 pounds; Oakland Agency, 30,000 pounds.

¹ Quapaw School, 10,000 pounds; Seneca, etc., school, 17,000 pounds.

² Absentee Shawnee school, 20,000 pounds; Sac and Fox of Mission school, 15,000 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Albert A. Newman.	C. A. Pease.	Fred Deichmann.	Wm. G. Conrad.	Asel Kyes.	Walter B. Jordan.	Wilbur F. Mellick.	Robert A. Torrey.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>									
1	Haskell Institute, Kans.	*160,000	160,000	5.73	6.37	6.25	5.75					
2	Pottawatomie School, Kans.	*1,000		15.00								
3	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.	1,250,000	1,250,000					b3.19	a3.17	c3.33	d3.17	
4	Crow Agency, Mont.	1,500,000	1,500,000							c2.98	d2.87	
5		1,000,000										e2.67
6	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.	750,000	750,000							c3.09		
7	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	1,500,000	1,500,000							c3.03		
8	Tongue River Agency, Mont.	350,000	350,000						e2.87	c3.13		
9	White Earth School, Minn.	*8,000		15.00								
10	Navajo School, N. Mex.	*15,000	15,000	9.23								
11	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.	300,000	300,000	p2.53								
12												
13												
14												
15	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.	500,000	500,000	v2.73								
16												
17	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	*65,700	65,700	6.35								

* Net beef.

a All only; northern-wintered.

b As required; wintered north of thirty-fifth parallel.

c In one or two deliveries, as needed, from July 20 to October 1. All the balance in one delivery from October 1 to 15; northern-wintered.

d In one delivery between August 1 and October 15, 1888; or as required from August 1 to October 15, then final delivery; northern-wintered.

e To be delivered at my option during the months of October and November, 1888.

f Monthly as required to October 1, then balance one delivery, including increase. For all or none, July deliveries being worth 15 per cent. more than October.

g First delivery in July; enough to last until October or November, 1888; then the whole amount due under the contract to be taken at one time, including any increase. The increase to be ordered in July or August, 1888.

h As required, in three deliveries, all to be delivered by October 15, 1888.

i Monthly as required until September 25, 1888, then balance at one delivery, including increase; wintered north of thirty-fifth parallel.

j Northern-wintered; two deliveries; first as required between July 1 and August 15, 1888, and balance between September 1 and October 15, which last delivery to include any increase called for. All or none.

k One delivery on or before October 15, or as required from August 1 to October 15, then final delivery; northern-wintered.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Thos. C. Power.	Joe. H. Haribut.	Mathew H. Murphy.	Mathew Ryan, Jr.	Geo. P. Keese.	Joseph Roach.	Dillard R. Fant.	John H. Riley.	Antonio D. Archuleta.	Charles Pearson.	Geo. E. West.	Abraham Staab.	Harold Carlisle.	John A. Johnson.	Emil Kleinwort.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
\$2.56½	\$2.57½	\$2.59	\$2.47½	\$2.49											4
\$3.92															5
\$2.79			\$2.72		\$2.80										6
\$2.82	\$2.72½														7
															8
															9
						\$2.45	\$2.30								10
							\$2.22								11
							\$2.15								12
							\$2.10								13
								\$2.62	\$2.00	\$1.96	\$2.79	\$2.12			14
								\$2.20		\$2.51		\$2.22			15
													\$4.97	\$5.00	16
															17

l As required monthly to October 1, then balance at one delivery, including increase.

m Do not want to deliver any cattle on the above bid after December 1, 1888.

n As required monthly to October 1, then balance one delivery, including increase. For all or none.

o As required to October 1, and balance at one delivery in October.

p All in October or November, with one earlier delivery if required. All steers.

q One delivery any time from July 1 to September 15, with 30 days' notice.

r As required.

s Delivery every 14 days during fiscal year.

t In one, two, three, or four deliveries.

u As required to December 15; last delivery on or before December 15.

v All in October.

w At weekly deliveries.

x At one, two, or three deliveries, as desired.

y Colorado native cattle in two deliveries, the last delivery not later than October 15, 1888.

z Two deliveries from July 1 to October 20, 1888.

1 If contract for Southern Ute is also awarded.

2 In four deliveries between July 1 and November 1.

Weekly to October 1; balance in one delivery between October 1 and 15,

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Will T. Riekeley & Bro.	Niles J. Skoog.	Asael Kyes.	Isaac W. Seaman.	Bernhard Bado.	Hugo Spannagel.	James M. Graham.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>								
1	Genoa School, Nebr.....	50,000	*50,000	6.67	6.75	6.50					
2	Great Nemaha School, Nebr	*1,500		15.00							
3	Santee Agency and School, Nebr	51,000	*53,000	6.19			6.63		65.00	6.19	
4	Santee Agency only.....	20,000						58.24			
5	Santee School only.....	33,000						58.24			
6	Omaha School, Nebr.....	15,000	*15,000	6.67							
7	Western Shoshone Agency, Nev	30,000	*30,000	11.90							
8	Nevada Agency and School, Nev	30,000	*30,000	8.67							
9	Pyramid Lake Agency.....	30,000									10.90
10	Carlisle School, Pa.....	228,000	*228,000	6.35							
11	Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah	670,000	670,000	62.73							
12		450,000									
13		100,000									
14		100,000									
15	Green Bay School, Wis.....	20,000	*20,000	7.87							
16	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.....	736,000	736,000								
17		125,000									
18		125,000									
19		175,000									
20		175,000									
21		186,000									

* Net beef.

a Santees, 20,000 pounds; Santee school, 33,000 pounds.

b Northern-wintered.

c Agency or school.

d October delivery, including any increase, above all steers, northern-wintered.

e To be delivered between September 15 and October 15, 1888; northern-wintered.

f Northern-wintered, and are natives of Utah and Colorado. Will deliver one-half in July, 1888, and balance in October, 1888, to all agencies.

g Any part, or all; one delivery in September, 1888.

h In one or two deliveries from July 1 to September 20, 1888. Colorado native cattle.

i In one delivery, from September 15 to October 15, 1888. Northern-wintered.

j One delivery not later than October 20, 1888. Northern-wintered. Ouray only.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing supplies. etc.—Continued

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Charles B. Stone.	Richard H. Cowles.	Morrison & Hartsel.	Foreman & Park.	William Burke.	Joseph Hatch.	George E. West.	George W. Thompson, jr.	Harrold Carlisle.	Wilbur F. Mellick.	Charles F. Grant.	Charles Popper.	John C. Mee.	Thomas J. Schofield, jr.	Robert A. Torrey.	Worden P. Noble.	Eugenio Amoretti.	Number.
																	1.
																	2.
																	3.
																	4.
																	5.
																	6.
																	7.
	9.98	10.25															8.
			6.75	5.83													9.
																	10.
																	11.
																	12.
																	13.
																	14.
																	15.
																	16.
																	17.
																	18.
																	19.
																	20.
																	21.

k One delivery from August 15 to October 15, 1888. Southern Colorado cattle. Uintah, for White River Utes.

l No check. 100,000 pounds for Uintahs. 100,000 pounds for White River Utes.

m One delivery from August 15 to October 15, 1888. Southern Colorado cattle. Uintah, for Uintahs.

n To be delivered in gross on or before September 30, 1888; 450,000 pounds for Ouray; 100,000 pounds for Uintahs.

o No check.

p To be delivered at my option between September 15 and November 30, 1888.

q To be delivered weekly as called for, to date of delivery of remainder, which is to be at my option after September 15 and by November 30, 1888.

r As required, from July 1 to October 1; balance to be delivered between October 1 to October 15, 1888. Northern-wintered.

s As required, to October 1, 1888; balance between October 1 and 15. Northern-wintered.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

BACON. ("Short clear sides," summer or winter cured,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Chauncy Abbott.	Asel Kyes.	H. O. Armour & Co.	Joseph H. Harlbut.	C. A. Pease.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>						
1	Sioux City, Iowa.....	900,000	200,000					ac\$8.50	
2		200,000				b8.57			
3		150,000				b8.64			
4		30,000				b9.22			
5		30,000				b9.18			
6	Chicago, Ill.....	902,315					a9.37½		
7	Haskell Institute, Kans.	23,400							a9.00
8	Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Nebr., or Sioux City, Iowa.....	902,315			a9.48				
9	Kansas City, Mo.....	250,000		10.25					
10		186,000					a9.37½		
11	Nebraska City, Nebr.....	900,000						ac\$8.50	
12	Omaha, Nebr.....	350,000				b8.60			

BARLEY. (Must be fair color, sound, clean, and reasonably free,

13	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....	18,000	18,000						
14	Fort Yuma School, Cal.....	15,000	15,000						

BEANS. (Must be of good merchantable quality

15	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	6,000	6,000						
16	Pima Agency, Ariz.....	4,000	4,000						
17	Moqui School, Ariz.....	1,200	1,200						
18	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....	500	500						
19	Yuma School, Cal.....	2,300	2,300						
20	New York, N. Y.....	254,750							
21	New York, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.....	254,750							
22	New York, N. Y.....	250,000							
23	do.....	254,750	237,000						
24									
25	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	2,300	2,300						
26	Navajo Agency.....	1,100	1,100						

COFFEE. (Must be sound and clean, of good quality

27	Fort Yuma School, Ariz.....	1,170							
28	Ignacio, Colo.....	8,000							
29									
30									
31	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.....	6,000							
32									
33									
34	New York, N. Y.....	485,000							
35									
36									
37									
38									
39		484,000	484,000						
40									
41									
42									
43									
44									
45									
46		484,000							
47									
48									
49									

a Summer and winter cured.

b Summer or winter cured.

c Summer-cured.

d Winter-cured.

e 900,000 pounds awarded to Joseph H. Harlbut, to be delivered as required at Nebraska City or Sioux City.

f Sample 1.

g Sample 2.

h For agency and school.

i Sample No. 1.

j Sample No. 2.

k Sample No. 3.

l Sample No. 4.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]
sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates.)

Arthur A. Conran.	C. B. Stone.	Leo Goldman.	John Gondolfo.	Albert Lorette.	Michael Doyle.	R. A. Robbins.	Meyer Auerbach.	Lorin Palmer.	Abraham Staab.	A. W. Clelland, jr.	A. D. Archuleta.	Wm. L. Mitchell.	Joe J. O'Donohue.	C. E. Diefenthaler.	A. E. Whyland.	Number.
																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
																10
																11
																12

from other grain, not weighing less than 43 pounds to the bushel.)

2.75	2.97	2.90														13
2.50	1.57		2.10	2.15												14

sound and clean, and put up in double bags.)

6.50	4.50															15
5.50	4.50															16
	4.50															17
	4.50															18
5.75	3.50		6.00		3.00											19
			2.81		3.09											20
																21
																22
																23
																24
	4.50															25
4.50																26

and must be delivered in strong double sacks.)

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m S. No. 3, Green Rio.
n A. No. 4, Green Rio.
o W. No. 5, Green Rio.
p Sample No. 5.
q No. 19, Green Rio.
r No. 20, Green Rio.

s No. 24, Green Rio.
t No. 26, Green Rio.
u Sample A. C. No. 5.
v Sample A. C. No. 7.
w Sample A. M. No. 3.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;
CORN. (Must be sound and clean; to weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel, and

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	T. C. Power.	Asel Kyea.	Chas. M. Lockwood.	Walter B. Jordan.	Chas. H. Searing.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>						
1	Holbrook, Ariz.	28,000	28,000	2.67					
2	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.	60,000	60,000		1.14	.99	.93		
3	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak.	79,000	79,000			.94		1.12	
4	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.	20,000	20,000		1.19	1.17	1.03		
5	Oklahoma, Ind. T.	250,000	250,000	d1.22					.95
6		16,000	16,000	1.87					.95
7	Arkansas City, Kans.	250,000							.83
8		153,000				b.99			
9		100,000				d1.48			
10	Caldwell, Kans.	250,000							.85
11	Lawrence, Kans.	10,000	10,000	1.47					.89
12	Seneca, Mo.	6,000	6,000	1.57					
13	Crow Agency, Mont.	20,000	20,000		2.09	2.37			
14	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	20,000	20,000	1.67	1.84	1.79		1.49	
15	Rushville, Nebr.	200,000	200,000			.94		1.03	
16	Valentine, Nebr.	350,000						1.00	
17		200,000	200,000			b.83			
18		150,000	150,000			a.99			
19	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.	28,800	28,800						2.63
20	Manulito, N. Mex.	28,000		2.57					
21	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	65,700	65,700						1.45
22		65,000		1.97					

CORN-MEAL. (Good)

23	Chicago, Ill.	72,700							
24	Ponca, Indian T.	2,200							1.47
25	Oklahoma, Ind. T.	1,000							1.55
26	Osage Agency, Ind. T.	4,000							
27	Arkansas City, Kans.	6,200							1.32
28	Cedar Vale, Kans.	4,000							1.49
29	Kansas City, Mo.	48,700		1.67					
30		43,400	43,400						1.12
31		72,700							
32	Omaha, Nebr.	72,700	29,300						

FEED. (Must be of clear corn and oats,

33	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.	5,000	5,000		1.55				
34	Oklahoma, Ind. T.	5,000	5,000	1.97					1.47
35	Brainerd, Minn.	21,000	21,000	1.77					
36	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.	20,000	20,000						2.17
37	Dulce, N. Mex.	20,000		2.77					

FLOUR. (The flour must be what is known as "straight, full stock," of good sound wheat; 60 pounds weigh 8 ounces)

38	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	600,000	550,000						
39									
40	Casa Grande, Ariz.	30,000		38.73					
41				23.67					
42				35.57					
43	Pima Agency, Ariz.	80,000	30,000						
44		25,000							
45		5,000							

a To be delivered as wanted.

b To be delivered after October 1, 1888.

c One delivery in November, 1888.

d Car lots.

e One delivery.

f Two deliveries.

g Corn-meal delivered at Omaha at \$1.33.
Kansas City at \$1.43.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

to be delivered in sacks of about 2½ bushels capacity, made of 8-ounce burlap well sewed.)

Wm. J. Pollock.	John G. McGannon.	Wm. G. Conrad.	Abraham Staab.	And. W. Clelland, Jr.	Lafayette Homeiny Mills Company.	J. W. Bartles.	N. W. Wells.	John F. Siason.	A. D. Archuleta.	C. B. Stone.	Julius Liberman.	Leo Goldman.	Arthur H. Couran.	Number.
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quality; steam-dried.)

					1.75									23
														24
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														30
														31
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fresh ground, of good sound grain.)

								1.15						33
														34
														35
														36
														37

of wheat to be ground down to 42 pounds of flour, and delivered in extra strong single cotton sacks to the yard.)

										3.87	13.73	3.84		38
											63.72			39
														40
														41
														42
											13.19	4.00		43
														44
														45

A Sample No. 1 accepted by inspector.
 S Sample No. 2 rejected by inspector.
 S Sample No. 2; in car lots.
 S Sample No. 3; in car lots.

! Sample No. 4 & 7; in car lots.
 m For Pima School.
 n For Pima Agency.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Arthur H. Couran.	C. B. Stone.	Leo Goldman.	John Gandolfo.	Althes Lorette.	A. D. Archuleta.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>							
1	Holbrook, Ariz.....	20,000	18,000	\$3.98						
2				\$3.88						
3				\$3.83						
4				\$3.73						
5				\$3.98						
6	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....	70,000	70,000			4.57	4.83			
7		50,000			6.50					
8		20,000			6.50					
9	Fort Yuma, Ariz.....	31,000		\$3.87						
10				\$3.52						
11				\$3.42						
12				\$3.52						
13	Fort Yuma School, Cal.....	31,200	31,200		4.25	3.57		3.70	4.00	
14	Grand Junction, Colo.....	20,000		\$3.68						\$3.00
15				\$3.68						
16				\$3.63						
17				\$3.53						
18				\$3.73						
19	Ignacio, Colo.....	120,000	120,000	\$3.62						\$2.90
20				\$3.52						\$2.90
21				\$3.47						\$3.90
22				\$3.37						
23				\$3.57						
24	Southern Ute Agency, Colo.....	120,000								
25	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.....	450,000	350,000							
26		250,000								
27		200,000								
28										
29		100,000	100,000							
30	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.....	175,000	175,000	\$2.13						
31				\$2.23						
32	Yankton Agency, Dak.....	84,000	90,000							
33										
34	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.....	140,000	140,000							
35	Fort Stevenson School, Dak.....	40,000	40,000							
36	Sisseton Station, Dak.....	41,200	41,200							
37		89,000		\$2.33						
38				\$2.43						
39	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.....	500,000	500,000	\$2.76						
40				\$2.86						
41		200,000								
42		150,000								
43										
44	Mandan, Dak.....	500,000								
45	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.....	150,000	150,000	\$2.97						
46				\$2.97						
47				\$3.17						
48	Fort Hall School, Idaho.....	45,000								
49	Blackfoot, Idaho.....	45,000	45,000	\$3.97						
50				\$2.97						
51				\$3.17						
52	Lemhi Agency, Idaho.....	50,000	50,000							

* In quantities as required. The climate does not admit of keeping in good order large quantities of flour, hence the bid of \$3.42 per 100 pounds is rejected.

a Sample No. 1; in car lots.

b Sample No. 2; in car lots.

c Sample No. 3; in car lots.

d Samples Nos. 4 and 7; in car lots.

e Samples Nos. 5 and 6; in car lots.

f Sample S. B., No. 1; in car lots. Sample W. R., No. 2, 5 cents extra, in car lots. Sample O. G., No. 3, 10 cents extra; in car lots. Sample V. S., No. 4, 15 cents extra; in car lots.

g Sample No. 1.

h Sample No. 2.

i Sample No. 3.

j Sample "J. S. H., Gold Belt," to be delivered during season of navigation on Missouri River.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

C. H. Searing.	A. G. Barydt.	N. W. Wells.	Abraham Staab.	Watson & Kay.	James S. Hillyer.	Stephen K. Bitten- bender.	J. F. Sleson.	W. B. Jordan.	T. C. Power.	Asel Kyes.	C. H. Hood.	R. L. Frisco.	W. B. Thewa.	Wilbur F. Mellick.	Frank L. Benepo.	Eliaz Story, jr.	Number.
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k To be delivered during season of navigation on Missouri River; or C. H. H. No. 1, at advance of 3 cents per 100 pounds.

l Sample No. 1; 80 per cent. by November 1, 1888; balance at opening of navigation, 1889.

m Sample No. 2; 80 per cent. by November 1, 1888; balance at opening of navigation, 1889.

n Sample [F] "F" to be delivered in April, May, and June, 1889.

o To be delivered in April, 1889; sample S. K. B.

p Sample S. K. B.

q Sample J. S. H., Gold Belt.

r Sample [P] "F."

s Sample "C. H. H., No. 1."

t Sample F.

u One delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles H. Searing.	H. C. Slavova.	J. H. Bartles.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>			
1	Ponca Station, Ind. T	106,000	106,000	a2.26	a2.48	.....
2					f2.38	
3					g2.38	
4					A2.93	
5					2.43	
6	Oklahoma, Ind. T.....	606,800		b2.27	a2.48	.....
7		606,000	605,000		f2.38	
8					g2.38	
9					A2.93	
10					2.43	
11	Osage Agency, Ind. T.....	40,000			a2.58	2.45
12	Paul's Valley, Ind. T	600,000	600,000	b2.29	f2.48	.....
13					g2.43	
14					A2.33	
15					2.53	
16	Silver Lake, Kans.....	8,000	8,000	c2.34	a2.70	.....
17	Hoyt, Kans	8,000			f2.00	.....
18					g2.57	
19					A2.57	
20					2.70	
21	Cale, Kans	50,000	50,000	b2.09	a2.43	.....
22	Lawrence, Kans.....	117,000	117,000	a2.21	f2.33	.....
23					g2.28	
24					A2.18	
25					2.38	
26	Cedar Vale, Kans.....	54,000	54,000	a2.27	a2.48	.....
27					f2.38	
28					g2.33	
29					A2.93	
30					2.43	
31	Caldwell, Kans.....	1,220,000		b2.07	a2.70	.....
32	Arkansas City, Kans.....	1,220,000		b2.07	f2.00	.....
33	White Cloud, Kans	12,000			g2.57	
34					A2.57	
35					2.70	
36	Netawaka, Kans	8,000	12,000	c2.34	a2.70	.....
37		8,000	8,000	c2.34	f2.00	.....
38					g2.57	
39					A2.57	
40					2.70	
41	Rosebud Station, Mont.....	100,000	100,000		a2.71	.....
42	Tongue River Agency, Mont.....	100,000			A2.06	
43	Flathead Agency, Mont.....	20,000	20,000		2.87	
44	Red Rock, Mont.....	50,000				
45	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	300,000	350,000			
46						
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51						
52						
53						
54						

a Sample S. B. No. 1, in car lots; sample W. R. No. 2, 5 cents extra, in car lots; sample O. G. No. 3, 10 cents extra, in car lots; sample V. S. No. 4, 15 cents extra, in car lots.

c Sample No. 1; in car lots.

f Sample No. 2; in car lots.

g Sample No. 3; in car lots.

A Sample No. 4 and 7; in car lots.

t Sample No. 5 and 6; in car lots.

b Sample S. B. No. 1; sample W. R. No. 2, 5 cents extra; sample O. G. No. 3, 10 cents extra; sample V. S. No. 4, 15 cents extra.

c Sample S. B. No. 1, one delivery; sample W. R. No. 2, 5 cents extra, one delivery; sample O. G. No. 3, 10 cents extra, one delivery; sample V. S. No. 4, 15 cents extra, one delivery.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Abraham Staab.	George Hillyer.	Charles H. Hood.	James S. Hillyer.	R. L. Fraser.	Frank L. Benepe.	Elias Story, jr.	Asel Kyea.	T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	W. G. Conrad.	Number.
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r Sample No. 2, on track.

s Sample C. H. H. No. 2.

t Sample C. H. H. No. 1.

u Sample "J. S. H. Gold Belt."

v Sample F.

w Sample S. K. B.

x Sample F "F."

y Sample No. 1 Straight.

z Sample No. 2 Bakers.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. G. Courad.	H. C. Slavens.	R. L. Franco.	Elise Story, Jr.	T. C. Power.	Ascl Kyea.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>						
1	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....	300,000	300,000	<i>a3.37</i>	<i>b3.63</i>	<i>c4.25</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>d3.33</i>	<i>e3.89</i>
2				<i>b3.13</i>	<i>m3.93</i>				
3	Crow Agency, Mont.....	500,000				<i>c3.25</i>	<i>2.30</i>		<i>e2.91</i>
4		300,000	300,000						
5		200,000	200,000					<i>d2.39</i>	
6	Seneca, Mo	57,000	57,000		<i>A2.48</i>				
7					<i>i2.38</i>				
8					<i>j2.33</i>				
9					<i>k2.23</i>				
10					<i>l2.43</i>				
11		57,200							
12	Detroit, Minn.....	50,300	50,300			<i>e2.00</i>			
13		50,000			<i>A2.28</i>				
14					<i>B2.38</i>				
15	Duluth, Minn.....	35,000	35,000		<i>A2.18</i>	<i>e2.15</i>			
16					<i>B2.28</i>				
17	Brainerd, Minn.....	21,800	21,800		<i>A2.28</i>	<i>e2.10</i>			
18					<i>B2.38</i>				
19	Western Shoshone Agency, Nev.....	45,000	45,000						
20	Nevada Agency, Nev.....	60,000							
21	Wadsworth, Nev.....	60,000	60,000						
22	Valentine, Nebr.....	800,000	800,000						
23									
24		400,000							
25									
26		200,000							<i>e2.03</i>
27									<i>e2.07</i>
28									<i>e2.11</i>
29									<i>e2.16</i>
30	Rushville, Nebr.....	700,000	700,000						
31		500,000							
32									
33		300,000							<i>e2.14</i>
34		200,000							<i>e2.06</i>
35									<i>e2.11</i>
36									

a Sample No. 1; Straight.*b* Sample No. 2; Bakers.*c* Sample F.*d* Sample *[F]* "F."*e* Sample S. K. B.*f* Sample C. H. H. No. 2.*g* None to be delivered until after December 1, 1893.*h* Sample No. 1; in car lots.*i* Sample No. 2; in car lots.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

John G. McGannon.	C. H. Hood.	Frank L. Benepe.	James S. Hillyer.	N. W. Wells.	Charles R. Stone.	Eugene Griswold.	R. H. Cowles.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Stephen K. Rittenben- der.	W. B. Jordan.	James Clark.	Number.
		2.93										1
		2.40										2
	2.34											3
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												8
2.20												9
			m1.98									10
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			m1.99									12
			m1.98									13
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												18
				5.54								19
					2.88	n3.83						20
						n3.63	2.00					21
								p2.24				22
								o2.26				23
									q2.23	2.01		24
										2.01		25
									q2.23			26
									q2.14			27
												28
												29
											1.74	30
								p2.21				31
								o2.23		2.03		32
												33
								p2.26				34
								o2.29	o2.53	2.03		35
												36

f Sample No. 3; in car lots.

k Sample No. 4 and 7; in car lots.

l Sample No. 5 and 6; in car lots.

m Sample J. S. H., Gold Belt; car lots.

n Sample No. 1.

o Sample No. 1; or C. H. H. No. 1, at same price as S. F. G. No. 2.

p Sample No. 3; or C. H. H. No. 1, at same price as S. F. G. No. 2.

q Or C. H. H. No. 1, at advance of 2 cents per 100 pounds.

s Awarded 200,000 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	N. W. Wells.	Glendon Wheeler.	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	Abraham Staab.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>					
1	Genoa, Nebr	60,000	60,000	2.15	a1.98			
2					b1.80			
3	Navajo Agency, N. Mex	29,000	29,000			c4.19		a3.79
4								b3.86
5	Manulito, N. Mex.....	29,000					d3.88	
6							e3.78	
7							f3.73	
8							g3.63	
9							A3.88	
10	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.....	100,000	100,000			c3.29		a3.00
11								
12	Dulce, N. Mex	100,000					d3.58	a2.85
13							e3.48	
14							f3.43	
15							g3.33	
16							A3.58	
17	Albuquerque School, N. Mex....	55,000	55,000			e2.79		a2.60
18								b2.74
19	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	55,000					d3.28	
20							e3.18	
21							f3.13	
22							g3.03	
23							A3.28	
24	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex	75,000	75,000			c3.63	d3.99	a4.34
25							e3.88	b4.19
26							f3.83	
27							g3.73	
28							A3.99	
29	Carlisle, Pa	205,000						
30	Carlisle School, Pa.....	205,000	205,000					
31	Henrietta, Tex.....	600,000				e2.51		
32							f3.73	
33	Uintah Agency, Utah.....	110,000	110,000				g3.63	
34							A3.87	
35								
36		100,000		3.73				
37	Ouray Agency, Utah.....	100,000	100,000	3.73			f3.73	
38							g3.63	
39							A3.87	
40	Ouray, Utah	100,000						
41	Heber City, Utah.....	100,000						
42	Ashland, Wis.....	20,000	20,000				g3.28	
43							A3.38	
44	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.....	340,000		2.59				
45	Rawlins, Wyo.....	340,000	340,000	2.29				
46	Fort Casper, Wyo.....	340,000						
47								

a Sample No. 1.

b Sample No. 2.

c { Sample S. B. No. 1.....
Sample W. R. No. 2, 5 cents extra..
Sample O. G. No. 3, 10 cents extra..
Sample V. S. No. 4, 15 cents extra.. } In car lots.

d Sample No. 1; in car lots.

e Sample No. 2; in car lots.

f Sample No. 3; in car lots.

g Samples Nos. 4 and 7; in car lots.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

A. D. Archuleta.	John Becker.	Andrew W. Cleland, jr.	Charles H. Hood.	James S. Hillyer.	J. D. Greybill.	Thomas Horan & Son.	Lycurgus Johnson.	A. G. Barhydt.	George F. Culmer.	Thos. J. Schofield, jr.	Watson & Kay.	Joseph Hatch.	Asel Kyea.	S. F. Gilman.	R. L. Frazee.	Number.
																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
																10
\$2.99																11
\$2.90																12
\$2.80																13
																14
																15
																16
																17
	2.63	2.64														18
																19
																20
																21
																22
																23
																24
																25
																26
																27
																28
																29
																30
																31
																32
																33
																34
																35
																36
																37
																38
																39
																40
																41
																42
																43
																44
																45
																46
																47

A Samples Nos. 5 and 6; in car lots.

t Sample No. 8; in car lots.

j Sample C. H. H. No. 1.

k Sample J. S. H., Gold Belt.

l Or \$3,850.50 for the whole quantity.

m 100,000 pounds only.

n Sample F.

o Sample No. 2... } or C. H. H. No. 1, at same price as S. F. G. No. 2.

p Sample No. 1... }

q Sample S. K. B.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HOMINY. (Must be of good merchantable quality)

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Arthur H. Couran.	Sweeting Mfco.	N. W. Wells.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>				
1	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	1,000			7.50		
2	Chicago, Ill.	67,320					
3	Kansas City, Mo.	67,320	67,320				1.87
4	Baltimore, Md.	70,000		2.37			
5	New York, N. Y.	67,320				2.12½	
6	Omaha, Nebr.	67,320				2.12½	
7							1.77

HARD BREAD. (Must be the best quality used by the Army, and must

8	Saint Louis, Mo.	167,550	167,550				
9							
10	New York, N. Y.						

LARD. (Must be "prime steam," in tin cans of 5 and 10 pounds net each, to

11	Fort Yuma School, Cal.	300					
12	Chicago, Ill.	24,000	10,000				
13	Lawrence, Kans.	650					
14	Kansas City, Mo.	24,000	14,000	10.70			
15		14,000					

MESS PORK. (Must be well preserved, sound and sweet,

		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>				
16	Sioux City, Iowa.	861	785				
17	Chicago, Ill.	861					
18	Saint Paul, Minn.	632	36				
19		225					

OAT-MEAL.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>				
20	Sioux City, Iowa.	10,900	8,900			2.62½	
21	Chicago, Ill.	10,900				2.75	
22	Saint Louis, Mo.	10,900					
23	Kansas City, Mo.	11,000		2.95			
24	New York, N. Y.	10,900				3.00	

a Sample 1.

b Sample 2.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

sound and clean, and put up in double bags.)

La Fayette Hominy Mills Company.	Augustus Weyl.	John D. Gilmer.	Althea Lorette.	C. A. Pease.	H. O. Armour & Co.	Joe H. Hurlbut.	Asol Kyes.	W. B. Jordan.	John J. Marks.	A. D. Archuleta.	Charles H. Searing.	Abraham Staab.	T. C. Power.	Charles M. Lockwood.	John G. McGannon.	Number.
1.78																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
																10

be furnished in strong boxes of 50 pounds each, ready for shipment.)

	2.15															8
	2.30															9
		4.50														10

be delivered packed in strong boxes, not to exceed 100 pounds in any one box.)

			15.00													11
				9.75												12
				9.00												13
					9.75											14
																15

in good barrels with sound heads and well hooped.)

						14.25										16
					15.00											17
							18.00	15.35								18
																19

OAT-MEAL.

																20
																21
																22
										3.00						23
																24

* At Kansas City for \$1.87, or at Omaha for \$1.77.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

OATS. (To be bright and clean, well sacked, and

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	Asel Kyes.	A. D. Archuleta.	Charles H. Searing.	Abraham Staab.
		<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>						
1	Ignacio, Colo.....	20,000	20,000	2.37	2.13	.....	2.42	\$2.11	2.50
2	Southern Ute Agency, Colo.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75
3	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.....	30,000	30,000	.....	.....	1.23	.....	.....	.....
4	Chamberlain, Dak.....	30,000	.....	.....	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.....	30,000	30,000	.....	.....	.93	.....	.....	.....
6	Yankton Agency, Dak.....	55,000	55,000	.....	.....	1.11	.....	.....	.....
7	Lemhi Agency, Idaho.....	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Oklahoma, Ind. T.....	35,000	35,000	1.22	.....	.....	.....	\$1.19	.....
9	Arkansas City, Kans.....	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.07	.....
10	Caldwell, Kans.....	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.11	.....
11	Lawrence, Kans.....	10,000	10,000	1.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Detroit, Minn.....	32,000	32,000	1.57	.....	1.34	.....	.....	.....
13	Seneca, Mo.....	30,000	30,000	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Crow Agency, Mont.....	60,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Fort Peck, Mont.....	20,000	20,000	1.67	.....	1.44	.....	.....	.....
16	Flathead Agency, Mont.....	20,000	20,000	.....	.....	1.74	.....	.....	.....
17	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	38,400	.....	1.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	38,400	38,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.67	1.92
19	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.....	20,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	2.35	\$2.07	2.45
20	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex.....	20,000	.....	2.47	2.31	.....	.....	.....	2.28
21	Oursay Agency, Utah.....	50,000	50,000	.....	3.79	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Uintah Agency, Utah.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RICE. (To be of good quality, and must be delivered in double bags,

23	New York, N. Y.....	121,770	121,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24									
25									
26									

* 30,000 pounds at Chamberlain for Lower Brulé, at \$1.45, and same quantity at Chamberlain for Crow Creek, at \$1.45.

advertisement of April 16, 1838, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.)

to weigh not less than 82 pounds to the bushel.)

T. C. Power.	1.88	1
Charles M. Lockwood.	1.85	2
John G. McGannon.	1.05	3
Frank L. Benepo.		4
W. G. Conrad.		5
Walter B. Jordan.		6
Gustav A. Jahn.		7
And. W. Clelland, jr.		8
Lyeurgus Johnson.		9
George F. Culmer.		10
Aaron G. Barhydt.		11
Thos. J. Schofield, jr.		12
A. E. Whyland.		13
Daniel Talmadge.		14
Wm. G. Backhouse.		15
Lewis Wallace.		16
Fred Hambrook.		17
Samuel Winston.		18
Number.		19
		20
		21
		22

the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.)

	b4.60	e6.50	e4.75	f8.37	e4.98	e5.59	e6.25	23
	c4.50	f6.80	(4.37)	j5.20		f6.40	f6.75	24
	d4.40	g5.75	q4.75	t5.39		g5.20	g5.50	25
			A4.50	I4.69		A5.10		26

a One delivery.

b Sample "Heogo Japan."

• Sample "J. Java."

Sample "Superior Patria."

• Sample No. 1.

f Sample No. 2.

Sample No. 3.

X Sample No. 4

Sample A.

Sample B.

Sample C.

7 Sample D:

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded

SALT. (Must be of good quality, packed

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Hatch.	George F. Culmer.	Andrew W. Clelland, Jr.	Richard H. Cowles.
		Pounds.	Pounds.				
1	Casa Grande, Ariz	1,700	1,500				
2		1,500	1,500				
3	Pima Agency, Ariz	1,500	1,500				
4	Holbrook, Ariz	800	600				
5	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	15,000	15,000				
6	Fort Yuma School, Cal	1,170	1,170				
7	Ignacio, Colo	3,000	3,000				
8	Southern Ute Agency, Colo	3,000					
9	Chamberlain, Dak	70,000					
10	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak	15,000	15,000				
11	Crow Creek Agency, Dak	4,000	4,000				
12	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak	1,700	1,700				
13	Fort Stevenson School, Dak	1,500	1,500				
14	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	3,000	3,000				
15	Standing Rock Agency, Dak	20,000	20,000				
16	Yankton Agency, Dak	20,000	20,000				
17	Blackfoot, Idaho	1,000	600				
18	Ross Fork, Idaho	2,500	2,500				
19	Oklahoma, Ind. T	25,000					
20		20,500	20,500				
21	Ponca, Ind. T	4,700	4,700				
22		4,200					
23	Paul's Valley, Ind. T	26,000	26,000				
24	Arkansas City, Kans	3,500	3,500				
25		3,000					
26	Cedar Vale, Kans	3,500					
27	Cale, Kans	5,000	5,000				
28	Hoyt, Kans	1,200	1,200				
29	Lawrence, Kans	6,000	5,850				
30		5,850					
31	Netawaka, Kans	500	500				
32	White Cloud, Kans	1,500					
33		1,400	1,200				
34	Detroit, Minn	2,500	2,000				
35	Seneca, Mo	2,900	2,900				
36	Flathead Agency, Mont	1,400	1,400				
37	Arlee, Mont	1,400					
38	Blackfeet Agency, Mont	5,000	5,000				
39	Crow Agency, Mont	8,000					
40	Custer Station, Mont	8,000	8,000				
41	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	5,000	5,000				
42	Red Rock, Mont	1,000	1,000				
43	Rosebud Station, Mont	6,000	6,000				
44	Dakota City, Nebr	1,000	1,000				
45	Genoa, Nebr	3,000	3,000				
46	Rushville, Nebr	20,000	20,000				
47	Valentine, Nebr	60,000	60,000				
48	Nevada Agency, Nev	3,000					
49	Wadsworth, Nev	3,000	3,000				
50	Albuquerque School, N. Mex	2,340	2,340			2.46	1.90
51	Albuquerque, N. Mex	2,400					
52	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex	4,000	4,000				
53	Dulce Side-Track, N. Mex	7,000					
54	Manulito, N. Mex	1,200					
55	Navajo Agency, N. Mex	1,400	1,400				
56	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex	3,000	3,000				
57	Carlisle, Pa	6,000					
58	Ouray Agency, Utah	8,000	6,000	3.20			
59	..... do	6,000			4.87		
60	Uintah Agency, Utah	1,000	2,000	3.20	4.24		
61	Uintah and Ouray	8,000					
62	Price Station, Utah	8,000					
63	Rawlins, Wyo	7,500	7,500				

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

in double sacks, burlap covered with gunny.)

A. D. Archuleta.	Althea Lorette.	H. C. Slavens.	Leo Goldman.	Arthur H. Couran.	Charles B. Stone.	Julius Liberman.	John Gandolfo.	Abraham Staab.	T. C. Power.	Charles H. Searing.	John G. McGannon.	William G. Conrad.	A. G. Barydt.	Number.
		4.37												1
		4.87												2
		4.40	5.00											3
	3.00	2.84		3.25	3.17	2.81								4
3.00		3.87		2.25			3.25							5
		a. 68						3.10						6
								3.35						7
		2.55							1.19					8
									1.23					9
									1.44					10
									1.19					11
									1.19					12
									1.19					13
									1.19					14
		3.15												15
		3.15												16
		a1.05												17
		1.22								.97				18
		1.15								1.19				19
		1.22								1.03				20
		1.12								.97				21
		1.12								1.12				22
		1.12								1.03				23
		.87												24
		1.27								.95				25
		1.27												26
		1.24												27
		1.47												28
		1.22												29
		3.45							3.00		.97			30
		3.35							2.99					31
		2.32							2.29			2.15		32
		1.82							1.94					33
		2.44										1.85		34
		3.45							1.89					35
		2.13							1.50					36
		1.27							.99	1.04				37
		a. 92							.93	.93				38
		a. 83			3.00									39
								3.50		2.79				40
3.00		2.87												41
		3.87						3.15						42
		4.87						3.00						43
		4.34						4.75						44
		1.27						4.50		4.39				45
														46
														47
														48
														49
														50
														51
														52
														53
														54
														55
														56
														57
														58
														59
														60
													3.93	61
		2.37												62
		3.37												63

a In car lots.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

SUGAR. (Must be of medium quality, granulated

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas M. McCarthy.	A. E. Whyland.	Samuel Winston.	Adolph B. Spreckels.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>				
1	Yuma School, Cal.	2,800					
2	Ignacio, Colo.	4,000					
3	Sioux City, Iowa.	940,000					27.00
4	Kansas City, Mo.	940,000					27.00
5	Omaha, Nebr.	940,000					27.00
6	New York City, N. Y.	939,240	939,240	a7.48 b7.41	7.00	c7.03	
8	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.	10,800					

TEA. (Oolong, superior

9	Yuma School, Cal.	130					
10	New York City, N. Y.	8,980	8,980	l.21 m.27 n.36 o.42	l.16 m.20 n.25 o.32		
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

WHEAT. (Must be No. 1 "Spring" or "Winter," sound.

16	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.	70,000	(e)				
17	Pima Agency, Ariz.	20,000	20,000				
18	Flathead Agency, Mont.	20,000	20,000				

a Granulated, sample No. 1.
b Granulated, sample No. 2.
c Granulated.
d Dry granulated, in bags.
e No sample.
f Sample 1, Oolong.

g Sample 2, Oolong.
h Sample 3, Oolong.
i Sample 4, Oolong.
j Sample 5, Oolong.
k Sample 6, Oolong.
l Sample 1.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]
delivered in double bags of about 150 pounds capacity.)

A. D. Archuleta.	Althea Loretie.	Edward A. Brown.	Ernest Boloffe.	Robert T. Pierce.	Lewis Wallace.	Leo Goldman.	Arthur H. Conran.	Charles B. Stone.	T. C. Power.	Asel Kyea.	Number.
. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. 12										1
											2
											3
											4
											5
											6
											7
											8
. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$											9

to fine trade classification.)

	. 50										9
		f. 26	p. 26	s. 23	l. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$						10
		g. 27	q. 24	t. 21	m. 23						11
		h. 28	r. 22	u. 19	n. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$						12
		i. 25									13
		j. 24									14
		k. 23									15

sweet and clean, and weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.)

						8. 85					16
						1. 90	2. 00	1. 60			17
									1. 62	1. 33	18

m Sample 2.

n Sample 3.

o Sample 4.

p Sample No. 1, Fomosa Oolong.

q Sample No. 2, Fomosa Oolong.

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r Sample No. 3, Amoy Oolong.

s Sample A, Oolong.

t Sample B, Oolong.

u Sample C, Oolong.

v None required.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertise-

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.			
		H. C. Slavens.	C. R. Stone.	R. A. Robbins.	T. C. Power.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz.....	b3.83	a3.70	ct4.10	f1.10
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....	a6.77	d7.17		
3	Holbrook, Ariz.....	b4.39	a4.74	ct4.70	f4.00
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	d3.93	d4.13		
5	Yuma, Ariz.....	b4.67	a5.09	ct5.10	
6	Arcata, Cal.....		a6.00		
7	Cloverdale, Cal.....		a6.00		
8	Colton, Cal.....		a4.70	ct3.95	
9	Fort Yuma, Cal.....	b4.87	a5.29		
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.....		d7.98		
11	Montague, Cal.....	d5.97			
12	Round Valley Agency, Cal.....		d7.98		
13	San Francisco, Cal.....	b4.22	a4.69	ct3.90	
14	Tulare, Cal.....		a4.69		
15	Grand Junction, Colo.....	a4.67		16.20	f4.61
16	Ignacio, Colo.....	a4.82		1c5.45	f4.36
17	Armour, Dak.....	a1.20			c1.11
18	Bismarck, Dak.....			ct2.40	c1.24
19	Chamberlain, Dak.....	a1.37			c1.21
20	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.....				c1.56
21	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.....	b1.57			c1.41
22	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.....	b1.24			ct.26
23	Flandreau, Dak.....				a1.28
24	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.....				c1.69
25	Fort Pierre, Dak.....				c1.36
26	Fort Stevenson, Dak.....				c1.69
27	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.....	b1.38			c1.31
28	Mandan, Dak.....			12.40	c1.33
29	Running Water, Dak.....				c1.11
30	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak.....	b1.47			c1.15
31	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.....	A1.78			c1.70
32	Totten Station, Dak.....				c1.10
33	Willow City, Dak.....	b1.63			c1.59
34	Yankton Station, Dak.....	b1.55			c1.36
35	Yankton, Dak.....			b1.65	
36	Blackfoot, Idaho.....	b3.24		b13.55	a3.00
37	Ross Fork, Idaho.....	b3.24		b13.55	a3.00
38	Muscogee, Ind. T.....			ct1.74	
39	Chicago, Ill.....			at.55	
40	Oklahoma, Ind. T.....	a1.57		ct2.20	f1.63
41	Ponca, Ind. T.....	a1.52		1c1.95	f1.56
42	Paul's Valley, Ind. T.....	b1.62		1c1.90	f1.00
43	Sioux City, Iowa.....			ct1.84	a.96
44	Arkansas City, Kans.....			ct1.95	e1.45
45	Caldwell, Kans.....			ct1.95	m e1.39
46	Cale, Kans.....	b1.47			
47	Cedar Vale, Kans.....	a1.37		1c1.90	a1.29
48	Hoyt, Kans.....	a1.24			
49	Lawrence, Kans.....	a1.19		b1.45	a1.11
50	Netawaka, Kans.....	a1.20		b1.65	a1.31
51	Silver Lake, Kans.....			b1.63	a1.29
52	White Cloud, Kans.....	a1.23		b1.35	a1.13
53	Brainerd, Minn.....	a1.54		b1.45	a1.13
54	Detroit, Minn.....	a1.74		b1.70	c1.44
55	Duluth, Minn.....			1c1.21	a.90
56	Vermillion Lake, Minn.....				a.90
57	Kansas City, Mo.....			b1.45	
58	Seneca, Mo.....	a1.53		1c1.63	a1.06

* New York only; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30 cents per 100 pounds additional.

† New York only.

a Thirty days.

b Forty days.

c Fifty days.

d Sixty days.

e Seventy days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From..... To—	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.					
		C. H. Searing.	R. A. Robbins.	H. C. Stevens.	T. C. Power.	W. G. Conrad.	M. W. Walls.
1	Saint Louis, Mo.....	a. 87	ta. 95				
2	Arlee, Mont.....		163. 55	c3. 38	c2. 90		
3	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....			c3. 27	c3. 30	ga13. 40	
4	Crow Agency, Mont.....			c3. 17	c2. 35		
5	Custer Station, Mont.....		162. 97	d2. 72	c2. 38		
6	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....			d2. 42	c2. 00	ga2. 35	
7	Fort Benton, Mont.....			d2. 12	c2. 05	ga2. 25	
8	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....			d1. 38	c1. 79		
9	Glendive, Mont.....		162. 65				
10	Helena, Mont.....		163. 48		c2. 48		
11	Poplar Station, Mont.....		162. 97		c1. 76		
12	Red Rock Station, Mont.....		163. 48	d3. 34	c3. 65		aj2. 84
13	Rosebud Station, Mont.....		162. 70	d2. 63	c2. 48		
14	Dakota City, Nebr.....		161. 45	k1. 42	c1. 16		aj1. 29
15	Genoa, Nebr.....		161. 74	k1. 62	c1. 35		aj1. 13
16	Omaha, Nebr.....		161. 45				aj. 84
17	Rushville, Nebr.....		162. 47	k1. 76	c1. 62		aj1. 25
18	Santee Agency, Nebr.....			k1. 83	c1. 36		
19	Valentine, Nebr.....		162. 23	k1. 58	c1. 45		aj1. 09
20	Elko, Nev.....		166. 47	c4. 78	f4. 96		aj4. 29
21	Wadsworth, Nev.....		165. 65	c4. 75	f4. 90		aj4. 29
22	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	c3. 18		c3. 07			
23	Dulce Side-track (D. & R. G.), N. Mex.....	c4. 78	164. 97	c4. 77	f4. 26		aj4. 94
24	Las Cruces, N. Mex.....	c3. 23	163. 97	c3. 20			
25	Manuelito, N. Mex.....	c4. 79	164. 47	k3. 82	f3. 85		
26	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	d3. 81		d4. 07			
27	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	d5. 53		d4. 37			
28	Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	c3. 43	163. 84	k3. 90	f3. 39		
29	Carlisle (Gettysburg Junction), Pa.....		1m. 55				
30	Henrietta, Tex.....	c1. 87	161. 70	c1. 62	f1. 75		
31	Ouray Agency, Utah.....		165. 59	n5. 80			aj4. 99
32	Price Station, Utah.....			d3. 80	f2. 60		aj2. 67
33	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.....			n5. 30			aj4. 99
34	Ashland, Wis.....		161. 27		f1. 20		
35	Shawano, Wis.....		d41. 09		f. 99		
36	Rawlins, Wyo.....		163. 44	k2. 09	f3. 01		aj2. 55
37	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.....		ja5. 40				{ fpa. 48; j. 04. 00; a2. 92
38	Fort Casper, Wyo.....						
39	Lewiston, Idaho.....		166. 24	d6. 58	f5. 30		
40	Chemawa, Oregon.....						
41	Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon.....						
42	Klamath Agency, Oregon.....			c7. 93			
43	Pendleton, Oregon.....		165. 15	c5. 30	f4. 71		
44	Sheridan, Oregon.....				f4. 13		
45	The Dalles, Oregon.....			c4. 80	f4. 31		
46	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon.....						
47	Hoquiam Mill (Gray's Harbor), Wash.....						
48	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.....						
49	New Tacoma, Wash.....				f4. 00		
50	Reservation, Wash.....				f4. 00		
51	Spokane Falls, Wash.....				f4. 60		
52	Tenino, Wash.....				f4. 00		
53	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch Northern Pacific R. R.), Wash.....						
54	Tulalip, Wash.....				f5. 25		
55	Union City, Wash.....				f5. 40		

a Thirty days.

b Forty-five days.

c Fifty days.

d Sixty days.

e Seventy days.

f Ninety days.

g No time.

h New York only.

i One hundred and twenty days between November 1 and April 1. Balance of year seventy days.

j Time fixed by Commissioner thirty days.

k Goods will be shipped by rail to nearest depot to agency, then transported by wagon, giving the Indian freighters the preference on all freight.

l One hundred days between November and April. Sixty days balance.

m New York only. Philadelphia and Baltimore 30 cents extra.

n Forty days.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.				Sioux City.						Number.
L. B. Shephard.	C. B. Stone.	C. Abbott.	A. Staab.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	C. H. Searing.	
				c2.50						1
				c2.50	*3.12	h||2.85				2
				c2.70	\$2.77					3
				c1.90	d2.22					4
				a1.80	d1.97	h||1.80				5
				e1.80	d1.97	h||1.70				6
				e1.40	d1.18					7
				c1.60						8
				c1.40						9
				c2.30	d2.74		a2.68			10
				e.15	d2.37					11
				e1.00	k.22		a.97			12
				c.65	k1.07					13
				e.85			a.99	lu.74		14
				c.45	k.88		a.76	gl.74		15
				c.70			a.76			16
					c4.68		34.04			17
					c4.55		a4.04			18
										19
					c4.37		a4.78			20
					c3.10					21
					k3.52					22
					d3.90					23
					d4.12					24
										25
										26
										27
										28
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										55

t All rail; no wagon transportation.
 m Five days.
 n Seventy-five days during summer months.
 o Shipments July, August, September, May, and June, sixty days.
 p Shipments October, November, December, January, February, March, April, ninety days.
 q Seventy-five days.
 r Will employ Indians, Casper to Shoshone

Agency, at government rates, \$1 per 100 pounds per 100 miles if desired by Department.
 s N. W. Wells bids for Glen Rock in place of Fort Casper. Glen Rock not called for.
 t One hundred days.
 u Time fixed by Commissioner sixty days.
 v Time fixed by Commissioner forty-five days from Fort Casper to Shoshone Agency.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From	Chicago.	
		H. C. Stevens.	C. E. Stone.
	To—		
1	Caas Grande, Ariz	b3.93	a3.79
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz	a6.77	d7.17
3	Holbrook, Ariz	b3.89	a4.74
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	d3.93	d4.13
5	Yuma, Ariz	b4.47	a5.00
6	Arcata, Cal.		a6.00
7	Cloverdale, Cal.		a6.00
8	Colton, Cal.		a4.49
9	Fort Yuma, Cal.	b4.67	a5.29
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.		d7.68
11	Montague, Cal.	d5.47	
12	Round Valley Agency, Cal.		d7.68
13	San Francisco, Cal.	b3.77	a4.39
14	Tulare, Cal.		a4.39
15	Grand Junction, Colo.	a4.17	
16	Ignacio, Colo.	a4.37	
17	Armour, Dak.	a.70	
18	Bismarck, Dak.		
19	Chamberlain, Dak.	a.92	
20	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.		
21	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.	b1.12	
22	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.	b.84	
23	Flandreau, Dak.		
24	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.		
25	Fort Pierre, Dak.		
26	Fort Stevenson, Dak.		
27	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.	b.98	
28	Mandan, Dak.		
29	Running Water, Dak.		
30	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak.	b1.07	
31	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.	a1.38	
32	Totten Station, Dak.		
33	Willow City, Dak.	b1.23	
34	Yankton Agency, Dak.	b1.05	
35	Blackfoot, Idaho.	b2.84	
36	Ross Fork, Idaho.	b2.84	
37	Oklahoma, Ind. T.	a1.17	
38	Ponca, Ind. T.	a1.42	
39	Paul's Valley, Ind. T.	b1.23	
40	Sioux City, Iowa.		
41	Arkansas City, Kans.		
42	Caldwell, Kans.		
43	Cale, Kans.	b1.07	
44	Cedar Vale, Kans.	a.97	
45	Hoyt, Kans.	a.84	
46	Lawrence, Kans.	a.67	
47	Netawaka, Kans.	a.86	
48	Silver Lake, Kans.		
49	White Cloud, Kans.	a.83	
50	Brainerd, Minn.	a1.14	
51	Detroit, Minn.	a1.34	
52	Duluth, Minn.		
53	Vermillion Lake, Minn.		
54	Kansas City, Mo.		
55	Seneca, Mo.	a1.12	

a Thirty days.
b Forty days.c Fifty days.
d Sixty days.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Chicago.					Nebraska City.			Number.
T. C. Power.	A. Staab.	N. W. Wells.	C. H. Searing.	C. Abbott.	H. C. Stevens.	C. B. Stone.	T. C. Power.	
f3.80					b3.93	a2.79	f3.45	1
f3.70	g5.72				a5.77	d7.00		2
					b3.69	a4.74	f3.35	3
					d3.93	d4.03		4
					b4.57	a5.09		5
						a6.00		6
						a6.00		7
						a4.49		8
					b4.77	a5.29		9
						d7.98		10
					d5.97			11
					b3.84	d7.98		12
						a4.64		13
						a4.69		14
f1.20		a4.43	b4.97		a3.97		f3.95	15
f4.06	g4.42	a4.68	b4.88		a4.17		f3.71	16
c.81					a1.20		el.26	17
c.94								18
c.91		a1.25			a1.19		el.35	19
c1.26							c1.70	20
c1.11					b1.32		el.65	21
c.96					b1.44			22
c.98								23
c1.39								24
c1.06								25
c1.39								26
cl.01					b1.28		el.45	27
c1.05								28
c.81		a1.19						29
c.85					b1.37			30
cl.40					bl.48		c1.00	31
c.80								32
cl.29					b1.54			33
cl.06					bl.20		c.75	34
c2.75		a2.48			b2.26		c2.05	35
c2.75		a2.48			b2.26		c2.05	36
f1.83			a1.21		a.97		f.90	37
f1.26			a1.15		a.92		f.80	38
f1.60			a1.31	a1.20	bl.17		f1.00	39
a.60							a.60	40
el.15							c.85	41
el.09			a1.13	a1.23			c.80	42
			a1.13	a.98	b1.02			43
el.09			a1.23		a1.02		c.85	44
					a.68			45
c.81		a.81	a.79		a.57		c.45	46
c.91		a.98	a1.17		a.77			47
c.99		a.79	a1.17					48
c.85			a1.37		a.73			49
c.85								50
c1.14								51
c.50								52
c1.60								53
		a.48	a.57					54
cl.36					a1.18			55

e Seventy days.
f Ninety days.

h Sixty days, all seasons. All Standing Rock freight or none.
g No time.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From		Chicago.							
Number.	To—	C. H. Searing.	R. A. Robbins.	H. C. Stevens.	T. C. Power.	W. G. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	C. Abbott.
1	Arlee, Mont			d2.03	f2.59				
2	Blackfoot Agency, Mont.....			i2.87	f3.00	h2.85			
3	Crow Agency, Mont			i2.77	f2.65				
4	Custer Station, Mont			e2.22	f2.10				
5	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont			e1.97	a1.79	h2.80			
6	Fort Benton, Mont.....			e1.62	j1.78	h1.70			
7	Fort Peck Agency, Mont			e1.18	j1.49				
8	Helena, Mont				f2.16				
9	Poplar Station, Mont				j1.49				
10	Red Rock Station, Mont			e2.59	j3.35		a2.48		
11	Rosebud Station, Mont			e2.17	f2.18				
12	Dakota City, Nebr			b. 97	f.80		a. 93		
13	Genoa, Nebr			b1.07	d1.05		e.77		
14	Omaha, Nebr						a. 48	r.36	
15	Rushville, Nebr.....			b1.33	d1.30		e1.59	Ar1.00	
16	Santee Agency, Nebr.....			b.88	d.96				
17	Valentine, Nebr			b1.15	d1.10		a1.34	Ar1.00	
18	Elko, Nev			d4.38	g4.66		a3.84		
19	Wadsworth, Nev			d4.35	g4.66		a3.84		
20	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	d2.63		d2.67					3.00
21	Dulce Side-track (D. & R. G.), N. Mex		d4.19	d4.37	g3.96		a4.58		
22	Las Cruces, N. Mex	d2.73		d2.80					a3.03
23	Manuelito, N. Mex	d4.29		b3.42	g3.55				
24	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex	e3.41		e3.67					a4.03
25	Navajo Agency, N. Mex	e5.05		e3.97					
26	Santa Fé, N. Mex	d2.73		b3.25	g3.09				a3.18
27	Carlisle (Gettysburgh Junction), Pa		m1.05						
28	Henrietta, Tex	d1.51		d1.23	g1.40				a1.20
29	Ouray Agency, Utah			n4.90			a4.56		
30	Price Station, Utah			e2.90	g2.25		a2.31		
31	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah			n4.90			a4.56		
32	Ashland, Wis				g.90				
33	Shawano, Wis				g.69				
34	Rawlins, Wyo			b2.16	g2.71		a2.19		
35	Shoshone Agency, Wyo						{o5.12}	eq3.79	
36	Fort Casper, Wyo						{p4.24}	eq1.45	
37	Lewiston, Idaho			e6.18	g5.00		as2.56		
38	Chemawa, Oregon								
39	Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon								
40	Klamath Agency, Oregon			t7.47					
41	Pendleton, Oregon			d4.55	g4.41				
42	Sheridan, Oregon				g3.83				
43	The Dalles, Oregon			d4.35	g4.01				
44	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon								
45	Hoquiam Mill (Gray's Harbor), Wash								
46	Neah Bay Agency, Wash								
47	New Tacoma, Wash				g3.70				
48	Reservation, Wash				g3.70				
49	Spokane Falls, Wash				g4.30				
50	Tenino, Wash				g3.70				
51	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch N. P. R. R.), Wash								
52	Tulalip, Wash				g5.00				
53	Union City, Wash				g5.15				

a Thirty days.

b Forty days.

c Forty-five days.

d Fifty days.

e Sixty days.

f Seventy days.

g Ninety days.

h No time.

i One hundred and twenty days between November 1 and April 1; balance of year seventy days.

j Goods will be shipped by all rail to nearest depot to agency, then transported by wagons, giving the Indian freighters the preference on all freight.

k Time fixed by Commissioner thirty days.

l One hundred days between November and April, sixty days balance.

m Twenty days.

n Seventy-five days during summer months.

o Shipments October, November, December, January, February, March, and April; ninety days.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Chicago.			Nebraska City.					Rawlins.		Fort Casper.	Number.
A. Stabb.	C. B. Stone.	E. Kahn.	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	T. C. Power.	L. B. Shephard.	C. B. Stone.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	L. B. Shephard.	
			13.28	13.85							1
			13.92								2
			2.67								3
			21.27	11.80							4
			22.13	11.70							5
			1.58								6
											7
											8
			2.31								9
			2.47								10
			6.77								11
			6.87		d.50						12
											13
			6.88		d.85	r.81					14
			6.98								15
			6.74		d.70	h.81					16
			d4.18								17
			d4.05								18
			d2.37								19
A4.85											20
A4.42			d4.17								21
A4.55			d2.95								22
A5.34			53.42								23
A5.55			3.75								24
A4.28			3.97								25
											26
			d1.17		g1.15						27
			n4.50								28
			e2.80		g2.00						29
			n4.50								30
											31
			d1.86								32
											33
						eq3.44		{ u2.93}	c2.65	cq2.24	34
								{ v2.05}			35
						eq1.20					36
	a5.07						a5.87				37
	a4.97	d4.95					a5.27				38
	a1.97	d4.95					a5.27				39
	e7.65	d7.95	f7.95				e7.95				40
	a1.88	t4.87					a5.18				41
	a4.97	d1.95					a5.27				42
	a4.88	d4.97					a5.18				43
	a4.88	d5.05					a5.18				44
	a4.88	t5.03					a5.18				45
	a4.97	d4.95					a5.27				46
	a4.50						a4.50				47
	a4.88						a5.18				48
	a4.88						a5.18				49
	a4.88						a5.18				50
	a4.88						a5.18				51
	a4.97						a5.27				52
	a4.97						a5.27				53

p Shipments July, August, September, May, and June: sixty days.

q Will employ Indians: Casper to Shoshone Agency at Government rates, \$1 per 100 pounds per 100 miles if desired by Department.

r All rail, no wagon transportation; time fixed by Commissioner sixty days.

s N. W. Wells's bid for Glen Rock in place of Ft. Casper.

t One hundred days.

u Shipments November, December, January, February, March, and April; sixty days.

v Shipments July, August, September, October, May, and June; thirty days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From.....	To—	Saint Louis.	
			H. C. Stevens.	C. B. Stone.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz.		c3.93	b3.79
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.		f6.77	c7.00
3	Holbrook, Ariz.		c4.99	b4.50
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.		c3.83	c4.03
5	Yuma, Ariz.		c4.47	b4.80
6	Azusa, Cal.			b6.00
7	Cloverdale, Cal.			b6.00
8	Colton, Cal.			b4.49
9	Fort Yuma, Cal.		c4.67	b5.00
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.			c7.98
11	Montague, Cal.		c5.97	
12	Round Valley Agency, Cal.			c7.98
13	San Francisco, Cal.		c3.94	b4.69
14	Tulare, Cal.			b4.69
15	Grand Junction, Colo.		b4.92	
16	Ignacio, Colo.		b4.47	
17	Armour, Dak.		b.97	
18	Bismarck, Dak.			
19	Chamberlain, Dak.		b1.17	
20	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.			
21	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.		c1.37	
22	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.		c.97	
23	Flandreau, Dak.			
24	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.			
25	Fort Pierre, Dak.			
26	Fort Stevenson, Dak.			
27	Lower Bull's Agency, Dak.		c1.28	
28	Mandan, Dak.			
29	Running Water, Dak.			
30	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak.		c1.17	
31	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.		c1.73	
32	Totten Station, Dak.			
33	Willow City, Dak.		c1.44	
34	Yankton Agency, Dak.		c1.15	
35	Blackfoot, Idaho.		c2.66	
36	Ross Fork, Idaho.		c2.66	
37	Oklahoma, Ind. T.		b1.27	
38	Ponca, Ind. T.		b1.12	
39	Paul's Valley, Ind. T.		c1.27	
40	Sioux City, Iowa.			
41	Arkansas City, Kans.			
42	Caldwell, Kans.			
43	Cala, Kans.		c1.13	
44	Cedar Vale, Kans.		b1.07	
45	Lawrence, Kans.		b.77	
46	Netawaka, Kans.		b.87	
47	Silver Lake, Kans.			
48	White Cloud, Kans.		b.93	
49	Brainerd, Minn.		b.93	
50	Detroit, Minn.		b1.13	
51	Duluth, Minn.			
52	Vermillion Lake, Minn.			
53	Kansas City, Mo.			
54	Seneca, Mo.		b.93	

a No time.
b Thirty days.c Forty days.
d Fifty days.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Saint Louis.					Saint Paul.		Number.
T. C. Power.	A. Staab.	N. W. Wells.	C. H. Seating.	C. Abbott.	H. C. Stevens.	T. C. Power.	
g3.80							1
g3.70	a5.47						2
							3
							4
							5
							6
							7
							8
							9
							10
					e5.23		11
							12
							13
							14
g4.30		b4.08	c4.97				15
g1.06	a4.22	b4.93	c4.83				16
d1.20							17
d1.00						d.80	18
d1.30						d.80	19
d1.55						d1.25	20
d1.60						d1.00	21
d1.06					c.57	d.75	22
d1.45						d1.25	23
d1.44						d1.14	24
d1.29						d1.00	25
d1.44						d1.14	26
d1.40						d1.00	27
d1.10						d.85	28
d1.20						d1.00	29
d1.25					c.77	d.65	30
d1.40					*1.12	d1.15	31
d.95						d.60	32
d1.45					c.94	d1.00	33
d1.06						d1.00	34
f3.00		2.73					35
f3.00		b2.73					36
g1.35			b1.11				37
g1.35			b1.03				38
g1.60			b1.25	b1.30			39
b.80							40
f1.15			b1.11	b1.03			41
f1.09			b1.11	b1.06			42
			b1.23				43
f1.03			b1.23				44
f.74		b.80	b.75				45
f.91			b1.07				46
f.99			b1.07				47
f.85			b1.27				48
d.95					b.53	d.50	49
d1.14					b.73	d.70	50
d.80						d.50	51
d2.00			b.57			d1.50	52
							53
d1.00							54

e Sixty days.
f Seventy days

g Ninety days.
All Standing Rock freight or none; sixty days, all seasons.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From..... To—	Saint Louis.					
		H. C. Slavens.	T. C. Power.	W. G. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	C. H. Searing. C. Abbeta.
1	Arlee, Mont.....	d3.25	f2.99				
2	Blackfoot Agency, Mont.....	f3.23	f3.10	f2.85			
3	Crow Agency, Mont.....	e2.97	f2.70				
4	Custer Station, Mont.....	e2.87	f2.30				
5	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....	e2.19	f1.98	f1.80			
6	Fort Benton, Mont.....	e2.08	f1.85	f1.70			
7	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....	e1.28	f1.54				
8	Helena, Mont.....						
9	Poplar Station, Mont.....		f1.54				
10	Red Rock Station, Mont.....	e2.74			e2.73		
11	Rosebud Station, Mont.....	e2.27	f2.80				
12	Dakota City, Nebr.....	b.97	f.90				
13	Genoa, Nebr.....	b1.07	d1.05		a1.02		
14	Rushville, Nebr.....		d1.42		e1.54	f1.10	
15	Santee Agency, Nebr.....	b.98	d1.25				
16	Valentine, Nebr.....		d1.27			f1.10	
17	Elko, Nev.....	d4.58			a1.84		
18	Wadsworth, Nev.....	d4.45			a4.09		
19	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	d2.67					d2.53
20	Dulce, Side-track (D. & R. G.), N. Mex.....	d4.47	g3.96		a4.83		d4.19
21	Las Cruces, N. Mex.....	d2.90					d2.73
22	Manuelito, N. Mex.....	b3.52	g3.55				d4.29
23	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	e3.70					e3.41
24	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	e4.12					e5.05
25	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	b3.25	g3.09				d2.73
26	Carlisle (Gettysburgh Junction) Pa.....						
27	Henrietta, Tex.....	d1.27	g1.25				d1.37
28	Ouray Agency, Utah.....	h.90			a4.81		a.92
29	Price Station, Utah.....	e2.90	g2.35		a2.56		
30	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.....	h4.80			a1.81		
31	Rawlins, Wyo.....	b2.28			a2.44		
32	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.....				e5.37	f3.79	
33	Fort Casper, Wyo.....				n3.49		
34	Lewiston, Idaho.....	e5.88	g3.06		a2.54	f1.60	
35	Chemawa, Oregon.....						
36	Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon.....						
37	Klamath Agency, Oregon.....	g7.97					
38	Pendleton, Oregon.....		g4.51				
39	Sheridan, Oregon.....		g3.93				
40	The Dalles, Oregon.....		g4.11				
41	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon.....						
42	Hoquiam Mill (Gray's Harbor), Wash.....						
43	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.....						
44	New Tacoma, Wash.....		g3.80				
45	Reservation, Wash.....		g3.80				
46	Spokane Falls, Wash.....		g4.40				
47	Tenino, Wash.....		g3.80				
48	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch N. P. R. R.), Wash.....						
49	Tulalip, Wash.....		g5.25				
50	Union City, Wash.....		g5.25				

* Goods will be shipped by *all rail* to nearest depot to agency, then transported by wagon, giving the *Indian freighters* the preference on all freight. Time fixed by Commissioner thirty days.

† One hundred and twenty days between November 1st and April 1st; balance of year seventy days.

a Thirty days.

b Forty days.

c Forty-five days.

d Fifty days.

e Sixty days.

f Seventy days.

g Ninety days.

h No time.

† One hundred days between November and April; sixty days balance.

j Time fixed by Commissioner, sixty days.

k Twenty days.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing transportation, &c.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Saint Louis.			Saint Paul.					Duluth.	Fort Ben- ton.	Yankton.	Number.
A. Staab.	R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Stone.	H. C. Slavens.	T. C. Power.	W. G. Conrad.	L. B. Shephard.	C. B. Stone.	W. G. Conrad.	W. G. Conrad.	W. G. Conrad.	
			d2.83	2.45							1
			d2.53	2.75	2.55			2.55	1.90	2.85	2
			d2.53	2.35							3
			d1.97	1.80							4
			d1.65	1.50	1.50			1.50		1.80	5
			d1.73	1.50	1.40			1.40		1.70	6
			d1.52	1.15							7
				1.80							8
				1.15							9
											10
			d1.97	1.80							11
			6.72								12
						1.10					13
				1.00		1.10					14
											15
											16
											17
											18
A4.05											19
A4.22											20
A4.25											21
A5.11											22
A5.25											23
											24
A3.98	1.05										25
											26
											27
											28
											29
											30
											31
											32
						3.50					33
						1.60					34
							4.77				35
							4.67				36
							4.67				37
							4.25				38
							4.88				39
							4.97				40
							4.38				41
							4.88				42
							4.18				43
							4.67				44
							4.20				45
							4.58				46
							4.58				47
							4.58				48
							4.58				49
							4.67				50

1 Seventy-five days during summer months.
 m Will employ Indians, Casper to Shoshone Agency, at Government rates, \$1 per 100 pounds per 100 miles, if desired by Department. Time fixed by Commissioner, sixty days; from Fort Casper to Shoshone Agency, forty-five days.
 n Shipments July, August, September, May, and June, sixty days.

o Shipments October, November, December, January, February, March, and April, ninety days.
 p One hundred days.
 q N. W. Wells bid for Glen Rock in place of Fort Casper; Glen Rock not called for.
 r All rail; no wagon transportation. Time fixed by Commissioner, sixty days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From..... To—	Kansas City.			
		H. C. Stevens.	C. B. Stone.	T. C. Power.	A. Staab.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz.....	b3.63	a3.49	f3.45	.....
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....	e6.47	d7.00	.....	.....
3	Holbrook, Ariz.....	b3.49	a4.50	f3.35	g4.92
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	d3.73	d3.83	.....	.....
5	Yuma, Ariz.....	b4.27	a4.89	.....	.....
6	Arcata, Cal.....	.....	a6.00	.....	.....
7	Cloverdale, Cal.....	.....	a6.00	.....	.....
8	Colton, Cal.....	.....	a4.49	.....	.....
9	Fort Yuma, Cal.....	b4.47	a5.09	.....	.....
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.....	.....	d7.68	.....	.....
11	Montague, Cal.....	d5.97	.....	.....	.....
12	Round Valley Agency, Cal.....	.....	d7.68	.....	.....
13	San Francisco, Cal.....	b3.64	a4.39	.....	.....
14	Tulare, Cal.....	.....	a4.39	.....	.....
15	Grand Junction, Colo.....	a3.87	.....	f3.95	.....
16	Ignacio, Colo.....	a4.07	.....	f3.71	g3.92
17	Armour, Dak.....	a1.20	.....	cl.25	.....
18	Chamberlain, Dak.....	a1.12	.....	cl.35	.....
19	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.....	.....	.....	c1.70	.....
20	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.....	b1.32	.....	cl.55	.....
21	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.....	b1.44	.....	.....	.....
22	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.....	b1.28	.....	cl.45	.....
23	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak.....	b1.37	.....	.....	.....
24	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.....	b1.58	.....	.....	.....
25	Willow City, Dak.....	b1.54	.....	.....	.....
26	Yankton Agency, Dak.....	b1.17	.....	.....	.....
27	Blackfoot, Idaho.....	b2.16	.....	.....	.....
28	Ross Fork, Idaho.....	b2.16	.....	.....	.....
29	Oklahoma, Ind. T.....	a.67	.....	f.86	.....
30	Ponce, Ind. T.....	a.72	.....	f.78	.....
31	Paul's Valley, Ind. T.....	b.87	.....	f.99	.....
32	Sioux City, Iowa.....	.....	.....	a.75	.....
33	Arkansas City, Kans.....	.....	.....	e.68	.....
34	Caldwell, Kans.....	.....	.....	e.68	.....
35	Cale, Kans.....	b.72	.....	.....	.....
36	Cedar Vale, Kans.....	a.63	.....	e.68	.....
37	Hoyt, Kans.....	a.38	.....	.....	.....
38	Lawrence, Kans.....	a.17	.....	e.19	.....
39	Netawaka, Kans.....	a.37	.....	e.30	.....
40	Silver Lake, Kans.....	.....	.....	e.33	.....
41	White Cloud, Kans.....	a.43	.....	e.50	.....
42	Kansas City, Mo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Seneca, Mo.....	a.93	.....	c.90	.....

a Thirty days.
b Forty days.
c Fifty days.

d Sixty days.
e Seventy days.
f Ninety days.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City.			San Fran- cisco.	Omaha.					Number.
N. W. Wells.	C. H. Searing.	C. Abbott.	C. B. St. ne.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	N. W. Wells.	C. H. Searing.	T. C. Power.	
			a3.39	b3.93	a3.79				1
			a4.39	a6.77	a7.17				2
			a4.00	b3.60	a4.74				3
			a4.00	a3.93	a4.03				4
			a3.50	b4.57	a5.09				5
			a.97		a6.00				6
			a.97		a6.00				7
			a2.16		a4.49				8
			a2.49	b4.77	a5.29				9
			a3.18		d7.68				10
				d5.97					11
			a2.97		d7.68				12
				b3.64	a4.89				13
			a1.49		a4.39				14
a4.13	b4.61			a3.57		a4.13	b4.97	f3.95	15
a4.33	b4.61			a4.12		a4.38	b4.83	f3.95	16
				a.93				cl.25	17
				a.92				cl.35	18
								cl.70	19
				b1.12				cl.55	20
				b1.44					21
				b1.18				cl.45	22
				b1.37					23
				b1.38					24
				b1.54					25
				b.96					26
2.18				b2.16		2.18			27
a2.18				b2.16		a2.18			28
	a.87			a.97			a1.21		29
	a.85			a.93			a1.15		30
	a.97	a.90		b1.17			a1.35		31
									32
	a.77	a.63					a1.11		33
	a.77	1.68					a1.11		34
	a.93			b1.02			a1.23		35
	a.93			a1.02			a1.23		36
				a.68					37
a.25	a.41			a.57			a.79		38
a.68	a.87			a.77			a1.17		39
a.49	a.87						a1.17		40
	a1.05			a.73			a1.87		41
							a.57		42
				a1.18					43

g No time.

h Sixty days all seasons; all Standing Rock freight or none.

i Time fixed by Commissioner, thirty days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From	Kansas City.								
	To—	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.	L. B. Shephard.	C. H. Seating.	A. Staab.	C. Abbott.	C. B. Stone.
1	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.	\$2.28	\$2.85							
2	Crow Agency, Mont.	\$3.22								
3	Custer Station, Mont.	\$2.67								
4	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.	\$2.27	\$1.50							
5	Fort Benton, Mont.	\$2.13	\$1.70							
6	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	\$1.58								
7	Red Rock Station, Mont.	\$2.21		\$2.18						
8	Rosebud Station, Mont.	\$2.47								
9	Dakota City, Nebr.	\$1.87								
10	Genoa, Nebr.	\$1.87			\$1.00					
11	Rushville, Nebr.	\$1.93			\$1.20	\$1.30				
12	Santee Agency, Nebr.	\$1.98								
13	Valentine, Nebr.	\$1.79			\$1.15	\$1.30				
14	Elko, Nev.	\$4.18								
15	Wadsworth, Nev.	\$1.05	\$3.54							
16	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	\$2.27					\$2.37	\$2.50	2.20	
17	Dulco Side-track (Denver and Rio Grande), N. Mex.	\$4.07		\$4.28			\$3.37	\$3.92		
18	Las Cruces, N. Mex.	\$2.45					\$2.30	\$3.70	\$2.44	
19	Manuelito, N. Mex.	\$3.19					\$3.37	\$4.56		
20	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.	\$3.25					\$3.11	\$4.70	\$2.43	A
21	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.	\$3.67					\$4.75			
22	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	\$2.75					\$2.45	\$3.43	\$2.43	
23	New York, N. Y.									
24	Henrietta, Tex.	\$2.97			\$1.15		\$1.41		\$4.50	
25	Ouray Agency, Utah	\$4.50		\$4.96						
26	Price Station, Utah	\$2.50		\$2.01	\$2.00					
27	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah	\$4.50		\$4.30						
28	Rawlins, Wyo.	\$1.50		\$1.89						
29	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.			\$3.94		\$3.44				
30	Fort Casper, Wyo.					\$1.40				
31	Lewiston, Idaho									\$5.37
32	Chemawa, Oregon									\$5.37
33	Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon									\$5.37
34	Klamath Agency, Oregon	\$7.97								\$7.95
35	Pendleton, Oregon									\$5.16
36	Sheridan, Oregon									\$5.37
37	The Dalles									\$5.16
38	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon									\$5.16
39	Hoquiam Mill (Gray's Har- bor), Wash.									\$5.16
40	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.									\$5.37
41	New Tacoma, Wash.									\$4.80
42	Rosecrance, Wash.									\$4.80
43	Spokane Falls, Wash.									\$4.80
44	Tacoma, Wash.									\$4.80
45	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch N. P. R. R.), Wash.									\$4.80
46	Tulalip, Wash.									\$5.37
47	Union City, Wash.									\$5.37

a One hundred and twenty days between November 1st and April 1st; balance of year, seventy days.

b Goods will be shipped by all rail to nearest depot to agency, then transported by wagon, giving the Indian freighters the preference on all freight; time fixed by Commissioner, thirty days.

c One hundred days between November and April; balance of year, sixty days.

d Sixty days.

e Thirty days.

f Forty days.

g Fifty days.

h All rail; no wagon transportation.

i No time.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rate at which contracts have been awarded.

San Francisco.		Carlisle.	Omaha.							Number.
C. B. Stone.	E. Kahn.	R. A. Robbins.	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.	L. R. Shephard.	C. H. Searing.	C. B. Stone.	
			e3.28	b2.85						1
			e3.22							2
			e3.67							3
			d2.27	b1.80						4
			d2.13	b1.70						5
			d1.58							6
			d2.21		e2.18					7
			d3.47							8
			f.57		e.63					9
			f.48		e.47					10
			f.88		e.99	g1.00	d4.70			11
e3.99					e.76	g.84	d4.70			12
e2.90			g4.18		e3.54					13
			g4.05		e3.54					14
			g3.57					g2.68		15
										16
			g4.12		e4.28			g4.19		17
			g2.95					g2.73		18
			f3.42					g4.29		19
			d3.75					d3.41		20
			d3.97					d5.05		21
								g2.73		22
		j1.05						g1.61		23
			g1.17		e4.26					24
			4.80		e2.01	k2.00				25
			d2.80		e4.26					26
			4.80		e1.89					27
			f1.86		n4.82		e3.34			28
					m3.94		e1.15			29
					r1.99					30
e2.66									e5.07	31
e.97	e1.15								e4.97	32
e1.37	e1.75								e4.97	33
d4.05	f4.15		g7.87						d7.65	34
e3.35	g2.45								e4.88	35
e1.37	e1.87								e4.97	36
e1.87	e1.98								e4.88	37
e.87	e1.80								e4.88	38
										39
e.86	g1.24								e4.88	39
e.96	e1.05								e4.97	40
e.60									e4.80	41
e1.07									e5.18	42
e2.87									e5.18	43
e1.07									e5.18	44
										45
e2.07									e5.18	45
e1.07									e5.27	46
e1.07									e5.27	47

j Ten days; no award.

k Ninety days.

l Seventy-five days during summer months.

m Shipments July, August, September, May, and June; sixty days.

n Shipments October, November, December, January, February, March, April; ninety days.

Will employ Indians; Casper to Shoshone Agency, at Government rates, \$1 per 100 pounds per 100 miles, if desired by Department; time fixed by Commissioner, sixty days.

p One hundred days.

q Eighty days.

r Bid is for Glen Rock in place of Fort Casper; Glen Rock not called for.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the awards]

Number.	CLASS 1. BLANKETS, ALL WOOL, MACKINAC.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
				John Dobson.	Herman Heynemann.	S. H. Warner.	T. A. Ashburner.	B. Y. Phippey & Co.
				New York or Philadelphia.	As stated.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.
1	2-point, indigo blue, 42x56 inch., 5½ lbs pairs	828	828	2.36½	<i>2.72½</i>			<i>a2.48</i>
2	2½-point, indigo blue, 54x66 inch., 6 lbs do..	4,106	4,106	2.70	<i>2.72½</i>			<i>b2.53</i>
3	3-point, indigo blue, 60x72 inch., 8 lbs do..	12,806	12,806	3.60	<i>2.72½</i>			<i>c3.78</i>
CLASS 2.—WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.								
4	Cassimere, medium w't, dark colors, ¾.....yds.	1,505	1,505					
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10	Flannel, blue, twilled .....do..	34,250	34,250		<i>d. 27½</i>		<i>56.11</i>	<i>23</i>
11							<i>49.25</i>	
12							<i>43.75</i>	
13							<i>27.18</i>	
14							<i>21.88</i>	
15								
16	Flannel, red, twilled.....do..	28,115	28,115		<i>d. 27½</i>		<i>55.48</i>	<i>24½</i>
17							<i>49.38</i>	
18							<i>43.75</i>	
19							<i>19.38</i>	
20							<i>24.18</i>	
21								
22								
23	Hoods, woolen, assorted sizes..... doz.	228	228					
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30	Hose, children's woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 5 to 6½.....doz.	1,145	1,145			<i>A1. 21</i>		
31						<i>11. 47</i>		
32								
33								
34								
35								
36	Hose, misses', woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 9.....doz.	1,582	1,582			<i>11. 68</i>		
37						<i>m1. 98</i>		
38								
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53	Hose, women's, woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 8½ to 10.....doz.	2,917	2,917			<i>c2. 25</i>		
54						<i>m2. 25</i>		
55						<i>p2. 30</i>		
56						<i>e2. 25</i>		
57						<i>f2. 30</i>		
58								

a No sample submitted, but quality to be same as 2½ x 3 point. b To weigh full 6 pounds. c To weigh full 8 pounds. d 27 inches wide; delivered at all points. e ½ goods. f ¾ goods. g ¾ goods.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc., for the Indian service.
made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

W. E. Teft.	R. C. Ogden.	Edwin Martin.	Wm. T. Biedler.	Thomas G. Hood.	Smith & Penfield.	Samuel B. Brown.	R. A. Robbins.	Joseph D. Willan.	Edward E. Ramee.	Sam'l R. Tregellas.	W. E. Hathaway.	Thomas S. Fuller.	W. W. Foulkrod.	Number.
New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
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A 5 inch. San Francisco. 6 inch. 7 inch. 7½ inch. 8 inch. 8½ inch.
 9 inch. 9½ inch. 9, 9, and 10, average. 10 inch. Average lot No. 2.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type, denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded

Number.	CLASS 2.—Continued. WOOLEN GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded	S. H. Warner.	B. Y. Pippey & Co.	Edward E. Eames.	Sam'l R. Tregellas.	Thomas G. Hood.
				Points of delivery.				
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Hose, misses, cotton, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 9.....dozen..	564	564	a. 87	.98	1.00	1.00	.....
2				b. 87	.98	.....	.90	.....
3				c. 1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
4				d. 1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
5				e. 94	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Hose, women's, cotton, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 8½ to 10.....dozen..	759	759	f. 1.00	1.10	1.31½	.95	.....
7				g. 1.00	1.00	.....	1.02	.....
8				h. 1.05	.....	.....	1.06	.....
9				i. 1.00	.....	.....	1.08	.....
10				.....	.....	.....	1.30	.....
11				.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....
12	Linsey, plaid..... yards..	92,655	92,655	.....	.....	.15½	.....	.10½
13				.....	.....	.12½	.....	.10½
14				.....	.....	.....	.....	.11½
15				.....	.....	.....	.....	.12½
16				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Mittens, woolen, medium, assorted sizes..... dozen..	1,013	1,013	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.10
18				.....	.....	.....	.....	1.93
19				.....	.....	.....	.....	2.30
20				.....	.....	.....	.....	2.24
21				.....	.....	.....	.....	2.45
22				.....	.....	.....	.....	2.45
23				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Mittens, woolen, boys', assorted sizes..... dozen..	630	630	.....	.....	12.00	1.75	.82
25				.....	.....	m. 2.25	.....	1.27½
26				.....	.....	.....	.....	1.30
27				.....	.....	.....	.....	1.31
28				.....	.....	.....	.....	1.88
29				.....	.....	.....	.....	1.67½
30				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Pants, ladies' and misses', assorted sizes..... pairs..	400	400	.....	.....	n. 37½	.....	1.33
32				.....	.....	o. 27	.....	1.21
33				.....	.....	p. 29	.....	1.31
34				.....	.....	r. 38½	.....	1.25
35				.....	.....	s. 35	.....	1.38
36				.....	.....	t. 37½	.....	.....
37				.....	.....	g. 31	.....	.....
38	Scarfs, small..... dozen..	445	445	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.41
39				.....	.....	.....	.....	1.67½
40				.....	.....	.....	.....	2.38
41				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Scarfs, large..... dozen..	925	925	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.57
43				.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25
44				.....	.....	.....	.....	3.62
45				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a 7 inch.

b 7½ inch.

c 8½ inch.

d 2 inch.

e average lot 7x9 inch.

f 9½ inch.

g average lot 1.

h average lot 2.

i Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 same quality as vests.

j men's.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Joe. D. Wilson.	Samuel B. Brown.	R. A. Robbins.	Horace Maxwell.	Edwin Martin.	W. F. Biedler.	Jas. A. Robinson.	Rob't H. W. Rowe.	Geo. F. Viator.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Geo. W. Felton.	R. P. Hinchman.	W. E. Hathaway.	E. C. Ogden.	Peter H. McNulty.	Thos. S. Fuller.	
Points of delivery.																
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	*New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
.86 ₂	.97 ₈	.80														1
.88 ₂	.96 ₂	.82														2
.84 ₂	.83 ₂															3
																4
																5
																6
																7
.83 ₁	.94 ₇	1.08														8
.93 ₁	.98 ₇	1.15														9
.90 ₇	.97 ₇															10
1.19 ₈	1.14 ₄															11
.98 ₈	1.83															12
1.14 ₄																13
1.07 ₆	.10.48	.14.47	11 ₄	10 ₈	.94	.13.8 ₈	11 ₄	.11.48								14
.11.6 ₆	.10.74	.11.7 ₆			.10	.10.8 ₈	11 ₄	.12.8 ₈								15
.11.6 ₆	.11.5 ₆				11 ₄	.10.8 ₈										16
.14.6 ₆	.13 ₈					.11 ₄										17
.11.6 ₆	.11.4 ₄					.18.7 ₆										18
.11.6 ₆	.11 ₈															19
2.14	1.61	\$1.80							2.62 ₄	\$1.45	1.75					20
2.67	1.97	\$1.40							2.35	\$2.00	2.00					21
2.61	2.64	\$1.98							2.81	\$2.75						22
2.98	2.29	\$1.65							2.67 ₄	\$2.75						23
		\$1.90							2.87 ₄	\$1.88	2.88					24
		\$2.15							2.33 ₈	\$1.88	.75					25
										\$2.50						26
1.73	1.83	1.47							.94	1.10	1.20					27
2.06	1.84								1.32 ₄	1.18	1.00	1.00	82 ₄			28
									1.77 ₄	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.38			29
										1.68		1.45	2.75			30
												1.82 ₄				31
												1.10				32
.30 ₁	.33 ₇	.31												.21		33
.33 ₈	.32 ₄													.32 ₄		34
														.31 ₄		35
														.33 ₄		36
														.35 ₄		37
														.35 ₄		38
1.79	1.62 ₄														1.88	39
1.81	1.93 ₄														1.96	40
1.93 ₄	1.80														2.16	41
2.23	2.36															42
2.54	3.34											.75			3.24	43
3.50	3.97											1.20			3.56	44
3.99	3.78											1.75			3.78	45
3.80	3.98											2.75			4.30	46
												2.50				47
												4.80				

k assorted, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

l 200 dozen.

m 120 dozen.

n 28 to 49.

o 24.

-Bid withdrawn and samples returned.

p 28.

q 28.

r 30.

s 32.

t 34.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the awards

Number.	CLASS No. 2—Continued. WOOLEN GOODS—cont'd.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							
				R. C. Ogden. Robert H. McNulty. Edward E. Eames. Samuel R. Tregellas. Thomas G. Hood. Jos. D. Wilson. Sam'l B. Brown. R. A. Robbins.							
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Shawls, $\frac{1}{2}$ .....number..	16,391	16,391	.....	.....	1.05	1.42	1.25	1.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25
2				.....	.....	1.20	1.25	1.39	1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$		
3				.....	.....	1.20	1.87				
4				.....	.....	1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.20				
5				.....	.....	1.35	1.10				
6				.....	.....	1.40					
7	Skirts, balmoral ...do....	7,270	7,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Socks, boys', woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 8 to 9.....doz..	1,578	1,578	.....	.....	.....	1.16	1.20	1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.81	.....
10				.....	.....	.....	1.62	1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.04	
11				.....	.....	.....	.....	1.26	1.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.09	
12				.....	.....	.....	.....	1.24	1.24	1.14	
13				.....	.....	.....	.....	1.29	1.18	1.18	
14				.....	.....	.....	.....	1.34	1.23	1.28	
15				.....	.....	.....	.....	1.13	1.13	1.28	
16				.....	.....	.....	.....	1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$		
17	Socks, men's, woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.....doz..	2,255	2,255	.....	.....	2.00	1.81 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.81	1.59	1.89	1.65
18				.....	.....	.....	1.88	2.03	2.21	2.07	2.05
19				.....	.....	.....	2.05	2.05	2.14	2.26	2.15
20				.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.23	2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.23	2.20
21				.....	.....	.....	2.26	2.24	2.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.37	2.35
22				.....	.....	.....	2.58	2.31	2.64	2.43	
23				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.44	2.43	
24	Socks, boys', cotton, heavy, mixed, assorted sizes, Nos. 8 to 9.....doz..	1,282	1,232	.....	.....	.80	.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	.66	.66 $\frac{1}{2}$	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	.67
25				.....	.....	.....	.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	.85	.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	.73	
26				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.64	.75	
27				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.66		
28				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Socks, men's, cotton, heavy, mixed, assorted sizes, Nos. $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.....doz..	1,325	1,325	.....	.....	1.15	.91	.70	.73	.86 $\frac{1}{2}$	.85
30				.....	.....	1.15	.99	.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	.96 $\frac{1}{2}$	.72	1.07
31				.....	.....	.....	.95	.99	1.01	.96 $\frac{1}{2}$	.79
32				.....	.....	.....	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.96	1.04	.81 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
33				.....	.....	.....	1.09	1.03	1.04	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.96 $\frac{1}{2}$
34				.....	.....	.....	.....	1.05	1.09	.98 $\frac{1}{2}$	
35				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.09		
36				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.09		
37	Socks, men's, cotton, medium, mixed, assorted sizes, Nos. $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.....doz..	802	802	.....	.....	.....	.64	.....	.61 $\frac{1}{2}$	.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	.64
38				.....	.....	.....	.66	.....	.70 $\frac{1}{2}$	.66 $\frac{1}{2}$	.77
39				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.69 $\frac{1}{2}$	.78 $\frac{1}{2}$	
40				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.69 $\frac{1}{2}$	.79 $\frac{1}{2}$	
41				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.79 $\frac{1}{2}$	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	
42				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.81 $\frac{1}{2}$		

* Bid withdrawn.

a Lots 5 and 6, choice of two colors.

e 600 dozen blue.

f 600 dozen brown.

g 8,600 only. Balmoral skirts all wool, knitted.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued

made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	All points.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Phila.	New York or Phila.	New York or Phila.	New York.	New York.	New York or Phila.	Number.
1.68	9.07 9.30																	1
	1.82 1.34 1.84	1.40 1.40	1.75 1.90		1.12 1.28 1.55 1.60 1.21	1.28	1.36 1.08 1.32		1.29 1.07	1.28 1.38								2
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2.04 2.14	1.53 1.80 2.09 2.29	2.36 2.36 2.59 2.75 2.62 2.90	2.20 2.20 2.20	3.60	1.61 1.90 1.96 2.25 2.19 2.24	1.89 1.90 1.92 1.87 1.76 2.18	1.43 1.43 1.43 1.43 1.43 1.43											17
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																		41
																		42

1/8 average.
1/9 average.
1/10 average.
1/11 average.
1/12 only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the awards]

Number.	CLASS 2—Continued. WOOLEN GOODS—cont'd.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								R. C. Ogden.	Robert H. McNulty.	Edward E. Eames.	Samuel R. Tregellas.	Thomas G. Hood.	Joseph D. Wilson.	Samuel B. Brown.	R. A. Robbins.
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.								
43	Vests, ladies' and misses', assorted sizes—number.	807	807	.....	21	d. 57½	.....	b. 35	.81½	.....	.31								
44					22	d. 31		b. 32	.83½		.32								
45					31½	d. 33½		b. 34	.85½		.32½								
46					31½	d. 35		b. 32	.85½		.32½								
47					33½	d. 37½		b. 36	.....		.....					
48					35	d. 27		.....	.....		.....				
49					35	d. 29		.....	.....		.....				
50	Winsey.....yds.	6,425	6,425					9.35	.....	9.23	.....							
51	Yarn, assorted colors, 3- ply.....lbs.	584	584				.57½	.56	50½	.54½	.....							
52							.60	.65	.....	.....	.....					
53							.50	.53½	.....	.....	.....					
54							.45	.....	.....	.....	.....				
55							.60	.....	.....	.....	.....				
56							.57½	.....	.....	.....	.....				
57	Yarn, gray, 3-ply ....do..	280	280					.56	50½	.54½	.....							
58								.55½	.....	.....	.....					
59	<i>Additional for training schools.</i>																		
60	Cloth, sky-blue kersey, army standard....yds..	1,700	1,700								1.79								
61											.....							
62											.....							
63	Cloth, beaver, black, double-width.....yds..	50	50					1.64	.....	2.46	.....							
64	Hose, misses', cotton, car- dinal, full regular, 8's, 9's, and 10's.....dos..	100	100						1.89	.....	.....						
65	Scarlet cloth.....yds..	35	35							3.74	.....							

b 26 to 34 inches.

d 28 to 40.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 3. COTTON GOODS. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John W. Campbell.	T. A. Ashburner.	E. H. Hamilton.	W. E. Tefft.	E. A. Palmer.
				Points of delivery.				
				New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Bed-quilts number..	19,399	19,399	1.32	1.37	1.19	1.25	1.27
2				1.36		1.29	1.00	1.25
3						1.21	1.18	
4						1.32		
5						1.21		
6						1.31		
7						1.25		
8						1.33		
9	Bed-ticking, medium..... yds.	15,775	15,775		.08 ¹ / ₁₀₀		.11 ²⁴ / ₁₀₀	
10					.09 ¹ / ₁₀₀		.10 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
11					.09 ¹ / ₁₀₀		.10 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
12					.09 ¹ / ₁₀₀		.10 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
13					.09 ¹ / ₁₀₀			
14	Calico, standard prints, 6-4 x 6-4... do..	114,036	114,036					
15								
16								
17	Canton flannel, brown, heavy..... do..	30,630	30,630		.09 ¹ / ₁₀₀		.08 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
18					.08 ¹ / ₁₀₀		.08 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
19					.10 ¹ / ₁₀₀		.08 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
20							.08 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
21							.09 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
22							.09 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
23							.09 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
24	Cheviot..... do..	13,075	13,075				.08 ¹² / ₁₀₀	
25							.07 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
26								
27								
28	Cotton, knitting, white and colored, medium..... lbs.	141	141					
29								
30	Cotton bats, full net weight..... do..	431	431					
31								
32								
33	Crash, linen, medium..... yds	12,525	12,525				.09	
34								
35								
36								
37								
38								
39	Denims, blue do..	18,375	18,375		.11 ¹ / ₁₀₀		.12 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
40					.10 ¹ / ₁₀₀			
41					.08 ¹ / ₁₀₀			
42					.09 ¹ / ₁₀₀			
43					.09 ¹ / ₁₀₀			
44	Drilling, indigo blue..... do..	1,870	1,870		.09 ¹ / ₁₀₀			
45					.09 ¹ / ₁₀₀			
46					.09 ¹ / ₁₀₀			
47	Drilling, slate..... do..	9,595	9,595				.06 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
48								
49								
50								
51								

b 25,500 yards only.

a New York.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

F. L. Palmer.	Peter H. McNulty.	S. B. Brown.	R. E. Eames.	Edwin Martin.	W. T. Biedler.	T. G. Hood.	C. L. Jacobs.	R. A. Robbins.	F. B. Rodgers.	Jos. D. Wilson.	A. L. Vellece.	Ferdinand Reise.	Samuel R. Tregellas.	Alfred B. Estey.	A. T. Howe.	W. E. Hathaway.	Points of delivery.																	Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or elsewhere.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	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c White (colored blue, brown, drab, or scarlet) per pound of 14 ounces.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded :

Number	CLASS 3—Continued. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							
				T. A. Ashburner. Wm. T. Biedler. Robt. H. W. Rowe. Augustus Thomas. R. A. Robbins. W. E. Toft. T. G. Hood.							
				New York or Phila- delphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or elsewhere.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Druck, standard, not less than 8 ounces per yard, free from all sizing .....yards..	48,800	48,800	.10.41 .12.00	.11.10 .11.75	.10.1 10.1	.10.44 .10.75	.10.40 .10.75			
2											
3											
4	Gingham, medium.....yds..	285,217	285,217	.06.45 .06.75 .06.75	.06.1 .06.1 .06.1	.06.4 .06.4 .06.4		.06.75 .06.75 .06.75	.06.44 .06.44 .06.44	.06.44 .06.44 .06.44	
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10	Handkerchiefs, large size.....dozen..	2,380	2,380	b. 21 c. 28 d. 39 e. 48 f. 62 g. 80 e. 45							.74.00
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
17	Handkerchiefs, large size, white linen .....dos..	220	220								1.46
18											
19											
20											
21	Kentucky jeans, medium, .....yards..	17,520	17,520	.19.22 .19.25 .19.25 .18.75	.20.1 18 22.1				.23.1 18 14.00	.16.1 20.00 23.00 21.00 25.00 27.00	
22											
23											
24											
25											
26											
27											
28											
29											
30	Linen, table, white and red, .....yards..	1,620	1,620					.35 34	.30 36	.30 21 30.00 31 25.1	
31											
32											
33											
34											
35											
36	Mosquito bar .....yds..	2,210	2,210						.05		
37											

a Only 50,000 yards offered.
b 16 inch.c 18 inch.
d 21 inch.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.)

g 30 inch.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 3—Continued. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
				Albert Flagler.	John Early.	E. E. Eames.	R. A. Robbins.	S. R. Tregellas.
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or else- where.	
1	Oil-cloth, table..... yds.	3, 301	3,301	a21½	a17½	18	a19	
2						14½		
3	Sheeting, ½, bleached, standard, medium.. do..	21, 525	21,525			c. 20		
4						7½		
5								
6								
7								
8								
9	Sheeting, ½, brown, standard, heavy do..	215, 850	215,850					
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15	Sheeting, ½, brown, standard, heavy do..	15, 375	15,375			13. 95		
16								
17	Shirting, calico do..	5, 500	5,500			4½		
18								
19	Shirting, hickory do..	11, 680	11,680			9½	7. 70	
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26	Warp, cotton, loom, blue..... lbs.	170	170		22½		30	
27	Warp, cotton, loom, white..... do..	70	70		21		24	
28	Wicking, candle do..	13	13	18	20			
	<i>Additional for training schools.</i>							
29	Canvas, tailors'..... yds.	1, 150	1,150				9	
30							9½	
31							9½	
32							10	
33								
34	Cotton, knitting, cardinal, No. 12..... lbs..	20	20					
35	Gingham, prodigy check..... yds.	7, 000	7,000			8½	8. 24	
36								
37								
38	Oil-cloth, pebble duck, 42-inch..... do..	175	175	25		23	24. 70	
39	Oil-cloth, pebble duck, 54-inch..... do..	75	75	30		27 7½	29. 70	
40	Seersucker, blue do..	1, 500	1,500			7		
41						7½		
42						9		
43						9½		
44	Sheeting, bleached, ½..... do..	500	500			20½		
45								
46	Sheeting, bleached, ½..... do..	100	100			24½		
47								
48	Silesia, black..... do..	200	200					
49								
50								
51								
52	Wadding, in sheets dos.	135	135				27	32½
53							42	
54								
55								
56								

a ½ wide.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

T. A. Ashburner.	Alfred B. Batey.	T. B. Rodgers.	W. E. Tefft.	Wm. T. Biedler.	T. G. Hood.	Joseph D. Wilson.	S. B. Brown.	F. R. Austin.	Peter H. McNulty.	Robert H. W. Rowe.	C. L. Jacobs.	A. T. Howe.	A. E. Vallelee.	Ferdinand Reese.	Jno. H. Woodhouse.	
Points of delivery.																
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. Ct. St. L.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Number.
8	7 1/2	8 1/2	7.98	7 1/2	8.08	7.08	7.48									1
	7 3/4	8 1/2		8 1/2	8.08	7.70	7.18									2
	8.48	8 1/2		8 1/2	8.08		7.29									3
	8 1/2	8 1/2		8 1/2	8.08		7.53									4
					7.64		7.10									5
					7.66											6
8.50		8 1/2	8.71	8 1/2	8.41	8.80	8.85	8.62	8.88	8 1/2						7
8.61		8 1/2	7.13	8 1/2	8.64	8.90	8.84									8
		8 1/2	8.87		8.89		8.89									9
					8.67		8.95									10
		8 1/2		12 1/2	8.74											11
		10	10.90	13 1/2	12.09	12.98	12.94		14.20							12
					12.74				12.98							13
					13.23											14
				4 1/2	5.68		4.94									15
				5				5 1/2								16
8.73	6 1/2		8.91	8 1/2	7.73	8.44	8.52									17
	10 1/2		8.66	7 1/2	8.17	8.15	8.30									18
				9	8.63											19
					8.23											20
					8.44											21
					8.19											22
																23
																24
																25
																26
																27
																28
				8 1/2	9 1/2		11.20									29
					10 1/2		11.70									30
					10 1/2											31
					11 1/2											32
					9 1/2											33
																34
			8 1/2	7.55	7.13	8.08	7.82									35
					8.03		8 1/2									36
					8.44											37
																38
																39
				7.70			6.98									40
				8 1/2			8.45									41
																42
				7 1/2												43
	20 1/2			18	18.73	18 1/2										44
	24 1/2			24	23.49	24										45
					23.43											46
					21.49											47
				8	6.94	8.08	7.09									48
					7.93		8 1/2									49
					9.23											50
																51
							29 1/2									52
							41									53
							46									54
							33 1/2									55
																56

b Will deliver at New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, or St. Louis

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number	CLASS 4. CLOTHING. (Deliverable packed in quantities and sizes as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
				Points of delivery.					
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
				Jacob Menderson.	Charles D. Elfelt.	Joseph S. Klots.	Marous Weyl.	Edward E. Eames.	Jos. Benjamin.
1	Blouses, lined, heavy, 34 to 46, Kentucky jeans, dark colors.....number.	2,316	2,316			2.07		.81	2.06
2						2.05		.90	1.18
3						2.12		.98	
4						2.14			
5									
6									
7	Blouses, brown duck, lined, 34 to 46, .....number.	1,275	1,275		1.14		1.12		
8					1.26		1.15		
9	Blouses, brown duck, unlined, 34 to 46, .....number.	2,081	2,031		.76		.70		
10					.64		.61½		
11	Coats, s. b. sack, men's, assorted sizes, 38 to 46, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors .....number.	11,165	11,165	2.05		2.12		.73	1.15
12				2.07½		2.13		.81	1.15
13				2.08		2.16		1.07	1.15
14				2.12½		2.17			
15				2.18		2.33			
16				2.15		2.34			
17				2.20					
18	Coats, s. b. sack, men's, brown duck, lined, assorted sizes, 38 to 46, .....number.	3,546	(c)		1.79		2.07	.86	
19					2.09		1.91	.94	
20								1.05	
21	Coats, s. b. sack, men's, brown duck, unlined, assorted sizes, 38 to 46, .....number.	1,805	1,805		1.17		1.30		
22									
23	Coats, s. b. sack, dark-blue cloth, men's, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers' .....number.	135	135						
24									
25									
26	Coats, s. b. sack, dark-blue kersey, men's, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates' .....number.	969	969						
27									
28									
29									
30									
31									
32	Overalls, brown duck, boys', 10 to 18 years. ....pairs	3,482	3,482						
33									
34									
35	Overalls, brown duck, mens' .....do.	10,335	10,335		.46				
36									
37									

a 5,582 awarded to H. Rosenberg.

b 5,588 awarded to A. Seasegood.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

[illegible]

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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.						
				Joe S. Klotz.	Joe Benjamin.	Simon R. Riem.	Felix L. Baner.	Elkan Naumberg.	Moses Stern.	I. N. Heidelberg.
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Overcoats, d. b. sack, boys', 10 to 18 years, Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined, heavy .....No..	2,717	2,717	2.51	2.69	2.60	2.60	2.87	2.49	2.68
2				2.54	2.84	2.75	2.61	2.87	2.50	2.66
3				2.64	3.10	2.80	2.62		2.66½	2.65
4				2.65			2.63		2.67½	
5				2.68			2.68			
6				2.67			2.77			
7										
8										
9	Overcoats, d. b. sack, boys', brown duck, lined, 10 to 18 years .....No..	1,018	1,018							
10										
11										
12	Overcoats, d. b. sack, boys', brown duck, unlined, 10 to 18 years .....No..	230	230							
13										
14	Overcoats, d. b. sack, men's, assorted sizes, 38 to 46, medium quality, lined, heavy, dark colors .....No..	7,078	7,078	3.35	3.64	3.47	3.24	3.96	3.31	3.78
15				3.37	3.90	3.82	3.28	3.88	3.33	3.64
16				3.38			3.30	3.77	3.37½	3.61
17				3.40			3.32	3.68	3.39	3.54
18				3.44			3.36	3.94	3.47	3.47
19				3.45			3.44	3.83	3.48	
20				3.46			3.63			
21				3.62			3.65			
22				3.64			3.69			
23				3.70			3.71			
24	Overcoats, d. b. sack, men's, brown duck, lined, assorted sizes .....No..	3,263	3,263							
25										
26										
27										
28	Overcoats, d. b. sack, men's, brown duck, unlined, assorted sizes .....No..	600	600							
29										
30	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined .....pairs..	4,374	4,374		1.00	.99		1.16		
31					1.06	1.05		1.16		
32					1.25	1.21				
33										
34	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, brown duck, lined .....pairs..	1,349	1,349							
35	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, brown duck, unlined .....pairs..	1,130	1,130							
36										

a 350 awarded at \$3.95.

b 2,913 awarded at \$2.50.

c 100 awarded at \$3.40.

d 6,978 awarded at \$3.65.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. J. Goldberg.	Lewis Deesa.	Albert E. Beck.	Charles D. Eifelt.	Benjamin Greenwald.	A. B. Eifelt.	Marcus Weyl.	Edward E. Eames.	Alfred Seasongood.	Phillip Seasongood.	A. S. August.	Jacob S. August.	Edward A. Brown.	Jon S. Kaufman.	Moritz, Loth & Co.	J. V. Albee.	Henry Bernheim.	
Points of delivery.																	
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Number.
2.07	2.26	2.79															1
2.60	2.55	2.71															2
2.85		2.69															3
2.75																	4
2.62½																	5
2.70																	6
2.65																	7
2.60																	8
			2.64	2.03	2.70												9
			2.12		2.30												10
					2.35												11
			1.68	1.44	1.62	2.33											12
			1.40		1.52	2.10											13
	3.84	3.79					2.49	3.59	3.62½	4.05	4.24						14
	3.98	3.74					2.69	3.70	3.72	4.08	3.73						15
	3.73	3.72					3.17	3.72½	3.97	4.05	3.69						16
	3.72	3.65						3.96	4.10	4.25	3.97						17
		3.63						3.79	3.92	3.73	3.69						18
		3.45						3.99	4.18	3.70	3.70						19
		3.42						4.17		3.95	3.86						20
								3.73									21
																	22
																	23
			3.15	2.45	3.95	2.41	2.27										24
			2.50		2.72		2.39										25
							2.59										26
							2.89										27
			1.88	1.76	2.42	1.83½											28
			1.66		2.20												29
																	30
1.05	1.06						.59				1.07	.88	1.04	.90			31
1.15							.67					1.04	1.06	.90			32
1.17½							.72					1.08					33
												1.27					34
			1.27	1.23	1.22	1.35											35
			.75	.78	.84	.81											36

e Will furnish double-breasted also at \$2.60.

f Will furnish double-breasted also in solid mixed color at \$2.70.

g Will furnish in Oxford color if desired at \$2.62½.

h Will furnish in Oxford color if desired at \$2.65.

i Will furnish in Oxford color if desired at \$2.69.

Abstract of proposals and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the figures at which contracts have been awarded:]

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							
				Points of delivery.							
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	
1	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined.....pairs..	1,969	1,969			.80	.79				
2						.80	.83				
3						.94	.92				
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, brown duck, lined.....pairs..	703	703								
10											
11	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, brown duck, unlined.....pairs..	380	(*)								
12	Pants, men's, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined.....pairs..	14,020	14,020	1.12½	.66	1.10	1.11	1.41	1.20	1.15	
13				1.27½	.74	1.23	1.26	1.41	1.10		
14				1.14½	.80	1.35	1.42		1.18		
15				1.29½	1.01				1.08		
16				1.28½					1.20		
17				1.19½							
18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23											
24	Pants, men's, brown duck, lined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam....pairs..	4,685	4,685								
25											
26											
27	Pants, men's, brown duck, unlined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam..pairs..	1,307	1,307								
28											
29											
30	Pants, men's, blue, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, medium quality, officers', half-lined.....pairs..	140	140								
31											
32											
33	Pants, men's, sky-blue kersey, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, medium quality, privates', half-lined.....pairs..	996	996					3.12			
34											
35											

* No bid. Awarded in letting of September 10, 1888, in Washington, D. C. (See page 208.)

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
.82	.80 .85 1.00 1.12 .60 .65 .70 .92	.87 .88																		1
																				2
																				3
																				4
																				5
																				6
																				7
																				8
																				9
																				10
																				11
1.24	1.00 1.04 1.18 1.20 1.22 1.24 1.25 1.52 1.54 1.16 1.21 1.17	1.20 1.22 1.04	1.04	1.15 1.10	1.21															12
																				13
																				14
																				15
																				16
																				17
																				18
																				19
																				20
																				21
																				22
																				23
	1.08 1.13 1.18			1.10	1.45	1.65 1.43	1.47 1.57	1.51												24
																				25
																				26
				.56 .56	.63	.94	.90 .88	.92 .82	.88 .63	.58 .65 .67	.624									27
																				28
																				29
																				30
																				31
																				32
																				33
																				34
																				35

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded :

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jos. S. Klotz.	Jos. Benjamin.	L. M. Hornthal.	Julius W. Steiner.	Felix L. Bauer.
				Points of delivery.				
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 10 to 18 years, medium quality, cassimere, dark colors, full lined.....No..	2,361	2,361	4.78	4.82	4.20	4.83	4.25
2				4.80	4.86	4.78	4.81	4.68
3				4.81			4.73	4.71
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 10 to 18 years, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined, heavy....No..	4,864	4,864	3.30	3.45	.....	3.56	3.21
12				3.31	3.78		3.59	3.22
13				3.43			3.48	3.38
14				3.44				3.39
15				3.57				3.40
16				3.60				3.41
17								
18	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, lined, boys', 10 to 18 years...No..	1,050	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, unlined, boys', 10 to 18 years...No..	781	781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Suits (jacket and pants), boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, cassimere, dark colors, full lined.....No..	800	800	3.19	3.20	2.75	3.26	2.99
21				3.22	3.28	3.19	3.24	2.12
22				3.23			3.23	3.15
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30	Suits (jacket and pants), boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined, heavy.....No..	2,384	2,384	2.19	2.28	.....	2.36	2.14
31				2.20	2.43		2.31	2.15
32				2.29			2.39	2.25
33				2.30				2.26
34				2.40				2.27
35				2.42				2.28
36	Suits (jacket and pants), brown duck, lined, boys', 5 to 10 years.....No..	501	501	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Suits (jacket and pants), brown duck, unlined, boys', 5 to 10 years.....No..	420	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Shirts, calico, boys', assorted sizes...No..	4,271	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Shirts, woven cheviot, boys', assorted sizes.....No..	4,271	4,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Shirts, calico, men's, assorted sizes...No..	5,872	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Shirts, woven cheviot, men's, assorted sizes.....No..	5,872	5,872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a 2,000 only.

b No award; cheviot taken instead.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Moses Stern.	A. S. August.	Elias S. August.	Jacob S. August.	I. N. Heidelberg.	Lewis Dossa.	Simon R. Reim.	Elkan Naumburg.	C. J. Goldberg.	A. B. Effelt.	Benj. Greenwald.	Isaac Frank.	Sam'l R. Tregellas.	Henry Bernheim.	Number.
Points of delivery.														
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
4.66	4.57	4.57	4.71	4.81	4.47									1
4.69	4.48	4.71	4.63	4.79	4.81									2
	4.57	4.65	4.71	4.69										3
	4.57	4.74	4.71											4
	4.57	4.48	4.71											5
	4.57	4.63	4.71											6
	4.57	4.44	4.74											7
	4.65	4.60	4.71											8
	4.57	4.44	4.71											9
		4.60												10
3.13				3.59	3.57	3.25	3.62	3.32						11
3.20				3.53		3.40	3.62	3.35						12
3.24				3.46		3.69		3.40						13
3.29								3.39						14
3.42								3.45						15
3.47								3.47						16
								3.59						17
									2.93	2.90				18
									1.98					19
2.96	3.03	3.08	3.17	3.24	3.41									20
3.11	2.94	3.17	3.02	3.22	2.97									21
3.13	3.03	3.10	3.17	3.21										22
	3.03	3.19	3.17											23
	3.08	2.94	3.17											24
	3.08	3.02	3.17											25
	3.10	2.90	3.19											26
	3.08	2.99	3.17											27
	3.08	2.90	3.17											28
		2.99												29
2.08				2.35	2.26	2.15		2.32						30
2.13				2.30		2.27		2.28						31
2.16				2.28		2.39		2.35						32
2.21								2.29						33
2.24														34
2.81														35
									1.76	1.58				36
									1.28					37
														38
											.23	.20		39
											.26			40
												.22	.19	41
												.21		42
												.22		43
												.23		44
												.24		45
												.24		46
												.26		47
											.27	.23		48
											.30			49
												.26	.23	50
												.25		51
												.26		52
												.27		53
												.28		54
												.29		55
												.32		56

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
				Henry Bornhelm.	A. B. Effelt.	Samuel R. Tregel- lad.	Isaac Frank.	Lewis Deese.
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Shirts, hickory, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons No.	7,088	7,088	.23		.23	.24	
2				.24		.23	.27	
3				.24		.31	.29	
4							.31	
5	Shirts, hickory, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons No.	14,249	14,249	.29		.30	.28	
6				.29		.29	.31	
7				.30		.30	.36	
8							.39	
9	Shirts, gray flannel, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons No.	6,388	6,388	.45		.52		
10				.46		.54		
11				.49		.40		
12				.51		.61		
13				.55		.39		
14	Shirts, gray flannel, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons No.	14,722	14,722	.60		.57		
15				.61		.38		
16				.64		.46		
17				.66		.60		
18				.71		.42		
19	Shirts, red flannel, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons No.	4,396	4,396	.57		.73		
20				.58		.61		
21				.62		.55		
22				.63				
23				.65				
24				.66				
25				.67				
26	Shirts, red flannel, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons No.	9,960	9,960	.74		.78		
27				.75		.69		
28				.78		.64		
29				.79				
30				.83				
31				.84				
32				.83				
33				.85				
34	Vests, men's, s. b., 34 to 46 inches, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors No.	9,667	9,667					.71
35								
36								
37								
38								
39								
40	Vests, men's, s. b., brown duck, lined, 34 to 46 inches No.	2,744	2,744		.98			
41					.83			
42								
43								
44	Vests, men's, s. b., brown duck, unlined, 34 to 46 inches No.	800	800		.69			
45					.63			
46	Vests, men's, s. b., dark-blue cloth, assorted sizes, police uniforms, officers' No.	134	134					
47								
48								
49	Vests, men's, s. b., dark-blue kersey, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates' No.	967	967					
50								
51								
52								
53								
54								

advertisement of April 16, 1868, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.														Number.
N. Y. or Chi- cago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
														1
														2
														3
														4
														5
														6
														7
														8
														9
														10
														11
														12
														13
														14
														15
														16
														17
														18
														19
														20
														21
														22
														23
														24
														25
														26
														27
														28
														29
														30
														31
														32
														33
	.87	.73		.68	.82		.65	.75	.73	.74		.69		34
	.70		.69	.69		.66	.74	.80	.86	.77		.70		35
			.69	.71		.67	.73	.86	.86			.71		36
			.72	.72		.68	.72	.88	.72			.72		37
			.72	.72		.69	.70	.92	.73			.73		38
						.70		.95	.74			.74		39
					.77						.89		.86	40
											.86			41
											.84			42
											.82			43
					.64						.67		.59	44
														45
														46
								1.94						47
								2.13						48
								2.32						49
		1.67	1.55	1.58		1.43	1.50	1.53					1.58	50
		1.55	1.56			1.44	1.56						1.59	51
		1.67	1.54			1.50	1.60							52
		1.61	1.53				1.60							53
			1.58											54
			1.59											54

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under
 [NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC. NOTE.—The sizes of boots and shoes, as stated, indicate a majority of the requirements, but prices given must include, in addition thereto, larger and smaller, and in proportion thereof, as the necessities of the service may demand.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
				Dan. F. Morse. Melville Lind- say. T. W. Lowry. Jesse St. John. Jacob Fretas. A. G. Jones.					
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Balto.	N. Y.
1	Boots, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs..	2,786	2,786	1.42	.....	.....	1.40	.....	1.49
2				1.50	.....	.....	1.45	.....	1.42
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8	Boots, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11.....pairs..	5,488	5,488	2.00	.....	.....	1.90	.....	1.95
9				2.05	.....	.....	1.80	.....	1.99
10				2.10	.....	.....	1.99	.....	1.90
11				2.25	.....	.....	1.95	.....
12							1.87½	.....
13									
14	Boots, men's, rubber, Nos. 6 to 11.....pairs..	474	474	2.21	1.90	.....	2.14	2.00	.....
15				2.46	.....	.....	1.84	2.30	.....
16				2.46	.....	.....		2.55	.....
17								2.75	.....
18	Overshoes, arctica, boy's, as- sorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs..	666	666	.83	.71	.....	.85	.78	.....
19				.93	.....	.....	.74	.86	.....
20	Overshoes, arctica, children's, as- sorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 10½ pairs..	137	137	.47	.40	.....	.48	.42½	.....
21							.42	.49	.....
22	Overshoes, arctica, missea's, as- sorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 2.....pairs..	542	542	.63	.53	.....	.64	.57	.....
23							.55	.65	.....
24	Overshoes, arctica, women's, as- sorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8.....pairs..	472	472	.81	.68	.....	.82½	.75	.....
25							.72½	.83	.....
26	Overshoes, arctica, men's, as- sorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11.....pairs..	380	380	1.04	.88	.....	1.05	.85	.....
27				1.16	.....	.....	.90	1.08	.....
28								1.20	.....
29	Overshoes, rubber, boys', as- sorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs..	24	24	.34	.30	.....	.34	.31	.....
30							.30		.....
31	Overshoes, rubber, missea's, as- sorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 2.....pairs..	40	40	.23	.20	.....	.23	.21	.....
32							.20		.....
33	Overshoes, rubber, women's, as- sorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8.....pairs..	42	42	.29	.25	.....	.29	.26	.....
34				.29	.....	.....	.25		.....
35	Overshoes, rubber, men's, as- sorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11.....pairs..	40	40	.4½	.35	.....	.42	.38	.....
36							.37½		.....
37	Shoes, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs..	9,453	9,453	.90	.....	.....	.87½		.92
38				.95	.....	.....	.82½		.90
39									.87½
40	Shoes, children's, assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 13.....pairs..	4,477	4,477	.53	.....	.....	.47½		.55
41							.42½		.52
42									.50
43	Shoes, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11.....pairs..	13,549	13,549	1.04	.....	1.03½	1.05	.....	1.10
44				1.13	.....	.....	1.02½	.....	1.07
45									1.04½
46	Shoes, missea's, assorted sizes, Nos. 13 to 2.....pairs..	6,304	6,304	.58	.....	.....	.57	.....	.62
47							.52	.....	.60
48									.55½
49	Shoes, women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8.....pairs..	13,738	13,738	.68	.....	.70½	.67	.....	.75
50				.73	.....	.72½	.62	.....	.72
51						.76½		.....	.67
52	Shoe-laces, leather, in yard strings, per 100 yards.....gross..	508	508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53									.....
54	Shoe-laces, linen, in yard strings.....gross..	579	579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55									.....
56									.....
57									.....

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Adolph Meyer.	Lay State Shoe and Leather Company.	W. W. Foulk-rod.	J. Ferris, jr.	Ferd. Relaa.	E. H. Conklin.	Albert Flagler.	H. T. Wake-man.	R. A. Robbins.	E. E. Kanea.	Jno H. Wood-house.	Sam'l R. Tre-gella.	J. D. Wilson.	John Early.	Number.
Points of delivery.														
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
1.50	1.85 1.67½ 1.50 1.80 1.60 1.53 1.83													1
														2
														3
														4
														5
														6
														7
1.95	2.30													8
2.00	2.00													9
2.05	1.90													10
2.10	1.62													11
	1.93													12
	1.65													13
														14
														15
														16
														17
														18
														19
														20
														21
														22
														23
														24
														25
														26
														27
														28
														29
														30
														31
														32
														33
														34
														35
														36
	.87½													37
														38
														39
	.50													40
	.55													41
														42
	1.15													43
	1.05													44
	1.02½													45
	.57													46
	.68													47
														48
	.68													49
	.82													50
														51
		.45	a. 40	a. 37½	.39	.50	.44	.50½	.39	.50				52
			b. 60	a. 43			.39		.39					53
														54
	.18½		.17	.19	.21	.20½	.20	.19	.17	.22½	.19½	.69		55
	.28½		.20		.27	.20½		.28½	.18½	.25½				56
					.20½				.25½					57

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 5—Continued. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
				E. H. Conklin. John Early. R. A. Robbins. John H. Woodhouse. Albert Flagler.				
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Shoe-lasts, boys', assorted sizes..... doz.	14	14	3.25	2.75	1.70	1.55	.....
2	Shoe-lasts, children's, assorted sizes... do..	8	(*)	2.90	2.75	1.70	1.55	.....
3	Shoe-lasts, men's, assorted sizes..... do..	6	6	3.25	2.75	1.70	1.55	.....
4	Shoe-lasts, women's, assorted sizes.... do..	6	6	3.25	2.75	1.70	1.55	.....
5	Shoe-lasts, misses', assorted sizes..... do..	10	10	2.90	2.75	1.70	1.55	.....
6	Shoe-nails, assorted sizes..... lbs.	825	825	.03½	.....	.....	.04	.03½
7	Shoe-packs, boys', assorted sizes pairs.	940	940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Shoe-packs, men's, assorted sizes..... do..	3,772	3,772	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Shoe-packs, women's, assorted sizes.... do..	2,930	2,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Shoe-pegs, assorted sizes galls.	168	168	.....	.17	.22½	.....	.20
11	<i>Additional for training schools.</i>							
12	Bristles lbs.	3½	3½	7.00	.....	.....	.....	6.85
13	Buttons, shoe..... gross.	19	19	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Button fasteners..... do..	90	90	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Pincers, lasting, Clark's, No. 1..... doz.	1	1	8.50	.....	.....	.....	9.00
16	Pincers, steel, 8-inch do..	1	1	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Rasps, shoe, 8-inch do..	2	2	2.50	.....	.....	.....	2.68
18	Rasps, shoe, 9-inch do..	1½	1½	2.75	.....	.....	.....	3.00
19	Rasps, shoe, 12-inch do..	4	4	3.50	.....	.....	.....	4.75
20	Shoe-eyelets, B, long, black..... boxes.	45	45	.08	.....	.....	.....	.08
21	Shoe-nails, Swede, ¾ and 1 inch lbs.	150	150	.05	.....	.....	.....	.05
22	Shoe-tacks, 2, 2½, and 3 oz. do..	60	60	.10	.....	.....	.....	.11½
23	CLASS 6.—HATS AND CAPS.							
24	Caps, boys', cassimere, heavy, black, as- sorted sizes No.	5,803	5,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Caps, men's, cassimere, heavy, black, as- sorted sizes No.	7,324	7,324	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No award.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 6—Continued. HATS AND CAPS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. H. Conklin.	John Early.	R. A. Robbins.	John H. Woodhouse.	Albert Piagler.
				Points of delivery.				
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Hats, boys', wool, black, assorted sizes. No.	8, 197	8,197					
2								
3	Hats, men's, wool, black, assorted sizes. do.	15, 159	15,159					
4								
5	Hats, men's, wool, black, police, assorted							
6	sizes No.	983	(*)					
7								
8	<i>Additional for schools.</i>							
9	Hats, straw, boys', assorted sizes and							
10	colors No.	644	(†)					
11	Hats, straw, girls', assorted sizes and							
12	colors No.	1, 102	(†)					
13								

* No award; price too high. Awarded under letting of September 10, 1888, in Washington. D. C.
(See page 208.)

† No award.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 7.—NOTIONS. NOTE.—In view of the limited total cost of various articles embraced in this class, all the articles except cotton maitre, gilling twine, mirrors spool cotton, and linen thread will be considered <i>in gross</i> , and award made accordingly, if deemed for the best interests of the service.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
				Albert Flagler.	Edward E. Eames.	John H. Woodhouse.	H. T. Wake-man.	A. G. Sherman.
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Brushes, hair doz.	182	182	3.50	3.82½	2.00	5.50	1.65
2				4.85		3.00	6.00	2.20
3				5.80		3.75		2.47
4				5.60		4.25		4.10
5				6.20		4.63		4.90
6				4.50		5.63		
7				5.05		6.75		
8				5.45		6.50		
9	Buttons, coat, horn gross.	443	443	.25	.22			
10								
11	Buttons, dress, vegetable ivory do.	705	705		.37½			
12								
13	Buttons, pants, metal do.	1,060	1,060		.08			
14								
15	Buttons, shirt, agate do.	1,132	1,132		.02			
16								
17	Buttons, vest, horn do.	504	504	.24	.15			
18								
19	Buttons, youths', agate do.	841	841		.05			
20								
21								
22	Combs, coarse, R. H. dressing, medium ... doz.	1,967	1,967	.32	.44½			
23				.40½	.54½			
24				.46½				
25								
26								
27								
28	Combs, fine, R. H. do.	1,527	1,527	.17	.19½			
29				.20½	.24½			
30					.25½			
31								
32	Cotton maitre, for seines, 36-thread, soft-laid lbs	645	645	.90			.21½	
33	Gilling twine, 3-cord, No. 30 do.	732	732	.80			.63	
34				.88				
35	Gilling twine, 3-cord, No. 35 do.	1,296	1,296	.90			.75	
36				.09				
37	Gilling twine, 3-cord, No. 40 do.	261	261	1.05			.80	
38				1.10				
39	Gloves, buck, boys', No. 1, standard quality pairs	444	444					
40								
41								
42								
43	Gloves, buck, men's, No. 1, standard quality, or oil-tanned sheep or goat pairs.	1,765	1,765					
44								
45								
46								
47								
48								
49								
50								
51	Hooks and eyes, white gross.	120	120					
52								
53								
54	Indelible ink—Payson's or equal doz.	51	51					
55								
56	Mirrors, 10 by 12 inches, bevel frames, German plate doz.	170	170		4.81½		2.78	
57							3.00	
58								
59								
60	Needles, assorted sizes, Sharps, Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10 M.	376	376	.89	1.12½		.60	
61				1.17	1.12½			
62					.70			
63					.70			

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.															Number.
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
W. C. Howard.	John Early.	R. A. Robbins.	Samuel R. Tre- gellas.	Ferd. Reiss.	G. H. Wells.	John Ferris, Jr.	S. B. Brown.	W. E. Tefft.	W. W. Fonk- rod.	Jos. D. Wilson.	John Dugan.	E. N. Downs.	T. G. Wood.	Wm. A. Mc- Laughlin.	
6.00	3.50	1.45	1.00	2.20	5.25	2.75	.743								1
8.00	3.75	1.95	1.42	2.50	2.75	3.50	1.32								2
12.00	4.00	5.47	1.78	3.00	5.90	4.00	1.53								3
12.00	4.37		2.21	3.60	6.85		1.92								4
16.50	4.50		2.27	4.60	5.90		1.04								5
5.00			2.90	5.80	3.00										6
			6.00												7
		.40		.30		.26		.30	.26	.26					8
		.40		.30											9
		.50													10
		.30		.30		.19				.29					11
										.30					12
	.08	.07		.05		.03			.04	.04					13
	.02	.05		.02				.02	.04						14
	.06					.01			.01	.01					15
	.07														16
		.30		.25		.21		.25	.20	.20	.08				17
		.30		.25											18
		.10		.06		.05		.06	.05	.06					19
						.04			.06						20
		.35		.33		.34		.32	.30	.30					21
	.44			.42				.42	.38	.38					22
	.38			.33				.47							23
	.30			.42				.53		.75					24
	.33														25
	.29														26
	.20			.16		.16		.16	.16	.19					27
	.25			.16											28
		.20		.22		.79			.32				.41		29
	.62			.64								.62			30
	.57														31
	.74			.76								.72			32
	.65														33
	.82			.84								.82			34
	.75														35
				.20						.32			.41		36
				.35									.65		37
				.42									.67		38
				.36											39
															40
				.35		.64				.52			.76		41
				.46						.70			.49		42
				.50									.75		43
				.55											44
				.60											45
				.62											46
				.83											47
	.05			.06		.06			.04	.04					48
	.07								.06						49
	.09								.08						50
1.95		1.97		1.95					1.90						51
															52
	4.82	3.15								.76				2.25	53
	2.45	2.99								1.21				3.50	54
	2.81	4.85								1.21				6.75	55
	5.43													3.15	56
															57
	1.37	1.29		1.08		.88		1.19	1.19	.76					58
				1.25		.76				1.21					59
				1.50		1.04				1.21					60
															61
															62
															63

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 7—Continued. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Flag- ler.	Edward E. Hames.	H. T. Wake- man.	R. A. Rob- bins.	W. R. Tefft.
				Points of delivery.				
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Needles, darning, medium sizes gross.	64	64	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{3}{8}$	.03	1.07	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$
2					.16 $\frac{3}{8}$			
3					.16 $\frac{3}{8}$			
4					.16 $\frac{3}{8}$			
5	Needles, gloves' M.	61	61	3.50	2.00	2.34	2.70	2.34 $\frac{1}{2}$
6					2.00			
7					2.00			
8					2.00			
9	Needles, knitting, common, medium sizes, gross.	25	25	.32	.25	.34	.60	
10					.23			
11					.20			
12	Needles, sack doz.	42	42	.18	.09	.08		
13				.09	.09			
14								
15	Needles, saddlers' do..	374	374	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02	.03		
16					.02			
17					.02			
18	Needles, machine, "Domestic," self-setting, doz.	578	578	.12	.15	.15	.14	
19					.15			
20					.13			
21	Needles, machine, "Singer" doz.	405	405	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	
22				.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			
23					.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			
24	Pins, brass, standard, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.. packs.	751	751		.31		.29	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$
25					.27			.25 $\frac{1}{2}$
26					.24			.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	Spool-cotton, best of standard, 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and drab..... doz.	6,111	6,111					
28								
29								
30	Suspenders, boys' pairs.	4,995	4,995		.04		.12	
31					.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		.13	
32					.05 $\frac{1}{2}$			
33					.07			
34					.08			
35					.09			
36								
37								
38	Suspenders, men's do..	7,448	7,448		.07		.17	.12
39					.16		.16	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
40					.19		.18	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$
41					.20		.19	.16
42					.21 $\frac{1}{2}$		.24	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
43					.26 $\frac{1}{2}$			.18
44								
45								
46								
47	Tape-measures, medium doz.	16	16		.17			
48								
49	Tape, white, cotton, medium widths.. pieces.	3,884	3,884		.00 $\frac{1}{10}$		.0 $\frac{2}{10}$	.00 $\frac{1}{10}$
50					.01 $\frac{1}{10}$		.01 $\frac{1}{10}$	.01 $\frac{1}{10}$
51					.01 $\frac{1}{10}$		.01 $\frac{1}{10}$	.01 $\frac{1}{10}$
52							.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03
53	Tape, elastic, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in..... yds.	4,950	4,950					
54								
55								
56	Tape, elastic, $\frac{1}{2}$ -in do..	1,945	1,945				.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$
57								
58								
59	Thimbles, closed doz.	758	758	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$		.08	
60				.14	.07			
61								
62								
63								

a If sample No. 3 required in boxes, will furnish same quality at .41 $\frac{1}{2}$.

b Per dozen pairs.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Ferdinand Rice.	William W. Foulkrod.	Joe D. Will- son.	S. B. Brown.	John Early.	W. E. Hath- away.	John H. Woodhouse.	G. Wood.	G. T. Linga.	Sam'l R. Tre- gelba.	T. S. Miller.	G. B. Davi- son.	R. C. Ogden.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. L. and Chi.	N. Y.	
.15	.92½	.13½ .68½	.19½										1
.00	2.30 2.32	2.31½	2.31 2.82½	3.97									2
.35	.33 .46		.33½										9
.10	.08½ .12½ .21		.08½ .12½ .22½										10
.03	.02½	.02½		.35									11
.14½	.12½ .16½	.16½			.14½								12
.10	.07½ .08½	.08½			.13								13
.30½	.21½	.27½	.16½	.20									14
.27½	.24½	.24½	.14½										15
.23½	.27½	.21½	.12½										16
.40		.42½	.51½			.41½	.42½	.42½					17
.42		.51½ .50½	.39½ .44½			.40½ a. 40½							18
.05	.03½	.04½	.04½	.06					b1.00	.10	.09		19
.07	.05½	.08½	.06½	.08½					b. 75	.09	.08		20
.08	.06½	.09½	.08½	.08½					b. 90	.11			21
.09½	.06½	.10½	.09½	.10½					b1.20	.12			22
.10½	.07½	.11½	.09½	.12½						.08			23
.12	.08½		.13½							.12½			24
.12½													25
.13½	.18½	.13½	.11½	.13	.12½				b1.32	.13½	.10	.12½	26
.11	.18½	.11½	.13½	.13	.14½				b1.76	.15	.11	.12½	27
.15½	.19½	.16½	.15½	.15	.18½				b1.60	.16	.12	.13½	28
.16	.11½	.16½	.16½	.17½	.13½				b1.92	.17	.16	.15	29
.16½	.12½	.17½	.16½	.10½	.15				b2.14	.18	.11½		30
.18	.13½	.18½	.19½		.16½				b1.80	.21½			31
	.15½												32
	.17½												33
	.17½												34
.18			.17½										35
					.16								36
					.19								37
.01	.01		.00½										38
	.01½		.01½										39
	.01½		.01½										40
.03	.02½	.02½	.02½	.03½									41
.03½	.02½			.03½									42
				.02½									43
.02½	.02	.01½	.02½	.02½									44
	.02½		.02½	.02½									45
				.01½									46
d.07½	.05½	.06½	.06½	.12									47
	.05½	c. 10½	.09½	.09½									48
	.06½												49
	.09												50
	.10½												51
													52
													53
													54
													55
													56
													57
													58
													59
													60
													61
													62
													63

c 253 dozen at .10½.

d 505 dozen at .07½.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 7—Continued. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							
				Points of delivery.							
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Thimbles, open doz.	62	62	.07	.08		.07		.10	.08	
2											.14
3	Thread, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, & dark blue, & white-brown, stand- ard Nos lbs.	1,262	1,262		.72		.74	.84	.74	.85	
4					.82		.84	.94	.84	.95	
5					.92		.94	1.04	.94	.13	
6											
7											
8											
9	Thread, shoe, medium do..	361	361		.54		.62	.80	.74	.54	
10									.81	.48	
11											
12											
13	Twine, sack do..	258	258	.17	.19		.18			.20	
14				.18	.21		.23			.19	
15					.29		.27			.26	
16											
17	Twine, wrapping do..	229	229	.14	.18		.15			.19	
18				.16	.17		.17			.19	
19					.19					.18	
20					.18					.14	
21	Additional for training schools.									.13	
22	Brushes, clothes doz.	10	10	2.97	1.20		1.75			4.00	
23				4.75	1.45		2.00			4.00	
24				5.12	2.70		3.50			4.25	
25				6.50			3.75			4.40	
26							4.50			6.50	
27							6.00				
28	Buttons, uniform, brass, coat, gross.	86	86		4.47		4.30	4.41		4.85	
29	Buttons, uniform, brass, vest, gross.	86	86		2.23		2.25	2.20		2.43	
30	Button-hole twist, 8-strand, black lbs.	2	2				3.75				
31	Silk, scarlet, A, 50-yard spools, doz.	20	20				.38	.38			
32	Silk, machine, D. & E., black, spools.	48	48				.70				
33											
34	Thread, linen, black, Nos. 20 and 30, Marshall's machine lbs.	6	6				.90				
35							1.10				
36	Thread, red and light blue, Nos. 30 and 40 doz.	25	25				.40				
37							.42				

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

[illegible]

a Per ounce.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded]

Number.	CLASS 8. GROCERIES.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.									
				John Early.	R. A. Robbins.	W. E. Teft.	Ferdinand Reiss.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Joseph D. Wilson.	S. B. Brown.	Albert Flagler.		
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.		
1	Allspice, ground.....lbs.	208	208										
2	Apples, dried .....do..	29,850	29,850										
3	Bags, manilla paper:												
4	1-pound (per 1,000).....No.	22,000	22,000	1.03									
5				.50									
6				2.75									
7	2-pound (per 1,000) ....do..	24,200	24,200	1.89									
8				1.00									
9				3.25									
10	3-pound (per 1,000) ....do..	16,500	16,500	1.09									
11				1.95									
12				3.50									
13	4-pound (per 1,000) ....do..	5,500	5,500	1.87									
14				1.45									
15				3.75									
16	5-pound (per 1,000) ....do..	5,000	5,000	2.18									
17				1.70									
18				4.25									
19	6-pound (per 1,000) ....do..	2,000	2,000	2.56									
20				2.00									
21				5.50									
22	10-pound (per 1,000) ....do..	1,500	1,500	3.33									
23				2.60									
24				6.25									

^a Award for dried apples to James H. Seymour canceled July 10, 1888. Awarded to L. Palmer, under letting of September 10, 1888, in Washington. D. C. (See page 203.)

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.													Number.
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	
Edward E. Kemca.	W. W. Foulkrod.	John Dougan.	E. N. Downs.	H. T. Wakeman.	E. H. Conklin.	John H. Woodhouse.	Samuel E. Tregellas.	G. H. Wells.	John Ferris, Jr.	G. T. Lings.	A. E. Whyland.	Edward B. Hoeler.	1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
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													24

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 8—Continued. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	* Baking-powder, standard quality, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each lbs.	70,206	70,206	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24	.26	.25	.26	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$
2				28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$		.23	.24	.21	
3				21	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$			.23	.22	
4	Bath-brick doz.	80	80		.85						
5	Bees-wax lbs.	136	136		.29						
6	Boxes bluing doz.	344	344								
7											
8											
9	Candles, salamantine, 6's lbs.	2,845	2,845		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$						
10											
11	Cassia, ground lbs.	232	232		.28			.10			
12	Cloves, ground lbs.	133	133		.29			.26			
13	Corn-starch lbs.	29,339	29,339		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$			.04 $\frac{1}{2}$			
14								.04 $\frac{1}{2}$			
15	Cream tartar lbs.	236	236		.44			.33			
16	Ginger, ground lbs.	401	401		.16			.07			
17	Hops, fresh, pressed lbs.	611	611		.20						
18											
19											
20											
21	Indigo lbs.	22	22		.70						
22	Lye, concentrated doz.	276	276		.62 $\frac{1}{2}$						
23											
24	Matches, full count, 100 in box, gross.	663	663		.85						
25											
26											
27											
28											
29	Mustard, ground lbs.	254	254		.14			.10			
30	Peaches, dried lbs.	23,325	23,325								
31	Pepper, ground, black lbs.	559	559		.25			.13			
32	Prunes, dried, new lbs.	22,925	22,925		.65 $\frac{1}{2}$						
33											
34	† Soap; samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished lbs.	273,468	(¹)								
35											
36											
37											
38											
39											

* Baking powders containing alum will not be considered.

† Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.

‡ Soap continued on next page.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.																	
C. W. Obradorf.	Calvin Durand.	Albert Flagler.	John Early.	Edward B. Hoader.	E. C. Hazard.	P. A. Robbins.	E. H. Conklin.	Pleasant & Woodworth.	George H. Conant.	P. M. Millsbaugh.	Ernest Roloff.	Lorin Palmer.	James H. Seymour.	Warren Provost.	Anthony M. Jockey.	Guy F. Goeman.	
Saint Louis.	Chicago.	As stated.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	As stated.	Number.
.26 .24	.18																1
		.045	.34	.35	.32	.27	.30	.24									2
			.12	.35	.35	.10											3
			.18		.18	.18											4
					.20												5
		.009	.09	.10	.10				.08	.10							6
																	7
	.13		.15	.15													8
	.17		.33	.33						.10							9
	.04			.05	.05				.04	.24							10
	.05																11
	.18			.18													12
	.10			.08						.36							13
	.19									.08							14
	.15				.15	.16											15
	.13				.18												16
	.10																17
																	18
																	19
	.45			.59		.70											20
				.77		.75											21
				.62		.70											22
			.52														23
			.62														24
			2.50														25
			.75														26
			.55														27
	.13			.11						.10							28
	.13			.20													29
				.08						.13							30
				.04													31
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	.03																36
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																	98
																	99
																	100

a New York.
b Carlisle.

c Chicago.
d Other points.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 8—Continued. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.										Richard M. Colgate.	David S. Brown.	C. S. Higgins.	Julius Rosenthal.	W. F. Kirk.	Richard F. Handy.	Enterprise Soap Works.	W. J. Tavender.	R. A. Robbins.	Lewis Wallace.
														New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	All points.	New York.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	All points.	New York.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.										
1	† Soap, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished lbs.	273,432	273,432	.03½	3.87	4.12	.03½	.03½	3.71	3.75	.03½												
2					3.47	3.88	.03½	.04½	3.01	3.75	.04½												
3					3.17	4.05	.03½	.03½	2.98														
4						2.40	.03½	.03½	2.81														
5							.03½	.03½	2.78														
6	Soda, standard quality, in pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each..... lbs.	907	907																				
7	Soda, standard quality, in half-pound tin cans; packed same as 1-pound cans lbs.	275	275																				
8	Soda, washing..... do ..	9,780							a. 97½														
9	Starch..... do ..	4,989	4,989						b1.02½														
10	Sirup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons..... galls..	2,690	2,690																				
11																							
12																							
13																							
14																							
15																							
16																							
17																							
18	Sirup in 5-gallon IX tin cans, cased, galls	7,770	7,770																				
19																							
20																							
21																							
22																							
23																							
24																							
25	Vinegar, in barrels galls..	560	560																				
26																							
27	Vinegar, in kegs galls	1,220	1,220																				
28																							
	Additional for Carlisle School.																						
29	Soap, "Ivory," or equal lbs.	1,000	1,000						.08.00														
30	Soap, "Olefine" ..do..	7,000	(g)						.04½														
31																							

* No check.

† Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.

a In casks. b In barrels.

c F. O. B., New York or Brooklyn.

d In 10 gallon kegs or 25 gallon kegs.

advertisement of April 16, 1883, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

[illegible]

* Per box 75 pounds "White Cloud." *f* Carlisle delivery. *g* Award not approved by Secretary of the Interior. Awarded under letting of September 10, 1888, at 5 cents and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Carlisle delivery. (See page 208.)

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded :

Number.	CLASS 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.										Richard M. Colgate. David S. Brown. C. S. Higgins. Julius Rosenthal. W. F. Kirk. Richard F. Handy. Enterprise Soap Works. W. J. Tavender. R. A. Robbins. Lewis Wallace.	
				Points of delivery.											
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	All points.	New York.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.		
1	Bowls, pint, iron- stone.....dos.	314	314												
2															
3	Bowls, quart, iron- stone.....dos.	282	282												
4															
5															
6															
7	Burners, lamp, No. 6, .....dos.	17	17												
8															
9	Burners, lamp, No. 1, .....dos.	53	53												
10															
11	Burners, lamp, No. 2, dos.....	92	92												
12															
13	Casters, dinner.. dos.	2½	2½												
14															
15															
16	Chambers, with cov- ers.....dos.	31	31												
17															
18	Crocks, 1-gallon. do..	26	26												
19	Crocks, 2-gallon. do..	23	23												
20	Crocks, 3-gallon. do..	23	23												
21	Cups and saucers, cof- fee iron-stone. dos.	844	844												
22															
23															
24															

* No check.

a New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 9—Continued. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	C. H. Conover.	James K. Shaw.	John Early.	R. A. Robbins.	John H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	H. T. Wakeman.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	New York.	New York.	As stated.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1	Cups and saucers, tea, iron-stone,	676		.6	.60	a. 65	.68			1
2	..... doz.				.64	b. 68				2
3					.64	a. 77				3
4						b. 80				4
5	Dishes, meat, iron-stone, 20-inch,	18		6.70	6.48	a 6.60	6.92			5
6	..... doz.				6.00	b 7.00				6
7	Dishes, vegetable, with covers, iron-stone	59		4.10	4.30	a3. 63	4.12			7
8	..... doz.				4.00	b3. 77	4.63			8
9						a3. 63	5.15			9
10						b3. 77				10
11	Lamp-shades, paper..... do..	24		.60	.68		.71			11
12				.67	1.25					12
13				.70	1.50					13
14				.70						14
15				.77						15
16	Lamps, glass, with bracket, burner, and chimney complete	146		2.95	3.75		2.91			16
17							4.05			17
18	Lamps, glass, with burner and chimney complete..... doz.	42		1.87	1.80		1.89			18
19				1.91	1.80		2.09			19
20				1.75			2.29			20
21	Lamps, student's, No. 1, with burner, shade, and chimney complete	126		2.50	2.50		c 2.43	2.30		21
22	Lamps, tin, safety, kerosene, with burners	21		1.60	1.28		1.89		1.56	22
23							2.10			23
24							2.10			24
25	Lamps, tubular, globe, hanging, with burners complete	99	3.00	2.15	3.14	a3. 40	3.45	2.74		25
26					3.37			3.34		26
27	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 0,	174			.26		.26			27
28	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 1,	154			.26		.26			28
29	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 2,	392			.36		.37			29
30	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 0,	11			.27		.29			30
31	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 1,	34			.27		.29			31
32	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 2,	40			.37		.40			32
33	Lamp-chimneys for student's lamp No. 1	148		.25	.24		.23			33
a New York.			b Chicago.			c Brass or nickel.				

a New York.

b Chicago.

c Brass or nickel.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 9—Continued. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—cont'd.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.								Number.
			James K. Shaw.	John Early.	R. A. Robbins.	John H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	William W. Foulkrod.	S. B. Brown.	Henry G. Cordley.	
			New York.	New York.	As stated.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1	Lamp-wicks, No. 0 doz.	184	a. 14.	a. 13.	.....	a. 15	a. 14	a. 14	a. 15	.....	1
2	Lamp-wicks, No. 1 do.	307	a. 17.	a. 17.	.....	a. 18	a. 18	a. 18	a. 18	.....	2
3	Lamp-wicks, No. 3 do.	683	a. 26.	a. 24.	.....	a. 28	a. 28	a. 27	a. 28	.....	3
4	Lamp-wicks, student's No. 1. do.	170	a. 40.	a. 39.	.....	a. 60	a. 44	a. 40	a. 43.	.....	4
5	Pitchers, pint, iron-stone... do.	44	94	.92	a. 98	1.08	.....	.....	.....	9.00	5
6	Pitchers, quart, iron-stone... do.	84	1.10	.95	b1.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Pitchers, water, iron-stone, 2-quart..... doz.	126	2.30	1.08	a1.14	1.28	.....	.....	.....	12.00	7
8	Plates, dinner, iron-stone... do.	1,143	.69	1.13	b1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Plates, pie, iron-stone do.	99	.41	2.50	a2.34	2.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Plates, sauce, iron-stone.... do.	116	.27	2.30	b2.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Plates, soup, iron-stone..... do.	212	.63	.66	a. 60	.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Plates, tea, iron-stone do.	200	.51	.64	a. 68	.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch doz.	38	.....	.61	b. 63	.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Salt-sprinklers do.	105	.....	b. 72	.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Tumblers do.	314	.....	.34	a. 33	.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Wash-bowls and pitchers, iron-stone (24 pieces) doz.	41	7.80	.35	a. 42	.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	Additional for Carlisle School.	.....	.....	.41	b. 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	Lamp-chimneys for student's lamp No. 2..... doz.	5	.25	.43	b. 45	.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	.....	.....	.....	.26	a. 27	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	.....	.....	.....	.22	b. 29	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	.....	.....	.....	.63	a. 52	.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	.....	.....	.....	.63	a. 64	.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	.....	.....	.....	.53	b. 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	.....	.....	.....	.54	b. 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	.....	.....	.....	.48	a. 51	.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	.....	.....	.....	.50	b. 54	.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	.....	.....	.....	.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.05	1.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	.....	.....	.....	.33	.30	.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	.....	.....	.....	.35	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	.....	.....	.....	.30	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32	.....	.....	.....	.24	.23	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	.....	.....	.....	7.80	7.93	a7.67	8.18	.....	.....	15.00	36
37	.....	.....	.....	7.80	.....	b8.10	.....	.....	.....	16.50	37
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	38
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39

a New York.

b Chicago.

c Per gross.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				S. H. Crane.	John Early.	R. A. Robbins.
				Chi- cago.	As stated.	As stated.
1	Baskets, clothes, large.....doz.	28	28	5.75	d5.20	d5.40
2	Baskets, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.....do.	20	20	1.50	d3.50	d5.70
3	Baskets, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.....do.	20	20	1.50	d1.75	d2.15
4	Baskets, measuring 1 bushel.....do.	37	37	2.25	d1.75	d1.72
5	Baskets, measuring 1 bushel.....do.	37	37	2.25	d4.25	d4.40
6	Baskets, measuring 1 bushel.....do.	37	37	2.25	d7.50	d2.20
7	Baskets, measuring 1 bushel.....do.	37	37	2.25	d4.20	
8	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, double, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide.....No.	794	794			
9	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide.....No.	186	186			
10	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide.....No.	186	186			
11	Blacking, shoe.....boxes.	5,235	5,235	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	d.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	d.03 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch, packed in cases.....doz.	14	14	1.65	2.95	
13	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted in burlaps.....doz.	742	742	2.49	A2.73	b2.70
14	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted in burlaps.....doz.	742	742	2.49	A2.63	b2.65
15	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted in burlaps.....doz.	742	742	2.49	A2.93	b2.50
16	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted in burlaps.....doz.	742	742	2.49	A2.93	b2.45
17	Brooms, whisk.....do.	79	79	1.50	d1.10	b1.08
18	Brooms, whisk.....do.	79	79	1.50	d1.10	b1.08
19	Brooms, whisk.....do.	79	79	1.50	d1.10	b1.08
20	Brooms, whisk.....do.	79	79	1.50	d1.10	b1.08
21	Brooms, whisk.....do.	79	79	1.50	d1.10	b1.08
22	Brooms, whisk.....do.	79	79	1.50	d1.10	b1.08
23	Brooms, whisk.....do.	79	79	1.50	d1.10	b1.08
24	Brooms, whisk.....do.	79	79	1.50	d1.10	b1.08
25	Bureaus, 3 drawers, papered and crated, not over two in each crate.....No.	350	350		d2.99	
26	Chairs, reed-seat.....doz.	21	21	6.49		
27	Chairs, reed-seat.....doz.	21	21	6.49		
28	Chairs, wood, bow back.....do.	537	537	4.49	4.98	
29	Chairs, wood, bow back.....do.	537	537	4.49	4.98	
30	Chairs, wood, bow back.....do.	537	537	4.49	4.98	
31	Chairs, wood, bow back.....do.	537	537	4.49	4.98	
32	Chairs, wood, office, bow back and arms.....do.	18	18	12.00	d15.08	
33	Chairs, wood, office, bow back and arms.....do.	18	18	12.00	d14.48	
34	Churns, 10-gallon.....No.	11	11		d1.80	d2.30
35	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....do.	116	116		d4.75	d3.73
36	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....do.	116	116		d4.99	d3.15
37	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....do.	116	116		d4.99	d3.15
38	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....do.	116	116		d4.99	d3.15
39	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....do.	116	116		d4.99	d3.15
40	Clothes-pins.....gross.	202	202	.15	.12	d.20
41	Clothes-pins.....gross.	202	202	.15	1.35	d.20
42	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No.	10	10	11.20		
43	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No.	10	10	8.50		
44	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No.	10	10	15.00		
45	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No.	10	10	24.00		
46	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No.	10	10	21.00		
47	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.....No.	91	91	3.20		b3.45
48	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.....No.	91	91	3.20		b3.45
49	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....No.	62	62	3.20		b3.45
50	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....No.	62	62	3.20		b3.45
51	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....No.	96	96	2.94		b3.24
52	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....No.	96	96	2.94		b3.24
53	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....No.	44	44	2.94		b3.24

a F. O. B.
b Chicago.

c Saint Louis.
d New York.

e A. H. Andrews & Co., desks.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.												Number.
Chi- cago.	New York.	Saint Louis.	As stated.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chi- cago.	As stated.	New York.	
1.40												1
1.70												2
	g 3.90	3.50	b 3.98									3
	g 4.24	3.40	(c d)									4
	g 4.21	3.20	d 3.17									5
	g 4.53	3.10	d 4.85									6
			d 5.40									7
				.02½	.02½	.03½	.03½	.02½				8
				.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½				9
1.60									1.50			10
					2.55							11
												12
												13
												14
												15
												16
												17
												18
												19
												20
										d 1.27	.95½	21
										d .88	1.50	22
										d 1.88	2.00	23
										d 1.10		24
										d 1.65		25
			d 3.60		3.20					b 4.90		26
			b 3.75									27
			b 6.45							b 7.15		28
			b 6.50									29
			c 4.66		5.40					b 5.50		30
			b 4.69									31
			b 13.18		16.00					b 13.20		32
					17.50							33
					1.90							34
				3.70	3.80					d 3.05		35
				3.95	3.60							36
					2.80							37
					3.00							38
									.12			39
												40
			b 17.48									41
												42
												43
												44
												45
			b 3.39									46
												47
			b 3.39									48
												49
			b 3.05									50
												51
			b 3.05									52
												53

g Chicago delivery 23 cents additional per bedstead.

h All points.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 10—Continued. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				S. H. Crane.	Theo. H. Riffe.
				Chicago.	F. O. B., Chicago.
1	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....No..	98	98	2.70	3.00
2				3.00	3.00
3	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....No..	58	58	2.70	3.00
4				3.00	3.00
5	Desks, school, back-seats for double, No. 1.....No..	5	5	2.40	2.80
6				2.60	2.80
7	Desks, school, back-seats for double, No. 2.....No..	11	11	2.40	2.80
8				2.60	2.80
9	Desks, school, back-seats for double, No. 3.....No..	45	45	2.30	2.80
10				2.40	2.80
11	Desks, school, back-seats for double, No. 4.....No..	18	18	2.30	2.80
12				2.40	2.80
13	Desks, school, back-seats for double, No. 5.....No..	21	21	2.00	2.80
14				2.20	2.80
15	Desks, school, with seats, single, No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....No..	45	45	2.70	3.00
16				2.85	3.00
17	Desks, school, with seats, single, No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....No..	77	77	2.70	3.00
18				2.85	3.00
19	Desks, school, with seats, single, No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....No..	43	43	2.55	3.00
20				2.70	3.00
21	Desks, school, with seats, single, No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....No..	33	33	2.55	2.75
22				2.70	2.75
23	Desks, school, with seats, single, No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....No..	7	7	2.30	2.75
24				2.45	2.75
25	Desks, school, back-seats for single, No. 1.....No..	8	8	2.00	2.50
26				2.15	2.50
27	Desks, school, back-seats for single, No. 2.....No..	4	4	2.00	2.50
28				2.15	2.50
29	Desks, school, back-seats for single, No. 3.....No..	7	7	2.00	2.50
30				2.15	2.50
31	Desks, school, back-seats for single, No. 4.....No..	5	5	2.00	2.50
32				2.15	2.50
33	Desks, teachers', medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No..	27	27	4.65	10.00
34				4.00	
35				6.00	
36				10.00	
37	Machines, sewing, Domestic, "family," with cover and accessories.....No..	42	42		
38	Machines, sewing, Domestic, manufacturing, No. 10, with accessories.....No..	22	22		
39	Machines, sewing, Singer's, vibrating shuttle No. 2, with cover and attachments.....No..	28	28		
40					
41	Machines, sewing, Singer's, tailors', with attachments. No..	16	16		
42					
43	Mattresses, double, 6 by 4 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 45 pounds each, packed in burlaps, crated, not over four in one crate.....No..	745	745		
44					
45					
46					

a New York.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.									Number.
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Kansas City.	
R. A. Robbins.	Wm. A. McLaughlin.	E. T. Howard.	Fred Schulz.	P. H. McMahon.	W. H. Lookwood.	John H. Woodhouse.	John Early.	Moses Frieberg.	
2.95	2.91								1
									2
2.93	2.91								3
2.43	2.48								4
2.45	2.48								5
2.45	2.23								6
2.45	2.23								7
2.45	1.99								8
									9
2.95	2.88								10
									11
2.70	2.58								12
									13
2.70	2.58								14
									15
2.45	2.44								16
									17
2.45	2.44								18
2.20	2.20								19
2.20	2.20								20
2.20	1.99								21
2.20	1.99								22
	5.00								23
									24
									25
									26
									27
									28
									29
									30
									31
									32
									33
									34
									35
									36
		30.00							37
		33.50							38
35.70									39
34.20									40
40.90									41
39.40									42
2.65	2.57		2.77	2.65	2.64	3.55	3.84	2.60	43
	2.65		2.70	2.90	2.68			2.60	44
			2.42		2.72				45
					2.75				46

6 If with ticking as on single mattress, \$3.35.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Numb. r.	CLASS 10—Continued. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
				Chicago.	Chicago, N. Y.	New York.	Chicago.
1	Mattresses, single, 6 by 8 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 35 pounds each, packed in burlaps and crated, not over four in one crate..... No.	276	276	2.35 2.30 2.06	2.15 2.40	2.11 2.16 2.19 2.24	2.95
2							
3							
4	Measures, 1-peck, wood, iron-bound or all iron, dozen	1	1				
5							
6	Measures, $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel, wood, iron-bound or all iron, dozen	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5$\frac{1}{2}$				
7							
8	Mop-sticks doz	60	60				
9							
10							
11							
12	Pails, wood, three iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern doz	67	67				
13							
14							
15							
16							
17	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps and crated, not over twenty in one crate..... No.	1,400	1,400	.83 .62 .52	.75	.61 .67	.80 .65 .60
18							
19							
20	Rolling-pins, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 18 inches, exclusive of handle, dozen	15	15				
21							
22	Washboards, zinc, in bundles of one dozen, with two cleats 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch each side of bundle.... doz	172	172				
23							
24							
25							
26	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over four in one crate..... No.	212	212		.86		1.39
27							
28	Washtubs, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes..... doz	125	125				
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35	Wringers, clothes, No. 1, "Universal," or equal, number	81	81				
36	Wringers, clothes, No. 2, "Universal," or equal, number	12	12				
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>						
37	Moss for upholstering..... lbs.	250	250				
38							

See also Class 17, Hardware.

a Indurated fiber ware, for dry climates.

b New York delivery \$10.

c If with ticking, as on double mattresses, \$3.12.

d Chicago.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

John Early.	R. A. Robbins.	William A. McLaughlin.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Moses Frieberg.	H. T. Wakeman.	Rufus Wakeman.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Henry G. Cordley.	Albert Flugler.	
Points of delivery.											
As stated.	As stated.	As stated.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Number.
e2.28	d2.24	e2.17 e2.12	.....	e2.25 e2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
e2.23	.....	.....	1.84	.....	.....	.....	1.75 8.50	.....	.....	.....	2 3 4
e2.75	.....	.....	2.04	.....	.....	.....	2.15 4.50	.....	.....	.....	5 6
e.85	e.97	.....	.95	.....	.99	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	7
e.95	e1.27	.....	.99	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.73	.....	.....	8
e1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
e1.75	e2.15	.....	2.45	.....	.....	.....	2.15	.....	5.50	.....	10
e2.50	e2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e4.95	.....	e.00	.....	11
e4.50	e4.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
e4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
e6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
e.50	d.74	e.60	.....	.55	.....	.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
e1.49	d.55	e.60	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
d1.75	e1.30	.....	1.58	.....	.....	.....	1.44	.....	.....	.....	19
d1.35	e1.50	.....	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
d2.25	e2.40	.....	1.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
d3.00	.....	.....	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
e1.12	1.25	e.97	.....	.....	14.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
e2.25	.....	d1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
10.25	d14.40	.....	f1.48	.....	.....	.....	e13.95	.....	17.50	.....	25
12.20	d10.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.50	.....	26
9.60	d12.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
g9.60	d12.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
11.74	d14.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
b11.74	d10.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	d12.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
e4.05	e4.05	.....	.....	.....	4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25	32
e2.14	e2.40	.....	2.17	.....	2.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	e.07 e.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38

e New York.

f Per nest.

g One hundred and twenty dozen awarded at \$9.00, delivered at all points; for New York, \$8. For all northern points or moist climates.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 11—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				Philip Constan.	R. A. Robbins.	H. T. Wakeman.
				St. Louis or N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Bags, nose doz.	5 ¹	5 ¹	4.53	2.90	5.99
2				5.65	7.20	
3					11.40	
4	Blankets, horse No.	126	126	2.15	1.97	
5				1.65		
6						
7						
8						
9						
10	Bridles, harness doz.	12	12	12.50		
11				9.75		
12				9.29		
13	Bridles, riding doz.	13	13	8.40		
14				9.00		
15				8.20		
16						
17						
18	Bridle-bits, tinned, curb doz.	10	10	.90		
19						
20						
21						
22	Brushes, horse, leather backs doz.	17	17	4.50	4.47	4.10
23				5.50	6.00	6.50
24				6.00	6.70	
25						
26						
27						
28	Buckles, roller, harness, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch loop gross.	12	12			
29	Buckles, roller, harness, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tinned-iron do.	10	10			
30						
31	Buckles, roller, harness, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, tinned-iron do.	36	36			
32						
33	Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch, tinned-iron do.	51	51			
34						
35	Buckles, roller, harness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, tinned iron do.	35	35			
36						
37	Buckles, roller, harness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, tinned-iron do.	2	2			
38						
39	Buckles, roller, harness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, tinned-iron do.	1	1			
40						
41	Buckles, roller, harness, 2-inch, tinned iron do.	1	1-2			
42						
43	Buckles, trace, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pairs	482	482			
44	Buckles, trace, 2-inch do.	342	342			
45	Chains, halter, with snap, $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, No. 0 doz.	9	9		1.90	
46	Cinchas, hair do.	10	10	8.50		
47				4.25		
48						
49	Clips, trace, polished, wrought-iron do.	170	170			
50	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, japanned, 2-inch do.	6	6			
51	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, japanned, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	1	1			
52	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 2-inch do.	27	27			
53	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	1	1			
54	Collars, horse, medium do.	123	123	11.25		
55				13.50		
56						
57						
58						
59						
60	Collars, horse, large do.	29	29	11.25		
61				13.50		
62						
63						
64						
65						

a In black, fair, or red leather.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Jas. Bannerman.	C. B. Davis.	Michael Bergman.	Thos. A. Harvey.	John Ferris, jr.	Albert Flagler.	J. H. Woodhouse.	John Early.	Edward E. Eames.	Frank B. Barclay.	C. H. Conover.	
Points of delivery.											Number.
St. Louis or N. Y.	N. Y.	Balto. or N. Y.	Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic. or St. L.	Chic.	
6.75											1
4.75											2
1.60		1.35									3
1.25		1.40									4
1.50		1.36									5
1.20		2.30									6
		c1.70									7
8.50	13.50	2.25	15.86								8
11.25	9.20	9.00									9
c7.25		13.50									10
ca8.50		12.00									11
ca8.60		9.00									12
ca8.25		9.75									13
ca11.00		8.50									14
ca12.00											15
c1.00											16
.74									1.04		17
.85									.90		18
									1.04		19
									1.19		20
4.00			4.25	3.00	4.80	4.50	6.50	5.49		2.95	21
4.20				8.80	6.50	5.25	10.50	6.50		11.75	22
5.70				13.50		6.00	3.00			4.40	23
9.00						6.00	4.75				24
5.00						6.50					25
						7.50					26
.82			.77			.89			.54		27
.43			.47			.57			.60		28
			.87								29
.50			.55			.66			.84		30
.70			.44								31
			.77			.92			1.20		32
1.00			.64								33
			.76			1.32			1.59		34
1.35			1.10			1.64					35
1.50			1.45								36
			.95								37
1.50			1.65			1.98			b1.80		38
			1.10								39
1.75			1.90			2.29			2.08		40
			1.32								41
.06						.06					42
.12						.10					43
			1.24		1.58					1.45	44
3.80											45
2.85											46
2.85											47
.13									.12		48
						.88					49
.88						.99					50
.50						.45					51
						.55					52
8.60	12.08	16.00	17.63						14.00		53
11.00	8.10	15.50	21.72						14.50		54
12.00	10.93	14.00							16.50		55
13.00		13.00							17.50		56
		13.25									57
		11.50									58
8.60	12.08	16.00	24.90						14.50		59
11.00	10.93	15.50							18.50		60
12.00	8.10	14.00							20.50		61
13.00		13.00									62
		13.25									63
		11.50									64

b No sample.

c Delivered at New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
				Thomas A. Harvey. Philip Conslam. Frank B. Barclay. C. B. Davis.				
				Chicago.	Saint Louis or New York.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	New York.	
1	Collars, mule .....doz..	45	45	18.64	11.25	12.00	12.08	
2					13.50	14.00	10.93	
3						15.50	8.10	
4								
5								
6								
7	Halters .....do ..	29	29	a6.40	7.95		8.79	
8				c7.25	9.20			
9				d8.60				
10				e9.45				
11				f12.07				
12	Hames, Concord, size 18 and 20 inches, wood, short clip.....pairs..	1,071	1,071		.50		.46	
13								
14								
15								
16	Harness, double, complete, with breeching Concord hames .....sets..	522	522	14.40	14.82		16.55	
17					14.25		15.95	
18					13.72		14.97	
19							14.20	
20	Harness, double, complete, without breech- ing, Concord hames.....sets..	179	179		13.72		13.90	
21					c13.35		12.05	
22					d12.60		11.85	
23							11.50	
24	Harness, plow, double, with back-band and collars, Concord hames.....sets..	282	282				7.20	
25							6.25	
26							4.97	
27							4.72	
28	Harness, single.....sets..	2	2				11.50	
29							8.75	
30	Leather, calf-skin.....lbs..	1,440	1,440					
31								
32								
33								
34	Leather, harness (15 to 18 pounds per side).do..	16,293	16,293	.31½	.29			
35					.28			
36								
37	Leather, kip (about 5 pound sides).....do..	2,900	2,900					
38								
39	Leather, lace (sides) .....per lb..	93	93	.50				
40								
41	Leather, sole, hemlock.....lbs..	2,605	2,605					
42								
43	Leather, sole, oak.....do..	6,880	6,880					
44								
45								
46								
47								
48								
49								

a No tie, 1 inch.

b With tie, 1 inch.

c ½ inch.

d 50 sets.

e 1 collar for No. 2 and 3 har-
ness, and hip straps at-
tached to wheel harness.

f 136 sets.

g 146 sets.

h 15 to 20 pounds Saint Louis,
Chicago, or Carlisle.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.												Number.
Baltimore or New York.	Saint Louis or New York.	As stated.	Saint Louis or New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
16.00	8.60											1
15.50	11.00											2
14.00	12.00											3
13.00	13.00											4
12.25												5
11.50												6
9.65	8.60											7
11.50	10.00											8
	7.50											9
												10
												11
.65	.52½	m. 68										12
.80	.64											13
	.49											14
	.52½											15
19.00	17.00		17.50	15.28								16
17.25	15.00		14.00									17
15.00	14.00		12.00									18
	12.75											19
17.25	14.23		15.25									20
15.00	12.50		12.00									21
13.25	12.00		10.75									22
	12.00											23
			3.68	7.23								24
			6.15									25
			7.00									26
												27
												28
												29
						.00	.50					30
						.80						31
						.00						32
						.70						33
	.30½	h. 30½						.32				34
	.28½							.31				35
	.29							.38½				36
						.57½	.45					37
						.47½						38
	f. 18½					f. 18	.65	.54	.10½	f. 18½		39
										f. 25		40
			.32½					.29½	.21½			41
			.30½					.23½	.19½			42
								.32	.28½			43
								.31	.30			44
								.30				45
								.37½				46
								.16½				47
								f. 10½				48
								.30½				49

i Per foot.
j Square foot.

k (?).
1472 sets.

m New York or Carlisle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
				Thomas A. Harvey.	Phillip Constan-	Albert Flagler.	
				Chicago.	Saint Louis or New York.	New York.	
CLASS 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.							
1	Rings, halter.....gross.	36	36				
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7	Kings, harness, assorted.....gross.	63	63				
8							
9							
10	Saddles.....No.	39	39		3.50		
11					7.85		
12							
13							
14	Surungles.....doz.	10	10	2.75	2.75		
15					2.50		
16							
17	Wax, saddlers', African.....lbs.	100	100				.04
18	Wax, shoe-makers', African.....lbs.	149	149				.04
Additional for training schools.							
19	Bridle-bits, tinned, loose ring, snaffle.....doz.	46	46	.79	.58		
20				.44			
21	Buckles, 1½-inch, breast-strap, snap, X. C., "Cham- pion".....gross.	6	6	3.87			
22							
23	Buckles, harness, center-bar, 1 inch, X. C.....gross.	9	9	1.40			
24	Buckles, roller, harness, ½ and 1 inch loop, X. C., 14 gross ½-inch; 6 gross 1 inch.....gross.	20	20	1.35			
25				1.60			
26							
27							
28	Buckles, sensible, harness, ½-inch, tinned iron, malle- able.....gross.	40	40	.78			
29	Buckles, sensible, harness, 1-inch, tinned-iron, malle- able.....gross.	30	30	1.22			
30							
31	Buckles, sensible, harness, 1½-inch, tinned-iron, malle- able.....gross.	15	15	1.79			
32	Clips, trace, polished wrought-iron, extra heavy.....doz.	120	120	.14			
33	Crossers, wood, assorted.....do.	1	1				
34	Irons, breast-strap, 1½-inch, japanned, malleable, Pettin- gill's pattern.....gross.	2	3	3.35	3.25		
35							
36	Rivets, hame, ½-inch, black, flat-head, malleable.....lbs.	30	30	.12			.10
37	Skins, russet, lining.....doz.	9	9				7.50
38	Sheep-skins.....do.	16	16		0.25		7.50
39							
40							
41							
42	Snap, harness, 1-inch, X. C.....gross.	8	8	1.75	2.60		2.75
43				3.05	2.70		2.85
e 1½ inch, New York. d 1½ inch, New York. c 1 to 1 inch, New York.							

a 1½ inch, New York.

b 1½ inch, New York.

c ½ to 1 inch, New York.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

E. H. Conklin.	James Bannerman.	John H. Woodhouse.	Frank B. Barclay.	H. T. Wakeman.	E. H. Conklin.	C. B. Davis.	
Points of delivery.							
New York.	Saint Louis or New York.	New York.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
.....	.75	a1.10	.60	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1.00	b1.14	.62	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.82	.75	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.95	.80	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	1.20	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.45	c. 36	.81	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	d. 40	.86	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.53	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.90	10
.....	6.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.70	11
.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.33	12
.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.77	13
.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	3.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.58	.....	.66	.60	.....	.....	20
.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	8.25	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	22
.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	1.05	1.54	1.41	1.09	.....	.....	24
.....	1.25	e1.43	.....	.75	.....	.....	25
.....	f1.55	1.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.75	.89	.81	1.00	.....	.....	29
.....	1.15	1.35	1.24	1.00	.....	.....	30
.....	1.75	2.03	1.67	1.00	.....	.....	31
.....	.43	.13	.....	.25	.....	.....	32
.....	2.25	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	33
.....	3.15	4.03	3.68	3.25	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	4.32	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.09	.....	.29	.....	.....	36
.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	5.87	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	41
.....	2.75	2.34	.....	2.50	.....	.....	42
.....	2.65	1.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	43

d ½ to 1½ inch, New York.

e 14 gross ½ inch.

f 6 gross 1-inch.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS 12.													
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Flagler.	C. H. Conover.	John Early.	S. H. Crane.	R. A. Robbins.	C. E. Kelley.	H. T. Wakeman.	Thomas A. Harvey.		
				Points of delivery.									
				As stated.	As stated.	As stated.	Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago.		
1	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch, dos.	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂										
2	Axle-grease, of 2 doz. boxes each, per doz.....cases	730	730	b. 56 b. 73 a. 98	b. 45	b. 54 b. 70 a. 49 a. 1.25	.54 .70 .90	b. 60 ¹ / ₂ b. 53 ¹ / ₂	.75	11.77	10.40		
3													
4													
5													
6	Bags, grain, seamless, 2 ¹ / ₂ bushels.....dos.	352	352				2.49	a2.55 b2.65 a2.67 b2.75 a1.10 b1.20					
7													
8													
9													
10	Corn-planters, hand... No	460		p1.20	b. 48		.03				16.95 A5.96		
11			17										
12	Corn-planters, 1-horse. No.	17	17										
13	Corn-planters, 2 horse. No.	17	17										
14	Corn-shellers.....No.	25	25					b4.35		a4.36 a3.80			
15													
16	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases..... doz.	28	28								15.90		
17	Cultivators, 1-horse, iron frame, with wheel... No.	146	146							a3.00			
18	Cultivators, walking, 2-horse.....No.	164	164										
19													
20	Diggers, post-hole.....No	118	113	b1.05 b.58			1.10		1.10		.74		
21													
22													
23	Fanning-mills.....No.	22	22										
24													
25	Feed-cutters.....No	9	9							a3.25			
26													
27	Forks, hay, c. s., 3 oval tines, 5 ¹ / ₂ -foot handles, packed in cases..... doz.	236	236				2.60 2.94				3.08 2.74		
28													
29													
30													
31	Forks, hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, 5 ¹ / ₂ -foot handles, packed in cases.... doz.	91	91				3.50 4.12				4.27 3.76		
32													
33	Forks, manure, c. s., 4 oval tines, long handles, packed in cases..... doz.	27	27	c3.15 c3.55			3.00 4.15				4.27 3.76		
34													

* Delivered at Saint Paul, Saint Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.

† Delivered at New York, Carlisle, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and East Saint Louis.

a New York.

b Chicago.

c Delivered at Chicago, strapped.

e Without spring attachment.

f Steel beam, steel wheel, and springs.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.											
As stated.	New York.	All points.	Chicago.	All points.	(*)	All points.	(i)	All points.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
a2.11											
a2.81											
	13.00	8.50									
		21.00									
b4.35	5.75										
	4.00										
			13.89								
	3.20			3.25	3.25						
				12.25	11.50						
				11.00	11.75						
n1.84						1.00	1.00				
						1.20	1.20				
						.70	.70				
	10.25							11.00	15.00	11.75	
	3.95							12.00		16.75	
										4.50	
										11.50	
			2.70								
			2.41								
			2.84								
			2.55								
			3.73								
			3.29								
			3.73								
			3.29								

A 35 dozen only. Per dozen.
 i 10 dozen only. Per dozen.
 j Crown axle-grease.
 n Bundled. New York.
 o New York or Chicago.
 p 36 only. New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. —continued.				Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Flagler.	C. H. Conover.	John Early.	S. H. Crane.	R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Kelley.	H. T. Wakeman.	Thomas A. Harvey.		
						Points of delivery.									
						As stated.	As stated.	As stated.	Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago.		
1	Forks, manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, packed in cases.....doz.	22	32				5.15						6.67		
2							5.65						6.16		
3							6.00								
4							6.50								
5	Handles, ax, 36-inch, hick- ory, all white (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases.....doz.	1,471	1,471	d1.25	g1.03	g1.50	a.97	.90					.90		
6					g1.39	g1.54	a1.27						1.39		
7					g1.67		a1.63								
8	Handles, hay-fork, 5½-feet, packed in cases.....doz.	78	78	b1.15		.60									
9					b1.64										
10					b1.50										
11					b1.99										
12	Handles, hoe, planters', packed in cases.....doz.	184	184	1.57		.89									
13	Handles, pick, 36-inch, No. 1, packed in cases....doz.	105	105	d.65	g1.24	1.25	a1.24	1.20					.88		
14													1.15		
15	Handles, plow, left-hand, .....doz.	45	45			1.50									
16															
17	Handles, plow, right-hand, .....doz.	47	47			1.50									
18															
19															
20															

* Delivered at Saint Paul, Saint Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.

† Delivered at New York, Carlisle, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and East Saint Louis.

a New York.

b Chicago.

d Delivered at Sioux City, Saint Louis, Chicago, Saint Paul, Omaha, and Kansas City.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.		John H. Woodhouse.	Andrew J. Tracy.	John W. Good.	Edward A. Sumner.	Charles H. Deere.	William Parlin.	J. S. Gilmore.	Henry B. Newhall Co.	Fred E. Kohler.	Henry J. Foster.	Henry Sands.	Johnson & Field.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	C. M. Woodbury.	Hansell & Caldwell.
As stated.	New York.	All points.	Chicago.	All points.	(*)	All points.	(t)	All points.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	As stated.	St. Louis, New York, Chicago.	New York, Phila. and Balto.
g1.61 g1.26 g. 98			5.6.22 5.64											k1.31 k1.01	1.50	11.38
m. 53			1.63 1.56													
m.88																
g1.18														k1.19 b1.40 1.60 1.55	1.33	11.38
						2.16		1.45								
						2.16		1.45						b1.40 1.60 1.55		

g All points.

Chicago, Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha, Saint Paul, and Saint Louis.

! All white.

m If in bundles 5 cents per dozen less. Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS— continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							
				C. H. Conover.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	Henry B. Newhall Company.	C. B. Kelley.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Andrew J. Tracy.	Felton S. Miller.
				Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	(a)	Chicago.	As stated.	As stated.	All points.
1	Handles, shovel, long, packed in cases doz.	32	32	1.75	1.09						
2	Handles, spade, packed in cases doz.	22	22	2.34	1.80						
3	Harrow-teeth, square, $\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 inches, headed lbs	4,650	4,650		.03		.01	.02 ₁₀₀	c.02 ₁₀₀	n.03 ₁₀₀	
4	Harrow-teeth, 40 teeth, $\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 inches, headed, with draw- bar and clevises No.	251	251					4.25		b4.25	d6.75 _{10.50}
5	Hoes, garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inch doz.	216	216	2.17							
6	Hoes, grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2 doz.	42	42	3.70	3.90						
7	Hoes, planters', c. s., solid shank, 8-inch doz.	48	48		3.95						
8				m3.75							
9	Hoes, planters', c. s., 10-inch, with eye doz.	187	187	3.00	3.00						
10				3.20							
11	Knives, hay doz.	9	9	7.85	8.14						
12											
13	Machines, mowing, single- trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two doz. extra sections.. No.	125	125							c34.50	
14											
15	Machines, mowing and reap- ing combined, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with one doz. ex- tra sections for each, mow- ing and reaping No.	7	7								
16											
17	Machines, reaping, single- trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two doz. extra sections.. No.	38	38								
18											
19	Machines, thrashing, 6-horse power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures No.	6	6								
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											
25											
26											

* Saint Paul, Saint Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.

a Delivered at New York, Carlisle, Philadelphia, Baltimore, East Saint Louis, and Chicago.

b New York.

c Chicago.

f Chicago and Saint Louis.

g Saint Paul.

h Omaha and Kansas City.

i 40-tooth, two sections, patent tooth, no clevises.

j 60-tooth, three sections, patent tooth, no clevises.

k Mounted power, unmounted thrasher and stacker.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS	CLASSIFICATION	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							
					Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	(e)	Chicago.	As stated.	As stated.	All points.
					U. H. Conover.	S. H. Crase.	H. T. Wakeman.	Henry B. Newhall Company.	C. B. Kelley.	Joel J. Parkhurst.	Andrew J. Tracey.	Felton S. Miller.
					CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.							
1												
			4	4								
			5	5								
			74	74	.45 .42	.43 .45						
			49	49	3.40	3.50						
			50	50	3.85 2.95	4.10	4.20	38.70 43.90	4.20			

* Saint Paul, Saint Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.

α Delivered at New York, Carlisle, Philadelphia, Baltimore, East Saint Louis, and Chicago.

β New York.

c Chicago.

d Common eye.

e Adze eye.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				As stated.	All points.	All points.
				Andrew J. Tracy.	J. S. Gilmore.	Charles H. Deere.
1	Plows, 7-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share No..	80	80	a3.10	b3.40	2.20
2					c3.35	
3	Plows, 8-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share No..	172	172	a3.75	d3.45	2.65
4					e3.75	
5	Plows, 9-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share No..	67	67	a3.85	d3.55	3.65
6					e3.90	
7	Plows, 10-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share No..	183	183	a5.65	f3.62	e5.45
8						f3.55
9	Plows, 11-inch, c. s., 2 horse, with extra share No..	7	7	a7.90	g7.50	u7.40
10	Plows, 12-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share No..	334	334	a8.10	g7.50	u7.70
11	Plows, 14-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share No..	55	55	a8.75	h8.00	u8.50
12					i8.50	
13	Plows, breaking, 10-inch, with rolling colter, gauge-wheel, and extra share No..	55	55	a10.50	g9.70	v9.75
14	Plows, breaking, 12-inch, with rolling colter, gauge-wheel, and extra share No..	263	263	a10.75	h9.90	v9.90
15	Plows, breaking, 18-inch, with rolling colter, gauge-wheel, and extra share No..	10	10	a10.75	j10.20	v9.90
16	Plows, breaking, 14-inch, with rolling colter, gauge-wheel, and extra share No..	39	39	a10.75	j10.40	v10.15
17	Plows, shovel, double No..	390	390	a2.00	k1.70	1.60
18					l1.75	1.70
19					m1.85	
20	Plows, shovel, single No..	18	18	a1.40	k1.70	1.60
21					l1.75	1.70
22	Plow-beams, for 7-inch plow No..	16	16		n1.35	q.30
23					p.30	r.45
24	Plow-beams, for 8-inch plow No..	66	66		n1.35	q.30
25					p.33	r.45
26	Plow-beams, for 10-inch plow No..	152	152		n1.35	q.44
27					p.40	r.50
28	Plow-beams, for 12-inch plow No..	262	262		n1.35	q.47
29					p.41	r.55
30	Plow-beams, for 14-inch plow No..	68	68		n1.35	q.57
31					p.41	r.55
32	Plow-beams, for 12-inch breaking-plow No..	157	157		n1.40	q.62
33					p.46	r.70
34	Plow-beams, for 14-inch breaking-plow No..	55	55		n1.50	q.67
35					p.56	r.75
36	Pumps, iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder No..	12	12			
37	Pumps, wood No..	15	15			
38	Pump-tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot, feet No..	470	470			
39		127	127			
40	Rakes, hay, sulky No..					
41						
42						
43						
44	Rakes, hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows dos..	150	150			
45						
46						
47						
48						
49						

* Saint Paul, Saint Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.

c Delivered: Sioux City, Saint Louis, Chicago, Saint Paul, Omaha, and Kansas City.

b Sample No. 84.

c Same pattern, No. 1 Dixie Clipper.

d Sample No. 1; Dixie Clipper.

e Same pattern, No. 84.

f New York.

g Sample C, No. 7.

h Sample Missouri, Clipper No. 14.

i Same pattern, O No. 7, 12 inch.

j Sample "Kansas pattern"—Nebraska pattern.

k Wood beam.

l Iron beam, light Malta.

m Iron beam, heavy Malta.

n Iron beam.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

William Parlin.	C. R. Kelley.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	Fred. E. Kohler.	John W. Good.	John Early.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Edw'd A. Sumner.	
Points of delivery.										
(*)	Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago.	New York.	All points.	All points.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
4.50										1
4.75										2
5.00										3
6.85										4
7.50										5
8.00										6
9.00										7
9.00										8
9.75										9
10.25										10
10.50										11
\$1.75										12
\$1.50										13
.35	.35	y. 36 z. 38								14
.35	.35	y. 30 z. 38								15
.50	.36	y. 30 z. 39								16
.50	.37	y. 40 z. 49								17
.65	.39	y. 44 z. 54								18
.65	.39	y. 44 z. 54								19
.75	.40	y. 44 z. 54								20
			1.40	\$1.40						21
			2.00	\$1.95						22
			7	\$1.00						23
					w13.00	19.50				24
					w13.00					25
					w12.00					26
					w12.00					27
			1.75		w15.00					28
					x14.00		1.75	1.39	1.65	29
					x14.00		2.00	1.59	1.45	30
					x13.00				1.35	31
					x13.00				1.65	32
					x16.00				1.45	33
									1.35	34
										35
										36
										37
										38
										39
										40
										41
										42
										43
										44
										45
										46
										47
										48
										49

o Rough oak beams, dry.
p Dressed oak beams, dry.
q Rough.
r Dressed.
s Heavy.
t Light.
u Truss-standard brace.

v Colters have anti-friction bearings; shares have double-thick points; handles braced; all breakers with castor-rolling colters.
w With wood wheels.
x With iron wheels.
y Chicago.
z Sioux City Kansas City, Omaha, and Saint Paul.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
				C. H. Conover.	S. H. Crane.	Edward A. Sumner.	Geo. H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.
				Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	As stated.
1	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth.....doz..	251	251	1.50	1.50	1.32	1.42	.....
2						1.59		
3						1.43		
4						1.72		
5	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4.....do..	11	11	5.50	5.50		55.64	a5.20
6					9.00		55.15	a7.80
7							55.64	
8							55.15	
9	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases.....do..	135	135	3.65	4.24		4.25	.....
10				3.95	4.50			
11					4.75			
12	Scythe-snaths.....do..	126	126	3.00		3.77	52.00	.....
13				3.80		3.57	52.79	
14						2.96	52.00	
15							52.39	
16	Seed-drills for garden use.....No..	14	14					.....
17	Seeder, broadcast, hand.....No..	1	1					.....
18	Seeder, broadcast, for 2-horse wagon.....No..	1						.....
19	Shovels, steel, long-handle, No. 2, round point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz..	111	111	4.00	4.75		5.12	a5.42
20					5.30		4.20	a5.42
21					5.32			
22	Shovels, steel, short-handle, No. 2, square point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz..	69	69	4.75	4.75		5.12	a5.42
23					5.30		4.37	a5.42
24					5.32			
25	Sickles, No. 3, grain.....do..	70	70					b2.20
26								b1.98
27	Spades, steel, long-handle, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz..	23	23		4.75		5.27	a5.45
28					5.30		4.53	a5.45
29					5.32			
30	Spades, steel, short-handle, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz..	98	98		4.75		5.27	a5.45
31					5.30		4.53	a5.45
32					5.32			
33	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled.....doz..	113	113	6.65	8.00			b9.00
34	Wheelbarrows, all iron, No. 4, tubular or equal.....No..	49	49					b5.24
35								
36								
37	Wheelbarrows, garden, medium size.....No..	40	40	2.08	2.12			.....
38	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted.....No..	280	280		3.55			.....
39								
40	Yokes, ox, medium, oiled and painted.....No..	126	126		3.35			.....
41								
42								
43								
44	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>							
45	Scoops, grain, medium quality, long-handle.....doz..	4	4		5.50		c5.64	c5.60
46					9.00		c5.15	c8.20

NOTE.—For fence wire and other agricultural implements, see Class No. 17—Hardware.

a Chicago. b New York.

c Carlisle.

d 25 cents dozen less if wanted black.

e New York or Chicago.

f Dozen.

g In bundles, extra tied.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

	John Early.	Thomas A. Harvey.	North Wayne Tool Company.	H. T. Wakeman.	Andrew J. Tracy.	Henry B. Newhall Company.	John W. Good.	Henry J. Foster.	A. G. Sherman.	Saint Louis Shovel Company.	R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Kelley.	
Points of delivery.													
	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	As stated.	New York.	New York.	All points.	Chicago.	Chicago or St. Louis.	St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
													4
													5
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													42
													43
													44
													45
													46

A 90 dozen, 36 to 40 inch; 45 dozen 38 to 42 inch; New York or Chicago.

† Polished; unpolished, 35 cents dozen less; delivered at Kansas City, 27½ cents dozen extra.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES. NOTE.—Axletrees, bolsters, eveners, hounds, reaches, and tongues to be sawed and rough finished on "shaper" to shape and size without boring or mortising. Axle-tree ends to be tapered but not turned to fit skains. Narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; wide track, 5 feet 2 inches.	Quantity offered and awarded.	C. B. Kelley.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	J. J. Parkhurst.	J. J. Parkhurst.	C. M. Woodbury.	Number.	
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis City, Kansas City, Omaha, and Saint Paul.	Chicago.		
1	Axletrees, hickory, wagon:								
2	2½ x 3½, narrow track do..	90	.32	.30	.40	.45	.35	1	
3	2½ x 3½, narrow track do..	20	.32	.30	.40	.45	.35	2	
4	2½ x 3½, narrow track do..	30	.35	.32	.40	.45	.40	3	
5	3 x 4, narrow track do..	160	.42	.40	.60	.66	.45	4	
6	3½ x 4½, narrow track do..	135	.45	.44	.66	.67	.45	5	
7	3½ x 4½, narrow track do..	163	.52	.51	.70	.78	.55	6	
8	4 x 5, narrow track do..	23	.58	.63	.85	.96	.60	7	
9	2½ x 3½, wide track do..	13	.32	.30	.40	.45	.35	8	
10	2½ x 3½, wide track do..	78	.35	.32	.40	.45	.40	9	
11	3 x 4, wide track do..	95	.42	.40	.60	.66	.45	10	
12	3½ x 4½, wide track do..	98	.98	.44	.60	.68	.45	11	
13	3½ x 4½, wide track do..	154	.52	.51	.70	.79	.55	12	
	4½ x 5½, wide track do..	10	.70	.75	1.00	1.12	.80	13	
	Bolsters, oak, wagon, front:								
	2½ x 3½, narrow track do..	99	.20	.18	.26	.30	.18	14	
	2½ x 4½, narrow track do..	170	.24	.24	.29	.33	.25	15	
	3 x 4½, narrow track do..	102	.80	.30	.33	.38	.30	16	
	3½ x 5, narrow track do..	154	.39	.36	.36	.41	.32	17	
	2½ x 3½, wide track do..	46	.20	.19	.26	.30	.20	18	
	2½ x 4½, wide track do..	60	.25	.25	.29	.33	.27	19	
	3 x 4½, wide track do..	132	.30	.31	.33	.38	.35	20	
	3½ x 5, narrow track do..	86	.33	.36	.36	.42	.32	21	
	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear:								
	2½ x 3, narrow track do..	93	.20	.18	.22	.25	.18	22	
	2½ x 3½, narrow track do..	89	.25	.19	.25	.28	.20	23	
	3 x 4, narrow track do..	145	.25	.24	.30	.35	.22	24	
	3½ x 4½, narrow track do..	168	.30	.31	.33	.38	.25	25	
	2½ x 3, wide track do..	50	.22	.19	.22	.26	.18	26	
	2½ x 3½, wide track do..	31	.24	.26	.29	.34	.23	27	
	3 x 4, wide track do..	164	.27	.25	.30	.35	.26	28	
	3½ x 4½, wide track do..	64	.32	.32	.33	.38	.30	29	
	Borers, hub do..	9	a15.00	b15.00				30	
	Bows, narrow track, per set of 5 do..	49	.41	.45	.38	.48		31	
	Bows, wide track, per set of 5 do..	116	.41	.45	.38	.48		32	

a No. 1, Doles's solid feed.
b No. 2, Doles's solid feed, nut.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 13—Continued. WAGON AND WAGON FIXTURES—cont'd.	Quantity offered and awarded.	C. B. Kelley.	Alex. Clemens.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	J. J. Parkhurst.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	C. M. Woodbury.	Number.	
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha, and Saint Paul	Chicago.	Chicago.		
1	Covers, 29-inch 8-oz. duck, 10 x 14 feet, full size, free from sizing, with three tie-ropes each side. Seams to be with the width, and not lengthwise of the cover..... No.	279		3.20				3.30		1	
2	Eveners, oak, wagon, 1½ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends. Full-ironed, with ends riveted; top and bottom plate at center with ½-inch hole and stay-chain eyes; narrow track..... No.	648	.26		.35	.24	.27		.33	2	
3	Eveners, oak, wagon, wide track, same conditions as narrow track..... No.	343	.26		.35	.24	.27		.33	3	
4	Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, 1½ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends; narrow track. No.	340	.11		.12½	.11	.14	.15	.18	4	
5	Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, 1½ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends; wide track. No.	36	.11		.12½	.11	.14	.15	.18	5	
6	Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent: 1½ x 1½ inches..... sets.	23	.56		.57	.57	.75			6	
7	1½ x 1½ inches..... do.	12	.66		.66	.65	.88			7	
8	1½ x 1½ inches..... do.	17	.75		.76	.77	1.05			8	
9	1½ x 1½ inches..... do.	4	.85		.86	.88	1.16			9	
10	1½ x 1½ inches..... do.	15	1.00		1.03	1.05	1.40			10	
11	2 x 2 inches..... do.	47	1.20		1.37	1.20	1.65			11	
12	Felloes, oak, wagon, bent: 2 x 2 inches..... do.	32	1.15		1.10	1.08	1.51			12	
13	2½ x 2½ inches..... do.	2	1.50		1.80	1.50	2.00			13	
14	2½ x 2½ inches..... do.	12	1.20		2.00	1.40	2.40			14	
15	Felloes, oak, wagon, sawed: 1½ x 2 inches, cased..... do.	134	1.00		1.30	.99	1.21		1.10	15	
16	1½ x 2 inches, cased..... do.	6	1.00		1.35	.99	1.25		1.20	16	
17	2 x 2½ inches, cased..... do.	192	1.10		1.75	1.08	1.37		1.15	17	
18	2 x 2½ inches, cased..... do.	19	1.25		2.00	1.25	1.57		1.30	18	
19	2½ x 3 inches, cased..... do.	12	1.20		2.75	2.00	2.51			19	
20	Hounds, oak, wagon, front, 3 pieces, side pieces 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide; front and rear ends 2½ inches wide 18 inches from front end. Sway-bar 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide the whole length, cased..... sets.	355	.39		.26	.35	.39			20	
21	Hounds, oak, wagon, pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2½ inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 2½ inches wide at rear end, 2½ inches wide 13 inches from front end at front of curve, with usual shape and taper to front end, cased..... sets.	457	.18		.18	.21	.24			21	
22	Hounds, oak, wagon, rear, 2 pieces, 48 inches long and 2 inches thick, 2½ inches wide at front end, 2½ inches wide at rear end, and 2½ inches wide 11 inches from front end at curve, cased..... sets.	330	.24		.23	.24	.28			22	
23						.25	.29			23	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	C. B. Kelley.	Adam C. Williams.	Seneca D. Kimbark.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.
1	Hubs, oak:					
2	7½ x 9..... sets.	16		.92		.95
3	8 x 10..... do.	32		1.03		1.05
4	8½ x 11..... do.	32		1.15		1.15
5	9 x 12..... do.	32		1.25		1.25
6	10 x 12..... do.	32		1.55		1.55
7	Lead-bars, for wagons, full-ironed, with chains..... do.	100				
8	Reaches, oak, sliding, for 8-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 2½ x 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ x 1½ inches at rear end..... No.	690		.37		.31
9	Reaches, oak, sliding, for 8½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 2½ x 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ x 1½ inches at rear end..... No.	994		.37		.31
10	Reaches, oak, sliding, for 8½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 2½ x 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ x 1½ inches at rear end..... No.	461		.37		.31
11	Skeins, wagon, 2½ x 7½ inches, not less than 34 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels..... sets.	96		1.12		1.12
12	Skeins, wagon, 2½ x 8 inches, not less than 44 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels..... sets.	12		1.25	1.12	1.31
13	Skeins, wagon, 3 x 9 inches, not less than 54 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels..... sets.	61		1.42	1.27	1.50
14	Skeins, wagon, 3½ x 10 inches, not less than 68 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels..... sets.	67		1.78	1.60	1.88
15	Skeins, wagon, 3½ x 11 inches, not less than 82 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels..... sets.	17		1.97	1.77	2.07
16	Skein-bolts:					
17	½ x 8 inches..... No.	100		2.82		
18	¾ x 8 inches..... No.	110		2.82		
19	Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1½-inch, "B" quality, cased..... sets.	38		1.33		1.30
20	Spokes, oak, wagon:					
21	1½-inch, "B" quality, cased..... do.	35		1.25		1.30
22	1½-inch, "B" quality, cased..... do.	10		1.25		1.30
23	2-inch, "B" quality, cased..... do.	62		1.25		1.30
24	2-inch, "B" quality, cased..... do.	200		1.25		1.30
25	2½-inch, "B" quality, cased..... do.	95		1.25		1.30
26	2½-inch, "B" quality, cased..... do.	29		1.60		1.50
27	2½-inch, "B" quality, cased..... do.	22		1.70		1.65
28	3-inch, "B" quality, cased..... do.	15		2.00		1.95
29	3½-inch, "B" quality, cased..... do.	15		2.40		2.40
30	3½-inch, "B" quality, cased..... do.	19		2.65		2.60
31	NOTE.—Samples of 1 set hickory, 1½-inch, and 1 set of oak spokes, each 2 and 2½-inch, required to show grade and finish.					
32	Springs, for wagon seats, 2-leaf, 26 x 1½ inches, per pair..... No.	362	.64	.62		.62
33	Springs, wagon, elliptic, per pound..... No.	12	.06½	.06½		.06½
34	Tongues, ash, for 3-inch wagon, 12 feet long, 3½ inches wide and 3½ inches thick at bounds, with gradual taper to 1½ inch round at front end..... No.	467		.50		.60
35	Tongues, ash, for 3½-inch wagon, same as above..... No.	631		.51		.61
36	Tongues, ash, for 4-inch wagon, same as above..... No.	832		.52		.62
37	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, full-ironed, with strap-irons and hooks at ends and clamp-iron with rings at center, cased..... No.	1,892		.25		.25

a If painted brown.
b If not painted.c If browned black; no sample.
d Painted.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Joelab J. Parkhurst.	Joelab J. Parkhurst.	C. M. Woodbury.	James W. Soper.	Frank E. Tutbill.	Albert Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	Henry B. Newhall Company.	
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha, or Saint Paul.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	New York.	Chicago.	New York, Carlisle, Philadelphia, Baltimore, E. St. Louis, or Chicago.	Number.
.75	.86							1
.80	.92							2
1.00	1.15							3
1.10	1.28							4
1.50	1.75							5
3.00	3.15							6
.33	.40	.40						7
.32	.40	.40						8
.32	.40	.40						9
1.12	1.26							10
1.81	1.49							11
1.50	1.72							12
1.85	2.12							13
2.07	2.31							14
								15
1.44	1.54							16
								17
1.54	1.68							18
1.54	1.70							19
1.54	1.72							20
1.69	1.91							21
1.69	1.95							22
1.89	2.19							23
2.09	2.42							24
2.29	2.68							25
2.45	2.88							26
3.12	3.59							27
d.611	d.662		.70	.601				28
f.061	f.0610		a.71	b.60				29
			e.071	c.061				30
			e.0610	c.0610				31
.57	.70	.60						32
.57	.70	.60						33
.57	.70	.60						34
27	.31	.45				.30	23.00	35

For black. If half bright, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound more. If bright, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent more per pound. All tempered and tested. Weight per set of 6 springs, 110 to 115 pounds. Springs made by D. W. Shuler & Son, Amsterdam, N. Y. $\frac{1}{2}$ Bright. $\frac{1}{2}$ Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			Thomas A. Harvey. C. B. Kelley. Adam C. Williams. Seneca D. Kimbark.			
			Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.
1	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, plain, cased.....No	645	.....	.06	.....	.06
2	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, full-ironed, cased.....No	663	.....	.33	.....	.32
3	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, plain, turned to shape and size, cased.....No.	249	.....	.07½	.....	.08
<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>						
4	Axles, ½-inch, patent platform, 1½ inches for 7-inch hubs, sets.	12	.....	.....	.....	3.49
5	Bows, wide track, per set of 5, 1½ x ½ inch, width 3 feet 3 inches, square top.....sets.	10	.....	.....	.....	.90
6	Buttons, tufting, jspanned.....groes.	4	.....	.....	.....	.10
7	Circles, carriage, ½-circle, ½-inch, 14 inches, 1½ inches between clips.....No.	6	.....	.....	.....	1.00
8	Knobs, carriage, wire point, strong.....groes.	6	.....	.....	.....	.30
9	Nails, lining, jspanned, 3 ounce and 6 ounce.....papers.	70	.....	.....	.....	.03½
10						
11	Shaft-boxes, 1½-inch, with 1½-inch clip.....pairs.	12	.....	.....	.....	.60
12	Springs, wagon, platform, 1,000 lbs., side spring 1½-inch, 5 x 40 inches long; cross-spring 1½-inch, 6 x 38 inches long, sets.	12	.06½	.06½	.....	6.70
13						
14	Tongues, carriage, 2½ x 1½ inches, double bend.....No.	24	.....	.....	.....	.33
15	Wheels, carriage, Sarvin's XX; 12 sets, height 4 feet and 3 feet 6 inches; tread 1½-inch; spoke 1½-inch; hub 7 x 4 inches; 2 sets, height 3 feet 8 inches and 4 feet 2 inches; hub, 7 inches.....sets.	14	.....	.....	.....	6.30

g 75 to paper.

h 100 to paper.

i Width 1½ x 1½.

j Width 1½ and wider.

c If browned black; no sample.

e For black. If half bright ½ cent per pound more. If bright ¾ cent more per pound. All tempered and tested. Weight per set of 6 springs, 110 to 115 pounds. Springs made by D. W. Shuler & Son, Amsterdam, N. Y.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Joel J. Parkhurst.	Joel J. Parkhurst.	C. M. Woodbury.	James W. Soper.	Frank B. Tutbill.	Albert Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	Henry B. Newhall Company.	
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha, or Saint Paul.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	New York.	Chicago.	New York, Carlisle, Philadelphia, Baltimore, E. St. Louis, or Chicago.	Number.
.07	.08½	.15	.....	.....	.....	.07	\$2.50	1
.30	.33	.55	.....	.....	.....	.38	\$3.50	2
.08	.10	.15	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	3
m3.75	4
m1.25	5
m.15	6
m1.25	7
m.35	8
m.05	g. 03½ h. 04½	.....	.....	9
.....	10
.....	11
m1.06½	e 1.07½ e f. 06½	c. 06½ c. 06½	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	13
m.50	14
.....	15
m9.20	15

½ Per pound.

1 Per dozen.

m Delivered at Carlisle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued. NOTE.—Price of log trucks to comprise bunks, eveners, hickory axle 4½ x 5 inches, hubs 11 x 13 inches, neck-yoke, pole, singletrees, spokes 1½ x 3½ inches, 4 stakes 5 feet long for use in bolsters, and three ½ x 4 inches; bolsters and bunks to be 3½ inches thick, tops heavily plated with iron, and the latter even with the tops of wheels. All other wood-work, including eveners, hounds, neck-yoke, pole, reach, sand-board, and singletrees, to be in proportion, fully and firmly ironed.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. Morrow.	E. L. Webster.	Alex. Caldwell.
				Point of delivery.		
				Chicago.		
1	* Wagons, 2½ x 8-inch thimble-skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees... number	142	142	\$34.00	28.50	39.00
2	* Wagons, 3 x 9-inch thimble-skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees... number	103	103	\$36.50	29.50	41.00
3	* Wagons, 3½ x 10-inch thimble-skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees... number	67	67	39.00	30.50	43.00
4	* Wagons, 3½ x 11-inch thimble-skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees... number	54	54	41.00	31.00	45.00
5	* Wagons, 2½ x 8-inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees... number	23	23	34.00	28.50	39.00
6	* Wagons, 3 x 9-inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees... number	37	37	36.50	29.50	41.00
7	* Wagons, 3½ x 10-inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees... number	114	114	39.00	30.50	43.00
8	* Wagons, 3½ x 11-inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees... number	8	8	41.00	31.00	45.00
9	Wagons, log (or log trucks), 4½ x 12-inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees... number	5	5			34.00
10	Wagons, three-spring, capacity 1,200 pounds... number	17				66.50
11	Bows... per set	(p)		.75	.50	.50
12	Covers	(p)		2.75	3.50	3.00
13	Spring seats	(p)		2.00	2.00	2.50
14	Top boxes	(p)		1.75	2.25	2.00
15	Truss rods	(p)			2.00	

* Prices given must include brake, eveners, lower box, neck-yoke, singletrees, stay-chains, and tongue; and separate prices specified for bows, 8-ounce unlined duck covers, spring seats, and top boxes. The sizes of wagon bodies to be as follows: 2½ inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box; 4-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 15-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box.

Wagons to be subject to two inspections: 1st, in the white, when ready for painting; 2d, when painted and ready for shipment.

All wagons to have one priming coat and two heavy coats of paint before varnishing.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Morris Rosenfield. ²	Wm. Morrow. ¹	E. L. Webster.	Alex. Caldwell. ²	Morris Rosenfield. ²	Wm. Morrow. ¹	E. L. Webster.	Alex. Caldwell. ²	Morris Rosenfield. ²	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	Kansas City.				Sioux City.				
35.50	33.25	31.50	35.00	36.50	36.00	31.50	40.00	36.50	1
37.50	38.00	32.50	37.00	38.50	38.75	32.50	42.00	38.50	2
d39.00	40.50	33.50	c39.00	40.00	41.50	33.50	44.00	40.00	3
e40.00	42.50	34.00	42.00	41.00	43.25	34.00	47.00	41.00	4
35.50	33.25	31.50	35.00	36.50	36.00	31.50	40.00	36.50	5
37.50	38.00	32.50	37.00	38.50	38.75	32.50	42.00	38.50	6
39.00	40.50	33.50	39.00	40.00	41.50	33.50	44.00	40.00	7
40.00	42.50	34.00	42.00	41.00	43.25	34.00	47.00	41.00	8
			90.00				95.00		9
/58.00			62.50	59.00			67.50	59.00	10
.50			.50						11
3.00			3.00						12
2.00			2.50						13
1.75			2.00						14
									15

¹ The well-known Tennessee wagon.

² The standard Moline wagon.

³ Quantity offered "only" will deliver additional wagons at Kansas City at \$5 per wagon extra.

a 137 awarded; wide or narrow track.

b 115 awarded; wide or narrow track.

c 50 awarded; wide or narrow track.

d 122 awarded; wide or narrow track; to be delivered at Chicago or Saint Paul.

e 61 awarded; wide or narrow track; to be delivered at Chicago or Saint Paul.

f 12 awarded; wide or narrow track; to be delivered at Chicago or Saint Louis.

g Delivered with wagons only and same as wagons.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued. NOTE.—Price of log trucks to comprise bunks, eveners, hickory axle 4½ x 5 inches, hubs 11 x 13 inches, neck-yoke, pole, singletrees, spokes 1½ x 2½ inches, 4 stakes 3 feet long for use in bolsters, and tires ½ x 4 inches; bolsters and bunks to be 3½ inches thick, tops heavily plated with iron, and the latter even with the tops of wheels. All other wood-work, including eveners, bunks, neck-yoke, pole, reach, sand-board, and singletrees, to be in proportion, fully and firmly ironed.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Alex. Caldwell.*	Morris Rosenfield.*
				Point of delivery.	
				Saint Louis.	
1	*Wagons, 2½ x 8-inch thimble-akein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees..... number.	142	142	38.50	35.50
2	*Wagons, 3 x 9-inch thimble-akein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees..... number.	103	103	40.50	37.50
3	*Wagons, 3½ x 10-inch thimble-akein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees..... number.	67	67	42.50	39.00
4	*Wagons, 3½ x 11-inch thimble-akein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees..... number.	54	54	45.50	40.00
5	*Wagons, 2½ x 8-inch thimble-akein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees..... number.	23	23	38.50	35.50
6	*Wagons, 3 x 9-inch thimble-akein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees..... number.	37	37	40.50	37.50
7	*Wagons, 3½ x 10-inch thimble-akein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees..... number.	114	114	42.50	39.00
8	*Wagons, 3½ x 11-inch thimble-akein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees..... number.	8	8	45.50	40.00
9	Wagons, log (or log trucks), 4½ x 12-inch thimble-akein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees..... number.	5	5	33.50	.....
10	Wagons, three-spring, capacity 1,200 pounds..... do..	17	17	63.00	58.00
11	Top boxes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Prices given must include brake, eveners, lower box, neck-yoke, singletrees, stay-chain, and tongue; and separate prices specified for bows, 8-ounce *unized* duck covers, spring seats, and top boxes. The sizes of wagon bodies to be as follows: 2½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 13-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box; 3¾-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 15-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box.

Wagons to be subject to two inspections: 1st, in the white, when ready for painting; 2d, when painted and ready for shipment. All wagons to have one priming coat and two heavy coats of paint before varnishing.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Alex. Caldwell. ¹		Morris Rosenfield. ²		Alex. Caldwell. ¹		Morris Rosenfield. ²		Racine Wagon Com- pany.		Carlisle School.	
Points of delivery.											
Saint Paul.		Omaha.		San Francisco.		New York.				Number.	
40.50	35.50	38.00	36.50	58.00	a57.50						1
42.50	37.50	40.00	38.50	60.00	b59.50						2
44.50	c39.00	42.00	40.00	62.00	d61.00						3
47.50	e40.00	45.00	41.00	65.00	f63.50						4
40.50	35.50	38.00	36.50	58.00	57.50						5
42.50	37.50	40.00	38.50	60.00	59.50						6
44.50	39.00	42.00	40.00	62.00	61.00						7
47.50	40.00	45.00	41.00	65.00	63.50						8
95.50		93.00									9
68.00	58.00	65.50	59.00				165.00	h58.00			10
					² 2.00						11

¹ Quantity offered "only" will deliver *additional* wagons at Kansas City at \$5 per wagon extra.

² The Standard Moline Wagon.

³ Delivered with wagons only, and same as wagons.

^a 8 awarded; wide or narrow track.

^b 25 awarded; wide or narrow track.

^c 123 awarded; wide or narrow track. To be delivered at Saint Paul or Chicago.

^d 61 awarded; wide or narrow track. To be delivered at Saint Paul or Chicago.

^e 9 awarded; wide or narrow track.

^f 1 awarded; wide or narrow track.

^g 12 awarded. To be delivered at Chicago or Saint Louis.

^h 5 awarded to Carlisle School.

ⁱ For extras see Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under
 [NOTE—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS. (Deliverable, packed in quantities as required. Oil-cans to be made of 1C tin. Material for cases to be 1 inch thick for top ends and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick for sides and bottoms. Cases not to be strapped. Bids may also be made for oils in "jacket cans.")	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				Thomas A. Harvey.	C. E. Kelley.	H. T. Wakeman.
				Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.
1	Borax.....lbs.	621	621	.07	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09
2	Chrome yellow, in oil.....do.	710	710	.10	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3				.26		
4	Coal-tar.....galls.	77	77			
5	Glass, window: 8 x 10, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	111	111	2 23		2 19
6	9 x 12, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	30	30	2 23		2 19
7	9 x 13, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	3	3	2 23		2 19
8	9 x 14, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	31	31	2 23		2 19
9	9 x 15, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	4	4	2 23		2 19
10	10 x 12, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	132	132	2 23		2 19
11	10 x 13, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	2	2	2 23		2 19
12	10 x 14, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	96	96	2 23		2 19
13	10 x 16, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	66	66	2 67		2 49
14	10 x 18, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	30	30	2 67		2 49
15	12 x 14, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	26	26	2 67		2 49
16	12 x 16, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	57	57	2 67		2 49
17	12 x 18, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	25	25	2 67		2 49
18	12 x 22, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	7	7	2 67		2 49
19	12 x 23, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	43	43	2 67		2 49
20	12 x 30, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	3	3	3 47		3 25
21	12 x 36, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	7	7	3 47		3 25
22	14 x 20, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	10	10	2 67		2 49
23	16 x 20, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	2	2	2 67		2 49
24	16 x 24, Eastern or New York classification, A quality.....boxes	11	11	2 67		2 49
25	Glaziers' glass-cutters.....No.	31	31			
26						
27	Glue, carpenters', medium quality.....lbs.	480	480			
28						
29						
30	Japan.....galls	181	181			
31						
32						
33						
34	Lampblack, in papers.....lbs.	453	453	.07		
35	Lead, red, standard brand, dry.....do.	4,550	4,550	5 37		
36						
37	Lead, white, pure, and best.....do.	23,110	23,110	5 37		
38						
39	Oakum.....do.	825	825	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.08
40						
41	Ochre, Rochelle, in oil.....do.	1,975	1,975	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		
42						
43	Oil, harness, in cans, cased.....galls.	172	172			
44	Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 150°, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased.....galls.	19,575	19,575			
45	Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased.....do.	1,093	1,093			
46						
47						

a All "only."
 d In bulk.

b If in 25-pound cans, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, and 100 pound kegs, 1 cent less.
 c Pure, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in cans of 35 pounds. If keg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent less.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	John H. Wood- house.	S. D. Kimbark.	S. H. Crane.	Charles Camp- bell.	Pleasants & Woodworth.	Albert Flagler.	John Early.	
Points of delivery.								Number.
New York.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago	Chicago.	a Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
		.00 ¹	.00		d. 09.34			1
.12 ¹				b. 18	e. 10.00			2
.25 ¹					f. 08.34			3
								4
2.18	j2.15		2.25	2.20				5
2.18	j2.15		2.25	2.20				6
2.18	j2.15		2.25	2.20				7
2.18	j2.15		2.25	2.20				8
2.18	j2.15		2.25	2.20				9
2.18	j2.15		2.25	2.20				10
2.18	j2.15		2.25	2.20				11
2.18	j2.15		2.25	2.20				12
2.50	j2.55		2.68	2.50				13
2.50	j2.55		2.68	2.50				14
2.15	j2.55		2.68	2.50				15
2.50	j2.55		2.68	2.50				16
2.50	j2.55		2.68	2.50				17
2.50	j2.55		2.68	2.50				18
2.50	j2.55		2.68	2.50				19
3.21	j3.25		3.50	3.25				20
3.21	j3.25		3.50	3.25				21
2.50	j2.55		2.68	2.50				22
2.50	j2.55		2.68	2.50				23
2.50	j2.55		2.68	2.50				24
3.15	k2.39		1.00			2.72		25
2.47								26
.13 ¹			.12		f. 11.00	.10		27
.12						.12		28
.11 ¹						.13 ¹		29
.11						.15 ¹		30
.72	.64			.60	f. 04.34			31
.65	j. 61							32
	.58							33
.08 ¹				.07	.11.00			34
.96 ¹				.05 ¹	g. 05.00			35
.6.23								36
.06				b. 06				37
.05.00								38
.09.00					A. 06.00		.07 ¹	39
.05.00							.09	40
.06.00				c. 06	d. 06.00			41
.74	k. 44							42
.13.00			.12 ¹					43
k. 60	k. 60							44
	k. 65							45
	k. 72 ¹							46
								47

e Twenty-five-pound packages.
f Barrels.

g In 25 and 100 pounds.
A In bales.

i New York or Chicago.
j Chicago.

k New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 14—Continued. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				Thomas Harvey.	H. T. Wakeman.
				Chicago.	New York and Chicago.
1	Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased.....gallons	1,721	1,721		
2	Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased.....do	385	385		
3	Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased do	1,034	1,034		
4					
5	Oil, neat's-foot.....do	47	47		
6	Oil, sewing-machine.....bottles	944	944		
7	Paint, roof.....gallons	1,705	1,705	.50	
8				.55	
9				.67	
10	Paper, building.....pounds	15,300	15,300	1.54	a. 02½
11					a. 02½
12	Paper, tarred, packed in crates, strapped.....do	15,100	15,100	1.74	b1. 65
13	Pitch.....do	785	785	.03	b2. 05
14	Putty, in tins.....do	4,915	4,915	2.25	a. 03½
15				2.35	
16	Resin.....do	530	530	.02	a. 03
17	Turpentine, in cans, cased.....gallons	1,034	1,034		a. 55
18	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground.....pounds	970	970		
19					
20	Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans.....gallons	99	99		
21					
22	Varnish, copal, 5-gallon cans.....do	50	50		
23					
24	Whiting.....pounds	2,850	2,850	.01½	
25					
26	<i>Additional for training schools.</i>				
27	Chrome green, in oil.....pounds	50	50	.19	
28	Brushes, badger, No. 24.....dozen	1	No bid.		
29	Brushes, painters' dust.....do	1	6-12		
30	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 3, full size.....do	1			
31	Glass, window, 10 x 20, American, A quality.....boxes	2	2	2.67	a2. 49
32	Glass, window, 11 x 15, American, A quality.....do	2	2	2.67	a2. 49
33	Glass, window, 11 x 16, American, A quality.....do	4	4	2.67	a2. 49
34	Glass, window, 11 x 17, American, A quality.....do	8	8	2.67	a2. 49
35	Glass, window, 12 x 20, American, A quality.....do	10	10	2.67	a2. 49
36	Glass, window, 14 x 22, American, A quality.....do	2	2	2.67	a2. 49
37	Glass, window, 14 x 30, American, A quality.....do	2	2	3.47	a2. 25
38	Glass, window, 16 x 30, American, A quality.....do	2	2	3.47	a2. 49
39	Indian red, in japan.....pounds	30	30	.95	
40	Ivory black, in japan.....do	30	30	.20	
41			2		
42	Tools, sash, Nos. 5 and 8, each 1 dozen.....dozen	2			
43	Varnish, coach, No. 1.....gallons	10	10		
44					
45	Venetian red, in oil.....pounds	50	50		

NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware.

* All "only,"
a New York.
b Chicago.c Not less than 5-gallon cans.
d In barrels; in 10-gallon kegs 5 cents
additional.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	John H. Woodhouse.	S. H. Crane.	Charles Campbell.	Pleasants & Woodworth.	Albert Flagler.	C. H. Conover.	Points of delivery.							Number.
							New York and Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	
a. 68		.70	c. 59											1
b. 71			c. 59											2
a. 65														3
b. 68		.67												4
a. 21	a. 18	.90		a. 24.40										5
	a. 22													6
	a. 20													7
a. 80	a. 71													8
a. 77		.04												9
					.028									10
a. 54			d. 55	f. 41.70	.031	.80								11
b. 61														12
														13
a. 02½		.01½												14
		.02½												15
.02½		.02½												16
.08½				.02½										17
2.45				f. 02.70										18
2.50														19
.03		.02		f. 74										20
.49	a. 47	.50	a. 46											21
.09			A. 11	L. 06										22
.10½														23
.77	.80		.78	.67										24
.90	.76													25
	.74													26
.71	.75		.78	.64										27
.80	.71													28
	.69													29
.01½			.01½	f. 50										30
														31
.18				L. 08.70										32
														33
	a. 3.50													34
	a. 10.00													35
	g. 2.55	2.68												36
	g. 2.55	2.68												37
	g. 2.55	2.68												38
	g. 2.55	2.68												39
	g. 2.55	2.68												40
	g. 2.55	2.68												41
	g. 2.55	2.68												42
	g. 3.25	3.50												43
	g. 2.55	2.68												44
.30														45
a. 3.1				f. 08.70										46
	a. 80													47
	a. 1.00													48
1.45	1.13													49
	1.05													50
a. 0.9				f. 06.70										51

e 5 gallons, in cans.

f In barrels.

g New York, Chicago, Carlisle.

h 25-pound cans, ½ cent, and 100-pound kegs, 1 cent less.

i Barrels. Black.

j 25-pound tins.

k In bulk.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
				Thomas A. Harvey.	John Early.	H. T. Wakeman.	Rowland A. Robbins.
				Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. and Chic.
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 18 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted, No. 8,	60	60	10.50	12.98		
2	Buckets, water, galvanized-iron, 4 gallons,	175	175	3.98	3.98		
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8	Candle-molds, in stands of 8 molds (per dozen stands),	1	1		2.75		
9	Candle-sticks, planished tin, 6-inch,	60	60		.48		
10	Cans, kerosene, 1 gallon, common top,	17	17	1.85	1.55		
11		17					
12	Coffee-boilers, 2 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle,	71	71	1.40	1.23		
13							
14	Coffee-boilers, 4 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle,	253	253	1.96	1.60		
15							
16	Coffee-boilers, 6 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle,	52	52	3.25	2.98		
17	Coffee-mills, iron hopper-box,	112	112	3.74	2.78	4.60	2.47
18					2.50		2.55
19					6.25		3.24
20							2.30
21	Coffee-mills, side, No. 1,	21	21	2.89	2.75	4.60	4.47
22				4.24		9.00	4.55
23							
24							
25	Coffee-mills, with wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds,	9	9			12.00	
26	Cups, pint, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle,	724	724	.47½	.49		
27	Cups, quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle,	352	352		.54		
28	Dippers, water, 1 quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted,	344	344	1.20	1.46		1.27
29	Dippers, water, 2 quarts, full size, long iron handles, riveted,	17	17	2.00	1.70		1.74
30	Funnels, 1 quart, full size, plain tin,	9	9	.70	.35		
31	Funnels, 2 quarts, full size, plain tin,	3	3	.90	.55		
32	Graters, nutmeg,	7	7	.20	.19		
33	Kettle-ears, tinned, No. 1,	3	3	.48	.35	.88	
34	Kettle-ears, tinned, No. 2,	5	5	.60	.43	.44	
35	Kettle-ears, tinned, No. 3,	4	4	.72	.57	.55	
36	Kettle-ears, tinned, No. 4,	5	5	.84	.61	.70	
37	Kettle-ears, tinned, No. 5,	4	4	1.08	.79	.98	
38	Kettle-ears, tinned, No. 6,	3	3	1.80	.89	1.10	
39	Kettles, brass, 2 gallons,	10	10	.83	.22		.24½
40	Kettles, brass, 3 gallons,	22	22	1.85	.22		.24½
41	Kettles, brass, 5 gallons,	13	13	1.80	.22		.24½
42	Kettles, brass, 6 gallons,	11	11	2.10	.22		.24½
43	Kettles, brass, 10 gallons,	4	4	3.25	.24		.25½
44	Kettles, camp (nests of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom,	247	247	1.90			
45							
46	Kettles, camp (nests of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), plain iron, strapped bottom,	55	55	.85			
47							
48	Kettles, galvanized iron, 7 quarts,	106	106	2.75	2.23		
49							
50							

a81 dozen awarded ; delivered at New York.

b40 dozen awarded to Carlisle School, at \$1; delivered at New York.

c228 dozen awarded ; delivered at New York.

d25 dozen awarded to Carlisle School, at \$1.28; delivered at New York.

e80 dozen awarded to Carlisle School.

f22 dozen awarded.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

John H. Woodhouse.	Carlisle School.	S. H. Crane.	Albert Flagler.	Charles H. Conover.	Henry B. Haigh.	Henry G. Cordley.	William H. Mathal.	Wm. T. Stewart.	Hampton Institute.	Aug. H. Whiting.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	N. Y.	Chic.	N. Y. & Chic.	Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Balto.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
		12.50					11.00	10.75			1
		4.50			4.80	6.00				3.25	2
					3.35					4.15	3
										4.30	4
										4.50	5
										8.00	6
										8.25	7
		9.50									8
		.50	.70								9
		1.50		1.41			1.40	2.50			10
		1.70									11
	61.35	1.20					1.25	2.00	1.20		12
							1.00				13
	61.70	1.55					2.15	2.75	1.70		14
							1.38				15
	62.50	2.10						5.50	2.40		16
2.85			3.70	2.40							17
3.80			3.15								18
4.24											19
4.65											20
2.85			4.05								21
3.53											22
3.62											23
4.38											24
111.75			12.80								25
	1.40	.47							1.35		26
	1.50	.60							1.45		27
		1.37									28
		11.55									29
		.45					1.40	.85			30
		.65					1.54	1.00			31
		.20						.15			32
		.40	.52								33
		.47	.58								34
		.58	.85								35
		.67	1.00								36
		.85	1.20								37
		.93	1.54								38
	m.33										39
	m.33										40
	m.33										41
	m.33										42
	m.33										43
					1.98					1.74	44
					1.80						45
					1.02					1.43	46
					.90						47
		9.25			2.12	4.00				1.98	48
					1.98					2.23	49
										2.54	50

g Chicago.

A Delivered at New York.

t 474 dozen awarded.

j 242 dozen awarded.

k 250 dozen awarded.

l 110 dozen awarded.

m Per pound.

n With tin or iron handles.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 15—Continued. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
				Thomas A. Harvey. John Early. S. H. Crane. August H. Whiting.			
				Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.
1	Kettles, galvanized iron, 11-quart.....dozen.	102	102	3.25	2.48	2.50	2.37
2							2.23
3	Kettles, galvanized iron, 14-quart.....do..	118	118	3.85	2.73	2.75	2.19
4							2.75
5							2.74
6							2.65
7	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....do..	27	27	5.50	3.95	4.20	
8				6.00	4.45	4.35	
9					5.75		
10	Match-safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium size.....dozen.	11	11			1.20	
11	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 10-quart.....do..	145	145	2.75	2.50	3.12	
12							
13	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 14-quart.....do..	63	63	3.25	2.95	3.75	
14							
15							
16							
17	Pans, 1-quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned.....dozen.	100	100	.57	.50	.60	
18	Pans, 2-quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned.....dozen.	196	196	.70	.65	.80	
19	Pans, dish, 12-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned.....dozen.	83	83	2.63	2.64	2.75	
20							
21	Pans, dish, 18-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned.....dozen.	39	39		3.63	3.75	
22	Pans, dust, japanned, heavy.....do..	49	49		.80	.70	
23	Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought-iron, polished.....do..	440	440	1.45	1.25	1.17	
24						1.57 ¹	
25	Pans, tin, 2-quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned.....do..	67	67		.64	.62	
26	Pans, tin, 4-quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned.....do..	206	206	1.00	.90	1.05	
27	Pans, tin, 6-quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned.....do..	267	267	1.32	1.25	1.35	
28	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, baking, deep, jelly.....do..	132	132	.84	.33 ¹	.30	
29	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch dinner.....do..	604	604		.23 ¹	.24	
30	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, pie.....do..	314	314	.22 ¹	.23 ¹	.24	
31	Punches, tinnerns', hollow, 1-inch.....do..	1 ¹	1¹	3.60		2.25	
32	Punches, tinnerns', hollow, 1-inch.....do..	7-12 ¹	7-12¹	4.80		2.85	
33	Scoops, grocers', hand, No. 20.....do..	5 ¹	5¹	1.65	1.50	1.60	
34	Scoops, grocers', hand, No. 40.....do..	4 ¹	4¹	2.50	2.25	2.40	
35	Shears, tinnerns', bench, No. 4, Wilcox's.....number.	3	3	4.00			
36	Shears, tinnerns', hand, No. 7.....do..	5	5	2.00		1.60	
37	Shears, tinnerns', hand, No. 9.....do..	3	3	1.20		.95	
38	Solder, medium quality.....pounds.	831	831			.14	
39						.16	
40	Soldering-irons, 1 ¹ / ₂ pounds each.....pairs.	12	12	.84	d. 43	c. 69	
41	Soldering-irons, 2 pounds each.....do..	2	2	1.12	d. 47	c. 92	
42	Soldering-irons, 3 pounds each.....do..	8	8	1.68	d. 49	c. 1.38	

a 100 dozen awarded to Carlisle school.
b 50 dozen awarded to Carlisle school.c Sample 1¹/₂ pounds.
d Per pair.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 15—Continued. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
				Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago or Carlisle.
				Thos. A. Harvey.	John Early.	R. A. Robbins.	Simeon H. Crane.
1	Spoons, basting, tinned-iron, heavy.....dozen.	189	139	.34	.55	.41	.50
2				.41		.49	.60
3				.79		.60	
4				.90			
5							
6							
7	Spoons, table, tinned-iron, heavy.....do..	1,394	1,394	.11	.18	.20½	.27
8				.16½		.25	
9				.18½			
10							
11							
12							
13							
14	Spoons, tea, tinned-iron, heavy.....do..	1,504	1,504	.07	.09½	.11½	.12
15				.09½		.18	
16				.16½			
17							
18							
19							
20	Tea-pots, planished tin, 4-pint, round. .do..	7	7	3.25	3.15		2.90
21	Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IC, charcoal boxes.	2	2			5.00	5.35
22	Tin, sheet, 12 x 12 inches, IC, charcoal.....do..	5	5			5.72	5.85
23	Tin, sheet, 14 x 14 inches, IC, charcoal.....do..	8	8			5.67	5.73
24	Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IC, charcoal.....do..	17	17			5.67	5.85
25	Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IX, charcoal.....do..	5	5			6.90	7.45
26	Tin, sheet, 12 x 12 inches, IX, charcoal.....do..	5	5			6.74	7.45
27	Tin, sheet, 14 x 14 inches, IX, charcoal.....do..	6	6			9.35	10.35
28	Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IX, charcoal.....do..	13	13			6.90	7.45
29	Tin, sheet, 12 x 24 inches, IX, charcoal.....do..	9	9			7.35	11.50
30	Tin, sheet, 14 x 60 inches, boiler, IX, charcoal.....box.	1	1			7.47	26.00
31	Wash-basins, stamped-tin flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches.....dozen.	436	436	.80	.75		.80
32							
33	Wash-tubs, galvanized iron, redipped, 22 inches diameter, 12 inches deep, with heavy iron drop-handles.....number.	60	(*)	21.45			
34	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9.....pounds.	7,350	7,350			.06½	.06½
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>						
35	Tin, block.....pounds.	300	300			.27½	c. 37
36	Tin, plate, IC, 20 x 28,terne.....boxes.	10	10			9.97	69.35
37	Tin, plate, XXXX, 20 x 28, light.....box.	1	1			24.00	626.00

* No award, see Class 10.

a Stock will redipped.

b Carlisle.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Flagler.	Chas. H. Conover.	Aug. H. Whiting.	H. T. Wakeman.	Henry B. Haigh.	Henry G. Cordley.	Wm. H. Mathal.	Wm. T. Stewart.	
Points of delivery.								
New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Baltimore.	New York.	Number.
.48	.68	.40						1
.55	.75	.48						2
.85	.89	.50						3
.48	.84	.38						4
.57		.40						5
		.44						6
.20	.16		.20½					7
.14½	.18							8
.16½								9
.18½								10
.27								11
.28½								12
.16½								13
.11	.00½		.12					14
.07½								15
.09								16
.10½								17
.14½								18
.09								19
	6.25							20
	6.25							21
	9.75							22
	6.25							23
	7.75							24
	7.75							25
	11.75							26
	7.75							27
								28
								29
	.24½							30
	.98				2.00	d. 79	.75	31
					2.25			32
		2.05		1.45	1.46			33
	.05½							34
								35
								36
								37

c In bars, Carlisle.

d New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded: awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 16. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.	Quantity offered and awarded.	S. H. Crane.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Aug. H. Whiting.	John Early.	Andrew Mense.	Albert Flagler.	R. A. Robbins.	H. T. Wakeman.	Number.	
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.		
1	Caldrons, iron, plain, kettle, 40 gallons actual capacity . . . number..	5	55.25								1	
2	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 40 gallons actual capacity . . . number..	8	22.50								2	
3	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 90 gallons actual capacity . . . number..	5	32.50								3	
4	Coal-scuttles, 16-inch, galvanized . . . number..	36	.30	.35	.20						4	
5	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 5-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases . . . number..	12	.07	.02	a. 07½						5	
6	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases . . . number..	2,586	.05	.03	a. 07½						6	
7	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 7-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases . . . number..	124	.11		a. 10						7	
8	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter inside, crated . . . number..	10	.50								8	
9	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 12 inches diameter inside, crated . . . number..	07	.60								9	
10	Pipe, stove, 5-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated . . . joints..	40	.10		.10	9.32					10	
11	Pipe, stove, 6-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated . . . joints..	9,036	.11		.10	10.49					11	
12	Pipe, stove, 7-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated . . . joints..	600	.13		.13	12.43					12	
13	Pollak, stove . . . gross.	39	5.25	2.85				5.18	5.15	5.10	13	
14			5.10					2.70	2.90	3.15	14	
15											15	
16											16	
17											17	

a' Only."

b Sperry & Co.'s, same as furnished in 1887.

c 48-gallon.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 16—Continued. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.			Number.
			Felton S. Miller.	Channey H. Castle.	Felix Kahn.	
			All points.	All points.	All points.	
1	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 24 inches long.....No..	273	e3.30	3.25	3.48	1
2				3.25		2
3	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 27 inches long.....do..	109	f3.90	4.00	4.25	3
4				4.50		4
5	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 32 inches long.....do..	173	a4.70	4.75	5.15	5
6				6.00		6
7	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 37 inches long.....do..	157	h6.65	6.50	7.00	7
8				7.00		8
9	Stoves, cooking, coal, 7-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete*.....No..	4	12.75	9.00	16.50	9
10	Stoves, cooking, coal, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete*.....No..	55	d13.40	11.50	17.15	10
11			d15.75			11
12			d17.00			12
13	Stoves, cooking, coal, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete*.....No..	9	d15.00	13.00	18.25	13
14			d17.00			14
15			d19.50			15
16	Stoves, cooking, wood, 6-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete*.....No..	116	d10.75	8.50	10.95	16
17				9.50		17
18				9.50		18
19	Stoves, cooking, wood, 7-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete*.....No..	539	d11.00	9.00	12.00	19
20			d14.50	10.00	14.40	20
21				12.25	15.20	21
22	Stoves, cooking, wood, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete*.....No..	219	d15.25	11.00	12.75	22
23			d12.75	12.50	14.95	23
24			d18.50	14.50	15.70	24
25	Stoves, cooking, wood, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete*.....No..	48	d15.60	15.00	15.75	25
26			d17.75	17.00	17.85	26
27			d20.00			27
28			d18.50			28
29	Stoves, heating, coal, 14-inch cylinder.....do..	15	4.75	5.00		29
30	Stoves, heating, coal, 16-inch cylinder.....do..	18	6.25	7.00		30
31	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch.....do..	18		11.00		31
32	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron, 37-inch.....do..	2		12.00		32
33	Stoves, heating, coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder.....do..	39		17.50	19.50	33
34	Stoves, heating, combined coal and wood, heavy sheet-steel cylinder, 22 inches diameter.....No..	3	b13.00	20.00		34
35	Stoves, heating, wood, cast-iron base and top, with heavy sheet-iron drum; the drum to be 48 inches high and 22 inches diameter.....No..	6	d15.00	21.00		35
36	Stoves, heating, coal, cast-iron cylinder, 20 inches diameter, with heavy sheet-iron drum (24 inches high) on top.....No..	2	f9.00	18.50		36

*NOTE.—Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee-boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea-kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water-dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ x 12, 1 round pan, stamped, each 1½ and 3 quart; 2 iron dripping-pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion. All tin furniture to be made of I. X. tin. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar, and the other a 6-inch pipe.

fPrices reduced 2½ per cent.

a31 inch; awarded for 4.58½.

b20 inch; awarded for 12.67½.

cSample is coal stove; not wood, as called for.

dSample of furniture is short one drip-pan.

eAwarded at 3.21½ (reduction of 2½ per cent.).

fAwarded at 3.80½ (reduction of 2½ per cent.).

hAwarded at 6.48½ (reduction of 2½ per cent.).

jAwarded at 8.77½ (reduction of 2½ per cent.).

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17. HARDWARE. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.						
			North Wayne Tool Co.	John H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	H. B. Newhall & Co.	James W. Soper.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wateman.
			New York.	New York and Chicago.	New York.	N. Y., Balto., Carlisle, Chi., St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.
1	Adzes, c. s., house-carpenters', square head..... doz.	13				12.50		11.40	
2	Anvils, wrought-iron:								
3	Steel face, 100 lbs., per lb..... No.	3			.00 ¹		A. 00 ¹		
4	Steel face, 140 lbs., per lb..... do..	3			.00 ¹		A. 00 ¹		
5	Steel face, 200 lbs., per lb..... do..	3			.00 ¹		A. 00 ¹		
6	Augers:								
7	1-inch, c. s., cut with nut..... doz.	6		\$1.53	1.50			1.49	1.54
8	1-inch, c. s., cut with nut..... do..	6		\$1.48					
9	1-inch, c. s., cut with nut..... do..	6		\$2.22	2.18			2.16	2.34
10	1-inch, c. s., cut with nut..... do..	22 ¹		\$2.16					
11	1-inch, c. s., cut with nut..... do..	22 ¹		\$2.04	2.58			2.56	2.80
12	1½-inch, c. s., cut with nut..... do..	18		\$2.54					
13	1½-inch, c. s., cut with nut..... do..	18		\$3.19	3.12			3.10	3.39
14	1½-inch, c. s., cut with nut..... do..	29		\$3.06					
15	1½-inch, c. s., cut with nut..... do..	29		\$3.80	3.80			3.78	4.06
16	2-inch, c. s., cut with nut..... do..	8		\$3.77					
17	2-inch, c. s., cut with nut..... do..	8		\$5.55	5.43			5.40	5.85
18	2-inch, c. s., cut with nut..... do..	8		\$5.30					
19	c. s., hollow, 1-inch..... do..	1 ¹			7.20				
20	c. s., hollow, 1-inch..... do..	1 ¹			8.40				
21	c. s., hollow, 1-inch..... do..	1 ¹			9.00				
22	Awls, c. s.:								
23	Saddlers', assorted, regular..... doz.	197			.07 ¹				.07 ¹
24	Shoemakers', peg, assorted, regular..... doz.	117			.03 ¹				.07
25	Shoemakers', sewing, assorted, regular..... doz.	249			.07				.07
26	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ lbs., Yankee pattern..... doz.	1,045	5.48						
27	Axes, c. s., broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel..... doz.	8				14.40			
28	Axes, c. s., hunters', handled..... doz.	133				4.00			
29	Babbitt metal, medium quality..... lbs.	365			.06	4.50			
30	Bellows, blacksmiths':				.08				
31	36-inch, standard..... No.	3			7.28				
32	36-inch, standard..... do..	3			7.30				
33	36-inch, standard..... do..	3			8.13				
34	36-inch, standard..... do..	3			8.15				

^a Delivered at Sioux City, Kansas City or Omaha, .09¹/₄; delivered at Saint Paul, .09¹/₄. Peter Wright's anvils.

^b Delivered at Sioux City, Kansas City or Omaha, 7.40; delivered at Saint Paul, 7.25. G. M. Scott's bellows.

^c Delivered at Sioux City, Kansas City or Omaha, 8.40; delivered at Saint Paul, 8.15. G. M. Scott's bellows.

^e Delivered at New York.

^f Delivered at Chicago.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
12 45			10.00								
	a. 09.75	A. 09.75		A. 09.75	.10		a. 09.75				
	a. 09.75	A. 09.75		A. 09.75	.10		a. 09.75				
	a. 09.75	A. 09.75		A. 09.75	.10		a. 09.75				
m1. 63					1.85	1.50			1.50		
m2. 39					2.60	2.25			2.20		
m3. 85					3.12	2.62			2.60		
m3. 43					3.80	3.17			3.15		
m4. 18					4.65	3.87			3.85		
m5. 98					6.70	5.53			5.50		
						7.50			7.25		
						8.75			8.40		
						10.00			9.60		
	a. 12					.07					
	a. 06					.04					
	a. 08										
.05.75	a. 06					.07					
	a. 08										
5.39	75.34		5.45					25.00		5.24	
								25.00			
12.95			13.00								
3.95			3.60								
.05.75	a. 13	7.05		.07	.10	.06					
26.48		76.80		6.75	8.75		b 6.80				
17.20		77.50		7.40	9.75		c 7.80				

g 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cut.

A Peter Wright anvil.

W Wilkinson's anvil.

k 200 dozen only.

l Samples, if required; quality guaranteed.

m Samples, 1 inch, to govern.

q Kelly, Manns & Co., brand samples furnished if required.

r Scott's make; samples furnished if required.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	North Wayne Tool Co.	John H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	H. B. Newhall & Co.	James Soper.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. W. Keman.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York and Chicago.	New York.	N. Y., Balto., Cleveland, Cht., St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.
1	Bellows, blacksmiths'—continued:								
2	42-inch, standard..... No.	5			10.97				
					11.00				
3	Bells:								
4	Cow, wrought, large..... doz.	2½			3.05				2.70
5	Hand, No. 8, polished..... do.	7		4.53	2.37			5.70	3.75
6	School, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 240 to 260 lbs..... No.	2		15.58					16.00
7	School, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 to 425 lbs..... No.	2		29.21					20.20
8	Belting, leather:								
9	2-inch..... feet.	50			.09				.104
10	2-inch..... do.	60			.134				.16
11	3-inch..... do.	60			.164				.18
12	3½-inch..... do.	180			.19				.21
13	4-inch..... do.	50			.27				.27
14	5-inch..... do.								
15									
16									
17									

d Delivered at Sioux City, Kansas City or Omaha, 10.40; delivered at Saint Paul, 10. G. M.
Scott's bellows.

e delivered at New York.

f Delivered at Chicago.

g Samples if required; quality guaranteed.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
19.72		10.00		9.90	12.00		19.25				
2.43						2.60					
12.70											
5.55						4.07					
	f18.90				31.00						
	f33.90				44.50						
n. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10				.12	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$		p. 09		10.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
n. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$				.17	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$		p. 16		16.2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
n. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19				.20	.17		p. 16		19.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
n. 23	.22				23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20		p. 19		22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
n. 29	.27				.29	.25		p. 20		27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
								p. 22		28.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
								p. 25			
								p. 28			
											Number.
											1
											2
											3
											4
											5
											6
											7
											8
											9
											10
											11
											12
											13
											14
											15
											16
											17

n Samples, 2 inch, 4 inch, and 12 inch, to govern.

o Standard.

p Extra single belt, except 4-ply, 8 inch.

r Scott's make; samples furnished if required.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			Albert Flagler.	H. T. Wakeman.	Thos. A. Harvey.	R. A. Robbins.
			N. Y.	N. Y. and Chic.	Chicago.	N. Y. and Chic.
1	Belting, leather, 6-inch foot.	150	.32	d. 33	a. 35	.32
2	Belting, leather, 12-inch do..	80	.63	d. 86	a. 71½	.67
3	Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 8-inch do..	100	.27	d. 27	.23½	.25
4	Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 12-inch * do..	130	.42	d. 42	.39	.50
5	Bits, auger, c. s., ½-inch doz.	50	.82	d. 85	g. 89	.....
6	Bits, auger, c. s., ¾-inch do..	55	.82	d. 95	g. 96	.....
7	Bits, auger, c. s., 1-inch do..	51	.89	d1. 05	g1. 04	.....
8	Bits, auger, c. s., 1½-inch do..	25	.96	d1. 32	g1. 33	.....
9	Bits, auger, c. s., 2-inch do..	43	1.22	d1. 62	g1. 64	.....
10	Bits, auger, c. s., 2½-inch do..	36	1.23	d2. 25	g2. 38	.....
11	Bits, auger, c. s., 3-inch do..	36	1.50	d2. 25	g2. 38	.....
12	Bits, auger, c. s., 1-inch do..	36	1.50	d2. 25	g2. 38	.....
13	Bits, auger, c. s., 1½-inch do..	36	1.50	d2. 25	g2. 38	.....
14	Bits, auger, c. s., 2-inch do..	36	1.50	d2. 25	g2. 38	.....
15	Bits, auger, c. s., 2½-inch do..	36	1.50	d2. 25	g2. 38	.....
16	Bits, auger, c. s., 3-inch do..	36	1.50	d2. 25	g2. 38	.....
17	Bits, twist-drill, for metal, for brace, square shank, assorted, ¼ to ¾ by 32ds doz.	5	1.53	.....	.....	.....
18	Bits, twist-drill, for metal, straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, ¼ to ¾ inch by 32ds doz.	18	1.84	.....	.....	.....
19	Bits, gimlet, double cut, assorted, ¼ to ¾ inch do..	38	.33	e. 25	.....	.....
20	Bolts, carriage: No	2,000	.....	e. 39	.32	.....
21	¼ x 1, per 100 do..	3,850	.....	e. 39	.32	.....
22	¼ x 1½, per 100 do..	4,500	.....	e. 43	.33	.....
23	¼ x 2, per 100 do..	4,300	.....	e. 46	.34	.....
24	¼ x 2½, per 100 do..	4,675	.....	e. 48	.40	.....
25	¼ x 3, per 100 do..	2,875	.....	e. 52	.43	.....
26	¼ x 3½, per 100 do..	3,570	.....	e. 53	.43	.....
27	¼ x 4, per 100 do..	1,850	.....	e. 57	.48	.....
28	¼ x 4½, per 100 do..	1,750	.....	e. 58	.50	.....
29	¼ x 5, per 100 do..	2,870	.....	e. 67	.56	.....
30	¼ x 5½, per 100 do..	4,570	.....	e. 72	.61	.....
31	¼ x 6, per 100 do..	5,075	.....	e. 78	.66	.....
32	¼ x 6½, per 100 do..	6,245	.....	e. 90	.76	.....
33	¼ x 7, per 100 do..	5,120	.....	e1. 00	.86	.....
34	¼ x 7½, per 100 do..	4,230	.....	e1. 10	.96	.....
35	¼ x 8, per 100 do..	3,320	.....	e1. 23	1.06	.....
36	¼ x 8½, per 100 do..	2,070	.....	e1. 33	1.16	.....
37	¼ x 9, per 100 do..	2,470	.....	e1. 44	1.26	.....
38	¼ x 9½, per 100 do..	3,570	.....	e1. 43	1.25	.....
39	¼ x 10, per 100 do..	2,520	.....	e1. 65	1.41	.....
40	¼ x 10½, per 100 do..	3,120	.....	e1. 79	1.57	.....
41	¼ x 11, per 100 do..	1,895	.....	e1. 51	1.73	.....
42	¼ x 11½, per 100 do..	3,020	.....	e2. 15	1.90	.....
43	¼ x 12, per 100 do..	3,400	.....	e2. 34	2.20	.....

* Bidders must furnish samples of bolting not less than 6 inches in length of each size called for, to show quality.

a Samples 2-inch, 4-inch, and e Extra single belt, except 4-ply c Chicago.

b Standard.

c Chicago.

d New York.

e Extra.

f Extra.

g Samples of ¼-inch to govern

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

W. B. Brook.	Melville Lindsey.	S. E. Forsaith Machine Company.	S. H. Crane.	Thomas H. Chalmer.	H. B. Newhall & Co.	John H. Woodhouse.	Frank H. Tutbill.	C. H. Conover.	C. B. Kelley.	S. D. Kimbark.	
Points of delivery.											
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y., Balto., Carlisle, Chic., St. L.	N. Y.	Chic.	Chicago.	Chic.	Chic.	Number.
b. 31	.34	.35	.31								1
c. 34											2
c. 68	.60	.60	.69								3
b. 28	.25	.26	.27								4
c. 35	.37	.39	.43								5
b. 43	.39										6
f. 54	.58										7
		1.10	.90	.80		.81		.81			8
		1.28	.97	1.88		.80					9
						.88		.88			10
		1.36	1.05	.95		.87					11
						.97		.94			12
		1.78	1.35	1.20		.95					13
						1.25		1.21			14
		2.18	1.65	1.50		1.21					15
						1.53		1.49			16
		3.16	2.40	2.20		1.49					17
						2.22		2.16			18
						2.15					19
			01.70					A.61	1.68	n2.00	20
								t.67			21
								t.85			22
								k1.05			23
								l1.26			24
								m1.46			25
								q1.66			26
								r1.91			27
								s2.29			28
								t3.55			29
								u2.92			30
			p2.00						2.20	n2.50	31
			.29					.30		1.00	32
			.36		.35		.30	.33	.37	.36	33
			.36		.38		.30	.34	.37	.36	34
			.39		.42		.36	.39	.39	.38	35
			.41		.40		.45	.38	.42	.41	36
			.44		.43		.47	.41	.45	.44	37
			.47		.45		.50	.43	.48	.46	38
			.50		.48		.53	.46	.50	.50	39
			.52		.50		.56	.48	.53	.52	40
			.55		.53		.50	.51	.55	.55	41
			.62		.60		.66	.57	.62	.62	42
			.67		.65		.71	.62	.68	.67	43
			.72		.70		.77	.67	.73	.73	44
			.83		.81		.89	.77	.84	.83	45
			.95		.91		1.01	.87	.94	.94	46
			1.06		1.02		1.12	.97	1.05	1.05	47
			1.17		1.12		1.23	1.07	1.16	1.16	48
			1.27		1.23		1.34	1.17	1.26	1.27	49
			1.38		1.33		1.46	1.27	1.37	1.38	50
			1.37		1.33		1.45	1.27	1.37	1.37	51
			1.55		1.49		1.63	1.43	1.54	1.54	52
			1.71		1.66		1.82	1.59	1.72	1.72	53
			1.89		1.83		2.00	1.75	1.89	1.89	54
			2.06		2.00		2.18	1.91	2.06	2.06	55
			2.40		2.33		2.55	2.23	2.40	2.40	56

a 1/8-inch.
t 1/4-inch.
j 1/4-inch.
k 5/8-inch.
l 1 1/8-inch.

m 7/8-inch.
n Morse twist drill.
o Per set of 12 bits.
p Per set of 13 bits.
q 1/2-inch.

r 1/4-inch.
s 1/4-inch.
t 1/4-inch.
u 1/4-inch.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.		
			Albert Flagler.	H. T. Wakeman.	Thos. H. Chal- mers.
			New York.	Chi- cago.	N. Y., Balto., Car- leole, Chio., St. L.
	Bolts, carriage:				
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 11, per 100..... number	2,050		2.70	2.50
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 12, per 100..... do.	3,250		3.00	2.67
3	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel:				
4	5-inch..... dozen	13	\$0.87	.65	
5	8-inch..... do.	13	1.45	1.44	
6	Bolts, shutter, wrought-iron, 10-inch..... do.	10	1.34	cl. 29	
	Bolts, square head and nuts:				
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1, per 100..... number	375		.69	.70
8	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$, per 100..... do.	350		.69	.70
9	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100..... do.	325		.72	.72
10	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$, per 100..... do.	600		.73	.75
11	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100..... do.	500		.77	.77
12	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$, per 100..... do.	525		.79	.80
13	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4, per 100..... do.	575		.82	.85
14	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$, per 100..... do.	425		.84	.85
15	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1, per 100..... do.	400		.86	.80
16	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$, per 100..... do.	1,100		.89	.80
17	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100..... do.	3,100		.82	.84
18	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$, per 100..... do.	2,650		.86	.87
19	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100..... do.	3,950		.90	.91
20	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$, per 100..... do.	3,200		.84	.95
21	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4, per 100..... do.	3,200		.97	.99
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$, per 100..... do.	2,050		1.02	1.02
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5, per 100..... do.	2,350		1.05	1.06
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$, per 100..... do.	1,450		1.08	1.10
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6, per 100..... do.	1,750		1.13	1.14
26	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7, per 100..... do.	225		.90	.90
27	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1, per 100..... do.	475		.89	.90
28	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100..... do.	1,150		.84	.95
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$, per 100..... do.	1,600		.99	1.01
30	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100..... do.	2,350		1.04	1.05
31	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$, per 100..... do.	1,825		1.08	1.10
32	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4, per 100..... do.	1,950		1.14	1.15
33	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$, per 100..... do.	1,175		1.18	1.20
34	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5, per 100..... do.	1,350		1.23	1.25
35	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6, per 100..... do.	975		1.27	1.30
36	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, per 100..... do.	1,225		1.32	1.35
37	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7, per 100..... do.	825		1.36	
38	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, per 100..... do.	900		1.41	
39	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8, per 100..... do.	800		1.45	
40	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, per 100..... do.	750		1.50	
41	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 9, per 100..... do.	400		1.59	
42	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100..... do.	1,350		1.34	
43	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$, per 100..... do.	1,500		1.41	
44	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4, per 100..... do.	1,650		1.48	
45	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$, per 100..... do.	1,425		1.84	
46	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5, per 100..... do.	1,750		1.65	
47	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6, per 100..... do.	1,650		1.79	
48	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7, per 100..... do.	1,050		1.88	
49	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$, per 100..... do.	1,500		1.50	
50	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4, per 100..... do.	1,200		1.57	
51	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$, per 100..... do.	1,375		1.63	
52	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5, per 100..... do.	875		1.70	
53	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$, per 100..... do.	1,125		1.77	
54	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6, per 100..... do.	1,725		1.90	
55	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7, per 100..... do.	775		2.00	
56	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8, per 100..... do.	1,300		2.19	
57	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 9, per 100..... do.	1,350		2.24	
58	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7, per 100..... do.	650		3.05	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8, per 100..... do.	1,500		3.29	

a Samples of 3 x $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 x $\frac{1}{2}$ to govern.

advertisement of April 16, 1883, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

F. H. Tutthill.	Pennsylvania Bolt and Machine Company.	C. H. Conover.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. B. Kelley.	S. D. Kimbark.	S. H. Crane.	H. B. Newhall & Co.	
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	New York, Philadelphia, Carlisle.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York, Baltimore, Carlisle, St. Louis, Chicago.	Number.
2.73		2.39	2.36	2.58	2.58	2.58		1
2.91		2.53	2.60	2.75	2.75	2.75		2
		.55	.73			.65		3
		1.40	1.50			1.42		4
		1.65				1.30		5
.59	.59	.60	b.63	.70	.50	.60		6
.59	.59	.60	b.63	.70	.60	.61		7
.61	.61	.62	b.64	.72	.61	.63		8
.63	.63	.65	b.67	.75	.63	.66		9
.66	.67	.67	b.70	.78	.65	.69		10
.68	.68	.68	b.72	.80	.67	.70		11
.70	.71	.70	b.74	.83	.69	.72		12
.72	.72	.73	b.75	.85	.71	.74		13
.57	.68	.69	b.72	.80	.67	.70		14
.57	.68	.69	b.72	.80	.67	.70		15
.64	.72	.72	b.75	.84	.70	.73		16
.72	.75	.75	b.79	.88	.74	.77		17
.73	.78	.78	b.82	.91	.77	.80		18
.83	.81	.81	b.85	.95	.80	.83		19
.86	.83	.85	b.89	.99	.83	.87		20
.86	.88	.88	b.92	1.02	.86	.90		21
.90	.90	.91	b.95	1.06	.89	.93		22
.93	.93	.94	b.98	1.10	.92	.95		23
.96	.97	.98	b1.03	1.14	.96	1.00		24
.76	.76		b.68	.90	.76	.79		25
.76	.76	.77	b.72	.90	.76	.79		26
.79	.81	.82	b.85	.85	.80	.83		27
.83	.85	.86	b.90	1.00	.84	.88		28
.88	.89	.90	b.94	1.05	.88	.92		29
.93	.93	.94	b.98	1.10	.92	.97		30
.97	.98	.98	b1.04	1.15	.97	1.01		31
1.01	1.02	1.03	b1.07	1.20	1.00	1.06		32
1.05	1.06	1.07	b1.12	1.25	1.05	1.10		33
1.09	1.10	1.11	b1.15	1.30	1.09	1.14		34
1.13	1.15	1.15	b1.19	1.35	1.13	1.18		35
1.18	1.19	1.20	b1.25	1.40	1.18	1.23	1.40	36
1.22	1.23	1.24	b1.30	1.45	1.22	1.27	1.45	37
1.26	1.27	1.29	b1.34	1.50	1.26	1.32	1.50	38
1.30	1.32	1.33	b1.39	1.55	1.30	1.37	1.55	39
1.39	1.36	1.37	b1.43	1.60	1.34	1.40	1.65	40
1.16	1.17	1.18	b1.24	1.38	1.15	1.20	1.37	41
1.22	1.23	1.24	b1.30	1.45	1.22	1.27	1.45	42
1.28	1.30	1.30	b1.37	1.53	1.28	1.34	1.52	43
1.35	1.36	1.37	b1.43	1.60	1.34	1.40	1.60	44
1.41	1.43	1.43	b1.50	1.68	1.41	1.47	1.67	45
1.54	1.55	1.56	b1.64	1.83	1.53	1.60	1.83	46
1.66	1.68	1.69	b1.78	1.98	1.66	1.73	1.97	47
1.31	1.32	1.33	b1.38	1.55	1.30	1.46	1.55	48
1.37	1.38	1.39	b1.46	1.63	1.36	1.53	1.62	49
1.43	1.44	1.45	b1.53	1.70	1.43	1.60	1.70	50
1.50	1.51	1.51	b1.60	1.78	1.49	1.67	1.77	51
1.56	1.57	1.58	b1.66	1.85	1.55	1.74	1.85	52
1.62	1.64	1.65	b1.73	1.93	1.62	1.80	1.92	53
1.75	1.77	1.78	b1.88	2.08	1.74	1.95	2.07	54
1.87	1.89	1.90	b2.00	2.23	1.87	2.09	2.22	55
2.00	2.02	2.03	b2.14	2.38	1.99	2.23	2.37	56
2.67	2.70	2.71	b2.86	3.18	2.66	2.98	3.17	57
2.88	2.91	2.92	b3.08	3.43	2.88	3.22	3.42	58

b Samples of 3 x 3 and 6 x 3 to govern.

c No sample.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	H. B. Newhall & Co.	C. H. Conover.	Thos. A. Harvey.
			Points of delivery.		
			N. Y., Balto., Carlisle, Chic., and St. L.	Chicago.	Chicago.
1	Bolts, tire:				
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$, per 100.....	number. 1,175	b. 16	.16	a. 18
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$, per 100.....	do.. 2,375	.17	.17	a. 19
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100.....	do.. 2,475	.18	.19	a. 21
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$, per 100.....	do.. 1,200	.22	.22	a. 24
6	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100.....	do.. 2,550	.24	.24	a. 27
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100.....	do.. 1,800	.27	.27	a. 30
8	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100.....	do.. 1,000	.30	.30	a. 33
9	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100.....	do.. 250	.32	.32	a. 35
10	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100.....	do.. 1,200	.36	.35	a. 39
11	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100.....	do.. 375	.30	.39	a. 43
12	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$, per 100.....	do.. 350	.43	.43	a. 47
13	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob.....	dozen. 74		.06	a. 06 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	Braces, iron, grip, 10-inch sweep.....	do.. 24		2.40	2.90
15	Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweep.....	do.. 5		1.18	
16	Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweep.....	do.. 5		5.25	5.70
17	Brass, sheet, Nos. 14 to 18 gauge.....	pounds. 8			
18	Brass, sheet, No. 22 gauge.....	do.. 5			
19	Brushes, dust.....	dozen.. 45			
20					
21					
22	Brushes, marking, assorted.....	dozen.. 10			
23					
24	Brushes, paint, all bristles, $\frac{1}{2}$, full size.....	do.. 13			
25					
26	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 3, full size.....	do.. 14			
27					
28	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 5, full size.....	do.. 23			
29					
30	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size.....	do.. 16			
31					
32	Brushes, scrub, 6-row, 10-inch.....	do.. 116			
33					
34	Brushes, shoes.....	do.. 151		.95	
35				1.05	
36					
37	Brushes, stove, 5-row, 10-inch.....	do.. 24			
38					
39	Brushes, varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size.....	do.. 21			
40					
41	Brushes, whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle.....	dozen.. 24			
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					
50					
51					
52					
53					
54					
55					
56					
57					
58					
59					
60					
61					
62					

a Sample 2 x $\frac{1}{2}$ to govern.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. B. Kelley.	S. D. Kimbark.	S. H. Crane.	Albert Flagler.	H. T. Wake- man.	Thos. H. Chal- mers.	Jno. H. Wood- house.	John Early.	S. E. Forsaith Machine Co.	R. A. Robbins.	
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
.21	.18	.17								1
.22	.18½	.19								2
.24	.21	.21								3
.28	.24	.23½								4
.32	.27	.26½								5
.35	.30	.29½								6
.38	.33	.32½								7
.41	.35	.34½								8
.46	.39	.38½								9
.51	.42	.42½								10
.56	.48	.46½								11
		.07	.07			.07				12
						.07				13
3.00		2.90	2.85	2.75	2.75					14
		3.60	2.85	3.65	4.00					15
6.00		5.60	5.65	5.40	5.00					16
			5.65		0.00					17
		.24	.19	.22						18
		.25	.20	.22						19
		2.75	2.95	2.90		2.75	3.23	4.37	3.24	20
		3.60	4.60	4.60		3.25	2.93	3.35	3.47	21
		3.25	3.40			3.75		2.25		22
		3.85	3.65							23
			3.90							24
			.23	.21		.20	.32	.49	.35	25
			.35	.32		.30		.85		26
			3.10	3.21		2.58	2.98	6.60	4.20	27
				3.31		3.12	3.89	5.20	3.55	28
						4.50		5.00	2.55	29
			4.42	4.59		3.38	3.88	9.59	4.72	30
				4.69		4.38	4.73	7.75	4.20	31
						7.00		7.24	3.72	32
			6.30	6.65		5.00	4.98	13.10	7.20	33
				7.05		6.00	6.23	11.50	5.93	34
						10.00		10.40	4.72	35
			1.95	2.08		1.89	1.98	3.87	2.40	36
				2.13		2.18	2.23	3.77	2.10	37
						2.50			1.95	38
		1.13	1.12	1.09		.83	.90	1.20	.90	39
		1.35	1.12	1.09		1.00	1.15	1.24	1.15	40
		1.54					1.30	1.17	1.20	41
							1.40	1.12		42
								.92		43
								.84		44
		1.13	1.12	1.09		1.13	.90	2.17	.97	45
		1.30	1.25	1.20		1.30	1.15	2.13	1.15	46
		1.44	1.37	1.35		1.30	1.35	1.88	1.40	47
							2.48	1.75	1.70	48
								1.65	2.00	49
								1.55		50
								1.40		51
		1.10	1.03	1.00		.83	1.03	1.50	1.00	52
		1.35	1.35	1.30			1.75	1.44	1.05	53
		1.46					2.25	.97	1.47	54
									1.70	55
		1.65	1.59	1.55		2.00	1.63	2.45	1.70	56
			1.65	1.64		1.38		2.05		57
			4.30	4.15		2.12	4.88	17.95	5.20	58
			4.95	4.20		4.21	5.23	13.30	4.97	59
			4.00	4.75		4.30		9.50	5.15	60
						5.00		7.95	6.00	61
						6.00		4.45		62

b No sample

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York and Chicago.	Chicago or Saint Louis.
1	Butts, brass, 1½-inch, narrow	dozen	24	21	a. 27	
2	Butts, brass, 2-inch, narrow	do	21	33	a. 32	
3	Butts, brass, 2½-inch, narrow	do	37	51	a. 36	
4	Butts, door, 3 x 2 inches, loose pin, acorn	do	24	41	a. 39	
5	Butts, door, 3 x 2½ inches, loose pin, acorn	do	42	43	a. 52	
6	Butts, door, 3 x 3 inches, loose pin, acorn	do	123	46	a. 54	
7	Butts, door, 3½ x 3 inches, loose pin, acorn	do	34	57	a. 60	
8	Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches	do	2½	1.60	1.35	a. 1.46
9				1.60		
10	Cards, cattle	do	6	.51	.65	
11				.38		
12				.65		
13				.58		
14	Catches, iron, cupboard	do	66	21	c. 34	
15				.23		
16				.25		
17				.28		
18				.34		
19	Chain, cable, short links, ½-inch, per pound	pounds	1,325		b. 05½	b. 044
20	Chain, cable, short links, ¾-inch, per pound	do	1,500		b. 04½	b. 0385
21	Chain, cable, short links, 1-inch, per pound	do	1,050		b. 04½	b. 034
22	Chains, log, ½-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook, per pound	number	37		b. 05½	b. 04½
23	Chains, log, ¾-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook, per pound	number	94		b. 01½	b. 0395
24	Chains, log, 1-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook, per pound	number	14		b. 04½	b. 03½
25	Chains, surveyors', 60 feet, iron, with brass handles,	number	2		b. 4.35	
26	Chains, trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size	pairs	90	.45	a. 44	c. 35
27						c. 38
28	Chalk, carpenters', blue	pounds	101			
29	Chalk, carpenters', red	do	29			
30	Chalk, carpenters', white	do	84			
31	Chalk crayons	gross	263	.07	.08	.06½
32	Chalk-lines, medium size	dozen	57		.18	.06½
33						
34						
35	Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, ½ x 6 inches	do	2½	1.33	1.30	
36	Chisels, c. s., socket, corner, 1-inch, handled	do	2½	6.70	7.14	
37	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 1-inch, handled	do	5	1.67	1.61	
38	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 1½-inch, handled	do	6	1.67	1.61	
39	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 2-inch, handled	do	2	1.88	1.96	
40	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 2½-inch, handled	do	7	2.30	2.30	
41	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 3-inch, handled	do	7	2.50	2.53	
42	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 3½-inch, handled	do	6	2.70	2.70	
43	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 4-inch, handled	do	5	2.92	2.92	
44	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 2-inch, handled	do	3	3.32	3.34	
45	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 1-inch, handled	do	2½	2.50	2.53	
46	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 1½-inch, handled	do	3	2.50	2.53	
47	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 2-inch, handled	do	3	2.50	2.53	
48	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 2½-inch, handled	do	3	2.92	2.72	
49	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 3-inch, handled	do	2½	3.32	3.31	
50	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 3½-inch, handled	do	2½	3.74	3.72	
51	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 4-inch, handled	do	2½	4.11	4.16	
52	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 2-inch, handled	do	2½	4.95	4.95	
53	Clamps, carpenters', iron, to open 6 inches	do	2½	2.45	3.40	3.49
54	Cleavers, butchers', 12-inch	do	2½	15.70	16.10	
55	Clothes-lines, galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet	feet	13,700	.24	.27½	
56				.29		
57						
58	Compasses, carpenters', 6-inch, cast-steel	dozen	1	1.00	1.50	
59	Compasses, carpenters', 8-inch, cast-steel	do	5	1.20	1.30	1.80
60	Compasses, pocket, 2-inch, brass case	do	1½		2.70	

a New York.

b Chicago.

c Nine links to the foot; Chicago delivery.

d 10, 12, 14, or 16 feet only.

e Size, 2½ x 2 inches.

f Per pair, ring or hook.

advertisement of April 16, 1853, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

H. B. Newhall & Co.	Jas. W. Soper.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. B. Kelley.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Jno. Early.	R. A. Robbins.	S. D. Kimbark.			
Points of delivery.												
N. Y., Balto., Car. lisle, Chic., St. L.	New York.	Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.	St. Louis City, Kansas City, Omaha.	Chi- cago.	Saint Paul, ↑	Chi- cago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chi- cago.	Number.
							.19½	.19				1
							.31	.31				2
							.48	.47				3
		a. 38					.42					4
		.43					.44	.40				5
		.49					.48	.43				6
		.58					.59	.54				7
												8
		.57						.45				9
		.67										10
												11
		.38					.33	.41				12
							.40					13
												14
												15
.049		.049	.05	.0545	.0515	.0335	.051	.048			.05	16
.049		.044	.0445	.0485	.0455	.0475	.04½	.043			.04½	17
.0395		.041	.0405	.0465	.0435	.0455	.041	.038			.04	18
												19
.039	.0645		.0525	.0570	.0540	.0560	.05½	d. 0405			.051	20
.0440	.050		.0470	.0510	.0480	.05	.047	d. 0445			.04½	21
.01	.05½		.0430	.0490	.0460	.0480	.04½	d. 0395			.04	22
		3.67					4.40					23
.35	g. 43	.44					f. 43	.38				24
		.07½					.08½					25
		.05½					.07½					26
		.05					.04½					27
		.07					.07	.06½	.09			28
		.20					.15	.28				29
		.25					.18	.45				30
							.20	.45				31
		A1. 47					1.30					32
		A7. 48					6.70	6.40				33
		A1. 58					1.68	1.60				34
		A1. 65					1.68	1.60				35
		A1. 86					1.89	1.80				36
		A2. 26					2.31	2.20				37
		A2. 47					2.51	2.40				38
		A2. 68					2.73	2.60				39
		A2. 87					2.94	2.80				40
		A3. 28					3.30	3.20				41
		A2. 47					2.52	2.40				42
		A2. 47					2.52	2.40				43
		A2. 47					2.52	2.40				44
		A2. 87					2.94	2.80				45
		A3. 48					3.36	3.20				46
		A3. 70					3.78	3.60				47
		A4. 12					4.20	4.00				48
		A4. 93					5.04	4.80				49
							3.50	3.10				50
		15. 95					16. 20	13.40				51
												52
		.23½					.20	.20		a. 21		53
		.28½					.25	.30		b. 29		54
							.30					55
		1.18					1.00	.95				56
		1.63					1.28	1.45				57
							2.75					58

g If with rings instead of hooks, same price; if twisted link, 44 cents per pair.
h Samples of 1 inch to govern.

*Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under**[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded:]*

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			John H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	H. T. Wakeman.	John Early.
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Crow-bars, steel-pointed, assorted sizes, per pound . number ..	48				
2	Curry-combs, tinned iron, 8 bars dozen ..	28	.72	.95	.90	1.87
3			1.86			
4			1.30			
5	Dividers, 8 inches long, c. s., wing do. . .	2 ¹³	1.70	1.70	1.75	
6						
7	Dividers, 10 inches long, c. s., wing do. . .	3 ¹³	2.20	2.18	2.20	
8				2.69		
9	Drills, blacksmiths', upright, self-feeder, with drill-bits $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch, by 32ds number ..	3			10.25	
10	Drills, blacksmiths' do. . .	3		2.30	1.81	
11	Drills, breast do. . .	4		1.98		
12	Drills, hand, light, for metal do. . .	5		.94		
13						
14						
15	Faucets, brass, racking, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, loose key dozen ..	1 ¹³			5.50	
16	Faucets, wood, cork-lined, No. 2 do. . .	3 ¹³		.40	.40	.39
17	Files, flat, bastard, 8-inch do. . .	17		.92	1.02	
18	Files, flat, bastard, 12-inch do. . .	52		1.84	2.00	
19	Files, flat, bastard, 12-inch do. . .	44		2.63	3.89	
20	Files, flat, wood, 12-inch do. . .	19		1.74	2.40	
21	Files, flat, wood, 14-inch do. . .	18		2.63	3.36	
22	Files, gunsmiths', assorted do. . .	19			3.00	
23	Files, half-round, bastard, 8-inch do. . .	7		1.19	1.29	
24	Files, half-round, bastard, 10-inch do. . .	7		1.62	1.74	
25	Files, half-round, bastard, 12-inch do. . .	15		2.18	2.34	
26	Files, mill-saw, 6-inch do. . .	12		.61	.63	
27						
28	Files, mill-saw, 8-inch do. . .	24		.82	.87	
29						
30	Files, mill-saw, 10-inch do. . .	36		1.00	1.14	
31						
32	Files, mill-saw, 12-inch do. . .	57		1.53	1.62	
33						
34	Files, mill-saw, 14-inch do. . .	65		2.18	2.34	
35						
36	Files, round, bastard, 6-inch do. . .	11		.64	.68	
37	Files, round, bastard, 8-inch do. . .	9		.82	.87	
38	Files, round, bastard, 10-inch do. . .	7		1.06	1.14	
39	Files, round, bastard, 12-inch do. . .	7		1.53	1.62	
40	Files, round, bastard, 14-inch do. . .	7		2.18	2.34	
41	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch do. . .	13		1.87	2.01	
42	Files, taper, saw, 3-inch do. . .	55		.81	.33	
43	Files, taper, saw, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do. . .	46		.31	.33	
44	Files, taper, saw, 4-inch do. . .	77		.34	.36	
45	Files, taper, saw, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do. . .	74		.40	.42	
46	Files, taper, saw, 5-inch do. . .	73		.48	.51	
47	Files, taper, saw, 6-inch do. . .	64		.68	.72	
48						
49	Flat-irons, 5 pounds, per pound pairs .	5				
50	Flat-irons, 6 pounds, per pound do. . .	72				
51	Flat-irons, 7 pounds, per pound do. . .	92				
52	Flat-irons, 8 pounds, per pound do. . .	40				
53	Gates, molasses, 2, iron dozen ..	21 ¹¹		2.45	2.48	
54	Gauges, marking do. . .	9		.34	.33 ¹	
55						
56	Gauges, mortise, screw-slide do. . .	3 ¹¹		3.50	3.32	
57	Gauges, saddler's do. . .	11-13		18.00	18.50	
58	Gauges, slitting, with handle do. . .	2 ¹¹		3.64	3.30	

* No award. No samples.

a Solid steel sample sent, if required.

b Solid cast-steel.

c Boyntons drill, 29 drills.

d Stearns new model drill, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.

e Millers Falls, No. 12.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

H. B. Newhall & Co.	James W. Soper.	C. H. Conover.	Thomas A. Harvey.	C. B. Kelley.	S. D. Kimbark.	S. E. Forsaith Machine Company.	S. H. Crane.	Thos. H. Chalmers.	R. A. Robbins.	Adam C. Williams.
Points of delivery.										
New York, Baltimore, Carlisle, Chicago, Saint Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.
.33	.34 ₁₀	.98	.88	a. 03 ₄	b. 03 ₄		b. 04 1.20			
			2.23				1.70			
			2.98				2.20			
	30.00			c2.50		37.50				
	15.00			2.00	1.45	6.00				
	1.75			2.50	2.00		22.40			
	.65			d4.50	9.00		11.20			
					6.00					
					12.50					
					14.50		5.50			
	g.01	.97	.81			1.08	1.02	.92	1.01	
	g1.80	1.91	1.60			2.05	2.00	1.81	1.99	
	g2.56	2.71	2.26			2.89	2.85	2.57	2.83	
	g1.80		1.60			2.05	2.00		2.35	
	g2.56		2.26			2.89	2.85		3.35	
						1.10	2.62			
	g1.16	1.23	1.03			1.37	1.02	1.16	1.27	
	g1.56	1.66	1.37			1.85	1.74	1.57	1.71	
	g2.10	2.22	1.80			2.44	2.34	2.11	2.30	
	g.60	.64	.53			.74	.67 ₄	.60	.65	
		.43								
	g.78	.83	.68			.91	.87	.78	.85	
		.55								
	g1.02	1.06	.85			1.18	1.14	1.03	1.12	
		.72								
	g1.46	1.54	1.20			1.67	1.62	1.46	1.50	
		1.03								
	g2.10	2.22	1.85			2.38	2.34	2.11	2.30	
		1.48								
	g.60	.61	.53			.74	.67 ₄	.60	.65	
	g.78	.83	.68			.91	.87	.78	.85	
	g1.02	1.09	.85			1.21	1.14	1.03	1.12	
	g1.16	1.54	1.20			1.73	1.62	1.46	1.59	
	g2.10	2.22	1.85			2.45	2.34	2.11	2.30	
	g1.50	1.91	1.60			2.05	2.01	1.81	1.98	
	g.29	.31	.27			.37	.33	.30	.32	
	g.39	.31	.27			.38	.33	.30	.32	
	g.32	.34	.28			.39 ₄	.36	.32 ₄	.35	
	g.37 ₄	.40	.33			.47	.42	.38	.41	
	g.46	.49	.41			.57	.51	.46	.49	
	g.65	.69	.58			.80	.72	.65	.70	
			.02 ₁₀				.02 ₁₀			.02 ₁₀
			.02 ₁₀				.02 ₁₀			.02 ₁₀
			.02 ₁₀				.02 ₁₀			.02 ₁₀
			.02 ₁₀				.02 ₁₀			.02 ₁₀
			2.38				2.00			
		.26					.34			
		.70								
		2.15					3.35			
		3.10					3.50			

f Per dozen.

g Files to be of the New American Company's make, Pawtucket, R. I.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. H. Conover.	Thos. A. Harvey.	R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Kelley.	S. D. Kimbark.	S. E. Forsaith Machine Co.	S. H. Crane.	Jas. H. Mann.	
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Number.
						.15		1
						.30		2
.25						.41		3
4.20	3.60					4.00		4
4.90	4.20					4.70		5
5.60	4.80					5.38		6
5.95	5.10					5.70		7
6.25	5.70					6.40		8
	.00 ¹⁰				a. 00 ¹	7.01		9
	.00 ¹⁰				a. 00 ¹	7.01		10
	.00 ¹⁰				a. 00 ¹	7.01		11
	.00 ¹⁰				a. 01	7.01		12
	.00 ¹⁰				a. 00 ¹	7.01		13
	.00 ¹⁰				a. 01	7.01		14
	.00 ¹⁰				a. 01 ¹	7.01		15
.23	b3.40							16
								17
2.60	2.95			2.99	4.33	4.18		18
								19
								20
3.03			4.50	3.50	5.40	2.30		21
						3.35		22
						4.25		23
						3.86		24
			10.00	17.00	22.75	14.95		25
								26
			3.00	3.70		3.19		27
								28
			3.15	3.90		3.52		29
			3.30	4.15		3.90		30
			3.10			2.75		31
	f. 21	.25	.15	.29	.40	23		32
								33
	f. 43	.39	.12 ¹	.40	.68	.46		34
								35
	f. 54	.49	.10 ¹	.53	.79	.56		36
								37
	f. 72	.65	.10 ¹	.71	.92	.78		38
								39
	f. 00	.84	.10 ¹	.89	1.10	.94		40
								41
	f. 1.08	.97	.10 ¹	1.07	1.35	1.12		42
								43
	g. 59	.40	.11	.69	.69	.55		44
								45
	g. 95	.79	.11	1.10	1.10	.88		46
								47
	g. 1.42	1.18	.11	1.60	1.65	1.20		48
								49
			8.75			1.60		50
.79						.13 ¹		51
.42								52
.42						.13 ¹		53
6.50	6.69						6.70	54
7.45								55
3.80	3.43					3.72	3.60	56
2.95								57
								58
								59

e Berea or Huron.

f Sample, 6 pounds to govern

g Sample, 5 pounds to govern.

h With handles.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			Jno. H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	A. T. Wakeman.	H. B. Newhall & Co.
			N. Y. and Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y., Baltimore, Carlsbad, Chicago, St. Louis.
1	Gimlets, metal heads, nail, assorted, large dozen.	31		.15	.15	
2	Gimlets, metal heads, spike, assorted, large do..	6		.35	.30	
3	Glue-pots, No. 1, tinned number.	33	c. 35	.40	.40	
4	Gouges, c. s., 1-inch socket, firmer, handled dozen.	14		4.25	4.25	
5	Gouges, c. s., 1-inch socket, firmer, handled do..	2		4.90	4.85	
6	Gouges, c. s., 1-inch socket, firmer, handled do..	2		5.65	5.63	
7	Gouges, c. s., 1-inch socket, firmer, handled do..	2		6.00	5.75	
8	Gouges, c. s., 1-inch socket, firmer, handled do..	2		6.70	6.20	
9	Grindstones, weighing 50 pounds, per lb number.	340			.003	
10	Grindstones, weighing 75 pounds, per lb do..	113			.003	
11	Grindstones, weighing 100 pounds, per lb do..	12			.003	
12	Grindstones, weighing 125 pounds, per lb do..	3			.003	
13	Grindstones, weighing 150 pounds, per lb do..	10			.003	
14	Grindstones, weighing 250 pounds, per lb do..	3			.003	
15	Grindstone, weighing 500 pounds, per lb do..	1			.003	
16	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap. extra heavy..... number.	485	bd4.45	3.88	65.09	
17			bd4.73	5.35	64.90	
18			bd5.30	5.15	63.50	
19	Hammers, claw, solid c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 1½, dozen.	91	d2.74	3.08	3.18	1.50
20			d3.60	3.00		3.44
21			c3.85			
22			c3.57			
23	Hammers, farriers', shoeing, c. s. do	41	d3.33	2.83	2.77	3.04
24				3.32		
25				2.88		
26						
27	Hammers, farriers' turning, assorted 2 to 2½ lbs do..	9-12	d14.20	14.90	14.25	12.15
28						13.77
29	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s., 1 inch do..	31		2.72	2.75	2.63
30					6.96	
31	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s., 1½-inch do..	1		3.10	3.05	3.04
32	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s., 1½-inch do..	31		3.40	3.50	3.24
33	Hammers, shoe-maker's, c. s., No. 1 do..	6		2.75	2.75	
34	Hammers, sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 21bs. number.	18	d. 22	.25		.11½
35				.24		
36	Hammers, sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 4 lbs do..	9	d. 36	.40		.09
37				.30		
38	Hammers, sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 6 lbs do..	11	d. 48	.50		.07½
39				.47		
40	Hammers, sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 8 lbs do..	25	d. 63	.67		.07½
41				.63		
42	Hammers, sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 10 lbs do..	13	d. 80	.83		.07½
43				.78		
44	Hammers, sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 12 lbs do..	6	d. 96	.99		.07½
45				.93		
46	Hammers, stone, solid c. s., size 5 lbs do..	24	d. 39	.49		.09
47				.45		
48	Hammers, stone, solid c. s., size 8 lbs do..	7	d. 63	.80		.09
49				.73		
50	Hammer, stone, solid c. s., size 12 lbs do..	1	d. 96	1.25		.09
51				1.15		
52	Hammers, tack, upholsterers' pattern dozen.	5	c3.15	3.20	3.18	4.28
53	Handles, awl, ordinary peg do..	22		131		
54						
55	Handles, awl, ordinary sewing do..	155		131		
56	Hatchets, c. s., broad, 6-inch cut, handled do..	21				
57						
58	Hatchets, c. s., shingling, No. 2 do..	39		3.75	3.90	
59						

a Will furnish Ohio stone of grade or grit required.
b Per dozen sets.

c New York.
d Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, Baltimore, Carlisle, Chicago, Saint Louis.
1	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, 8-inch.....do..	50			1.38	d. 033
2	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, 10-inch.....do..	2			1.89	d. 033
3	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, 12-inch.....do..	10			2.59	d. 033
4	Hinges, heavy, strap, 8-inch.....do..	55			1.11	d. 033
5	Hinges, heavy, strap, 10-inch.....do..	31			1.64	d. 033
6	Hinges, heavy, strap, 12-inch.....do..	27			2.13	d. 033
7	Hinges, light, strap, 4-inch.....do..	50			.36	.30
8	Hinges, light, strap, 6-inch.....do..	110			.44	.42
9	Hinges, light, strap, 8-inch.....do..	36			.68	.62
10	Hinges, light, strap, 10-inch.....do..	21			.92	.87
11	Hinges, light, strap, 12-inch.....do..	1			1.57	1.50
12	Hinges, light, strap and T, 6-inch.....do..	36			.34	.42
13						.37
14	Hinges, light, strap and T, 8-inch.....do..	40			.47	.62
15						.45
16	Hinges, light, strap and T, 10-inch.....do..	6			.63	.87
17						.81
18	Hooks, hat and coat, school-house pattern.....do..	669	.12	.15	a1.83	
19			.15	.16	a2.37	
20			.15			
21			.19			
22			.16			
23						
24	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100 lbs.....lbs..	1,250				2.00
25	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1, per 100 lbs.....do..	1,320				2.60
26	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$, per 100 lbs.....do..	850				2.60
27	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$, per 100 lbs.....do..	1,715				2.40
28	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$, per 100 lbs.....do..	3,115				2.40
29	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100 lbs.....do..	2,390				2.40
30	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100 lbs.....do..	1,590				2.20
31	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100 lbs.....do..	390				2.20
32	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1, per 100 lbs.....do..	400				2.60
33	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100 lbs.....do..	1,000				2.40
34	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100 lbs.....do..	250				2.20
35	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100 lbs.....do..	150				2.20
36	Iron, boiler, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, per 100 lbs.....do..	600				b2.90
37	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100 lbs.....do..	650				2.90
38	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100 lbs.....do..	875				2.40
39	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1, per 100 lbs.....do..	2,800				2.20
40	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1, per 100 lbs.....do..	2,100			2.03	2.20
41	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1, per 100 lbs.....do..	2,900			2.07	2.10
42	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1, per 100 lbs.....do..	1,675			2.03	2.10
43	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100 lbs.....do..	2,100			2.07	2.10
44	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100 lbs.....do..	625			2.03	2.10
45	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100 lbs.....do..	650			2.03	2.10
46	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4, per 100 lbs.....do..	435			2.07	2.10
47	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100 lbs.....do..	1,950			2.03	2.10
48	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100 lbs.....do..	325			2.03	2.10
49	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100 lbs.....do..	425			2.03	2.10
50	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100 lbs.....do..	560			2.03	2.10
51	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1, per 100 lbs.....do..	825			2.43	2.30
52	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100 lbs.....do..	1,025			2.18	2.30
53	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100 lbs.....do..	1,350			2.18	2.30
54	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1, per 100 lbs.....do..	2,200			1.93	2.10
55	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1, per 100 lbs.....do..	2,395			1.93	2.00
56	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1, per 100 lbs.....do..	2,875			1.93	1.90
57	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2, per 100 lbs.....do..	1,650			1.93	1.90
58	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100 lbs.....do..	650			1.93	1.90
59	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100 lbs.....do..	1,125			1.93	1.90
60	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3, per 100 lbs.....do..	560			1.93	1.90

a Per gross.

b Round, boiler rod.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.)

C. H. Conover.	Thomas A. Harvey.	C. B. Kelley.		J. J. Parkhurst.		S. D. Kimbark.	S. H. Crane.	
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha.	Saint Paul.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
d. 03 $\frac{1}{2}$	cl. 24						1.17	1
d. 03 $\frac{3}{8}$	cl. 92						1.51	2
d. 03 $\frac{1}{2}$	c2. 68						2.54	3
d. 03 $\frac{7}{8}$	cl. 18						1.09	4
d. 03 $\frac{1}{2}$	cl. 72						1.62	5
d. 03 $\frac{3}{8}$	c2. 58						2.29	6
.30	c. 35						.30	7
.42	c. 49						.42	8
.62	c. 67						.62	9
.87	cl. 04						.88	10
1.50	cl. 60						1.50	11
.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	c. 40						.37	12
								13
.45	c. 48						.45	14
								15
.60	c. 64						.60	16
								17
.10	.07						.19	18
.14	.13							19
	.18							20
								21
								22
								23
	2.47	2.70	2.28	2.58	2.48	2.70		24
	2.32	2.40	2.13	2.43	2.33	2.35		25
	2.32	2.40	2.13	2.43	2.33	2.35		26
	2.23	2.50	2.03	2.33	2.23	2.30		27
	2.23	2.20	2.03	2.33	2.23	2.30		28
	2.22	2.20	2.03	2.33	2.23	2.30		29
	2.12	2.30	2.03	2.33	2.23	2.30		30
	2.12	2.20	2.03	2.33	2.23	2.30		31
	2.32	2.40	2.13	2.43	2.33	2.30		32
	2.23	2.20	2.03	2.33	2.23	2.25		33
	2.12	2.20	2.03	2.33	2.23	2.25		34
	2.12	2.20	2.03	2.33	2.23	2.25		35
	2.40	2.50	2.80	2.80	2.70	2.75		36
	2.47	2.70	2.38	2.58	2.48	2.36		37
	2.22	2.20	2.03	2.33	2.23	2.05		38
	2.12	2.00	1.93	2.23	2.13	1.95		39
	2.12	2.00	1.93	2.23	2.13	1.95		40
	2.07	1.90	1.88	2.18	2.08	1.90		41
	2.07	1.90	1.88	2.18	2.08	1.90		42
	2.07	1.90	1.88	2.18	2.08	1.90		43
	2.07	1.90	1.88	2.18	2.08	1.90		44
	2.07	1.90	1.88	2.18	2.08	1.90		45
	2.07	1.90	1.88	2.18	2.08	1.90		46
	2.07	1.90	1.88	2.18	2.08	1.90		47
	2.07	1.90	1.88	2.18	2.08	1.90		48
	2.07	1.90	1.88	2.18	2.08	1.90		49
	2.07	1.90	1.88	2.18	2.08	1.90		50
	2.27	2.70	2.24	2.54	2.44	2.60		51
	2.17	2.10	1.98	2.28	2.18	2.00		52
	2.17	2.10	1.98	2.28	2.18	2.00		53
	2.07	1.90	1.88	2.18	2.08	1.90		54
	2.03	1.90	1.83	2.13	2.03	1.85		55
	1.97	1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80		56
	1.97	1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80		57
	1.97	1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80		58
	1.97	1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80		59
	1.97	1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80		60

c Per dozen pairs; sample 8-inch to govern.

d Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity offered and awarded.	H. T. Wakeman.	H. B. Newhall & Co.	Thos. A. Harvey.	
	Points of delivery.						
	Chi- cago.	New York, Baltimore, Carlisle, Chicago, Saint Louis.		Chi- cago.			
	Iron, flat bar (per 100 pounds):						
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds.	450	1.93	2.30	2.17	
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	425	1.93	1.90	1.97	
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	450	1.93	1.90	1.97	
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	550	1.93	2.30	2.17	
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	1,350	1.93	2.10	2.07	
6	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	5,625	1.93	1.90	1.97	
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	1,775	1.93	1.90	1.97	
8	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	1,750	1.93	1.90	1.97	
9	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	100	1.93	1.10	1.97	
10	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	525	1.93	1.50	1.97	
11	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	975	1.93	1.10	1.97	
12	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	875	1.93	1.90	1.97	
13	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	450	1.93	1.90	1.97	
	Iron, half-round (per 100 pounds):						
14	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	150	2.43	4.90	3.47	
15	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	465	2.38	8.40	2.72	
16	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	885	2.28	3.10	2.57	
17	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	940	2.28	3.10	2.57	
18	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	50	2.18	2.60	2.32	
19	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	425	2.18	2.60	2.32	
20	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	25	2.18	2.60	2.32	
21	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	900	2.18		2.32	
	Iron, Juniata (per 100 pounds):						
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	100			2.97	
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	300			2.72	
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	450			2.97	
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	475			2.97	
	Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28 inches (per 100 pounds):						
26	No. 24	pounds.	750	6.50		5.38	
27	No. 26	do.	250	6.50		5.73	
28	No. 27	do.	50	7.00		8.00	
29	No. 25	do.	650	6.50		5.73	
30	Iron, Juniata, sheet, 28 inches, No. 25 (per 100 pounds)	do.	500	4.50		4.68	
31	Iron, nail-rod, ordinary size (per 100 pounds)	do.	1,225			4.70	
32	Iron, Norway, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 (per 100 pounds)	do.	3,800			3.53	
33	Iron, Norway, 1 inch square (per 100 pounds)	do.	1,850			3.34	
34	Iron, half-oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (per 100 pounds)	do.	75	2.38	3.40	2.72	
35	Iron, half-oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (per 100 pounds)	do.	550	2.23	3.10	2.57	
36	Iron, oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch, assorted (per 100 pounds)	do.	325	2.68	2.50	2.47	
37	Iron, oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (per 100 pounds)	do.	325	2.20	2.50	2.17	
38	Iron, oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (per 100 pounds)	do.	800	2.28	2.50	2.17	
	Iron, round (per 100 pounds):						
39	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	1,975	2.28	2.90	2.47	
40	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	3,700	2.03	2.70	2.37	
41	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	6,000	2.18	2.50	2.27	
42	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	4,950	2.13	2.30	2.17	
43	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	9,055	2.03	2.30	2.17	
44	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	4,040	2.03	2.10	2.07	
45	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	7,930	1.98	2.10	2.02	
46	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	7,240	1.93	2.00	2.02	
47	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	3,350	1.93	2.00	1.97	
48	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	4,925	1.93	1.90		
49	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.	1,700	1.93	1.90	1.97	

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. B. Kelley.		J. J. Parkhurst.		S. D. Kimbark.		S. H. Crane.		Andrew Mensor.		C. H. Conover.	
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	Chicago.	Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha.	Saint Paul.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.				Number.
2.20	1.98	2.28	2.18	2.00							1
1.98	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80							2
1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80							3
2.20	1.98	2.28	2.18	2.00							4
1.90	1.88	2.18	2.08	1.90							5
1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80							6
1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80							7
1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80							8
1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80							9
1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80							10
1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80							11
1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80							12
1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80							13
3.35	3.28	3.58	3.48	3.30							14
3.20	2.53	2.83	2.73	2.55							15
2.90	2.38	2.68	2.58	2.40							16
2.90	2.38	2.68	2.58	2.40							17
2.40	2.13	2.43	2.33	2.15							18
2.40	2.13	2.43	2.33	2.15							19
2.40	2.13	2.43	2.33	2.15							20
2.40	2.13	2.43	2.33	2.15							21
3.00	3.25	3.55	3.45	3.50							22
3.50	3.00	3.30	3.20	3.00							23
3.75	2.75	3.05	2.95	2.75							24
3.75	2.75	3.05	2.95	2.75							25
.....	5.20	5.50	5.40	5.00	4.50	4.74	4.50				26
.....	5.60	5.90	5.80	5.40	4.80	5.11	4.90				27
.....	6.00	6.30	6.20	5.75	5.00	5.40	5.25				28
.....	5.60	5.90	5.80	5.40	4.80	5.84	4.90				29
.....	3.65	3.95	3.85	5.00	4.45	4.24					30
.....	4.40	4.70	4.60	4.60							31
3.50	3.43	3.73	3.63	3.45							32
3.30	3.23	3.53	3.43	3.25							33
3.20	2.53	2.83	2.73	2.55							34
2.90	2.38	2.68	2.58	2.40							35
2.70	2.53	2.83	2.73	2.50							36
2.30	2.08	2.38	2.28	2.10							37
2.30	2.08	2.38	2.28	2.10							38
2.70	2.28	2.58	2.48	2.30							39
2.50	2.18	2.48	2.38	2.20							40
2.30	2.08	2.38	2.28	2.10							41
2.10	1.98	2.28	2.18	2.00							42
2.10	1.98	2.28	2.18	2.00							43
1.90	1.88	2.18	2.08	1.90							44
1.90	1.88	2.18	2.08	1.90							45
1.80	1.83	2.13	2.03	1.85							46
1.80	1.83	2.13	2.03	1.85							47
1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80							48
1.80	1.78	2.08	1.98	1.80							49

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under
 [NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.					
			Albert Flagler.	H. T. Wakeman.	Thos. H. Chalmers.	H. B. Newhall & Co.	Jas. W. Soper.	Andrew Mense.
			New York.	New York and Chicago.	New York.	New York, Baltimore, Carlisle, Chicago, St. Louis.	New York.	New York.
1	Iron, round, 1½-inch (per 100 lbs) . . . lbs.	350		a1.93		1.90		
2	Iron, sheet (per 100 pounds):							
3	½-inch thick . . . do.	500		a2.60				2.70
4	¾-inch thick . . . do.	200		a2.45				2.70
5	1-inch thick . . . do.	100		a2.45				2.70
6	No. 16 . . . do.	500		a2.60				2.70
7	No. 20 . . . do.	200		a2.70				3.10
8	No. 22 . . . do.	500		a2.95				3.24
9	No. 24 . . . do.	100		a2.95				3.24
10	No. 25 . . . do.	700		a3.05				3.29
11	No. 26 . . . do.	3,800		a3.05				3.39
12	Iron, square (per 100 pounds):							
13	½-inch . . . do.	200		a2.28		2.90		
14	¾-inch . . . do.	375		a2.18		2.50		
15	1-inch . . . do.	1,310		a2.03		2.30		
16	1½-inch . . . do.	2,125		a1.98		2.10		
17	2-inch . . . do.	1,930		a1.93		2.00		
18	2½-inch . . . do.	750		a1.93		1.90		
19	3-inch . . . do.	300		a1.93		1.90		
20	Iron, Swede (per 100 pounds):							
21	½ x ½ inch . . . do.	250						
22	¾ x ¾ inch . . . do.	200						
23	1 x 1 inch . . . do.	600						
24	1½ x 1½ inch . . . do.	300						
25	2 x 2 inch . . . do.	1,300						
26	2½ x 2½ inch . . . do.	400						
27	3 x 3 inch . . . do.	1,350						
28	Knives and forks, per pair . . . pairs	825						
29		16,361						
30			.08½	b. 05½	.08½			
31			.08½	b. 09				
32			.10½					
33			.10½					
34			.09					
35			.11					
36	Knives, butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handles, without bolster . . . doz.	378	1.05	b1.00			1.00	
37			1.56	b2.05			.75	
38			2.08					
39	Knives, carving, and forks, cocoa handles, per pair . . . pairs.	104	.58	b. 60				
40			.69					
41	Knives, chopping . . . doz.	10	1.00	b1.05				
42			1.07					
43	Knives, drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenters' . . . doz.	12	4.18	b4.10				
44			4.35	b4.35				
45	Knives, drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenters' . . . doz.	18	4.60	b4.55				
46			4.80					
47	Knives, horse-shoeing . . . do.	3½	2.98	b2.90				
48	Knives, hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolster . . . doz.	144	2.93	b2.10				
49			2.30					
50	Knives, saddlers' . . . do.	1½	11.90	b12.50				
51	Knives, shoemakers', square point, No. 3 . . . doz.	28	.60	b. 67				
52			.70					
53	Knives, skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster . . . doz.	66	1.03					
54			2.08	b1.59				
			2.10	b2.05				

a Chicago.

b New York.

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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Albert Flaglor.	H. T. Wakeman.	Theo. H. Chalmers.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl	dozen	10-12	2.75	2.65
2	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern	do	116	.27	.28
3				.29	
4				.35	
5					
6	Lead, in bars	pounds	490	.064	
7	Locks, closet, 3½-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys	dozen	28	1.12	1.17
8				1.12	1.15
9	Locks, drawer, 2½ x 2 inches, iron, 2 keys	do	21	2.63	1.48
10	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 4 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys	do	104	1.97	2.27
11					1.06
12	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 4½ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys	do	62	2.80	3.00
13					2.90
14	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 5 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys	do	32	4.50	4.03
15					3.50
16	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 6 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys	do	24	5.75	5.40
17					4.75
18	Locks, mineral knob, mortise, 3½ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys	do	26	1.97	2.45
19					2.05
20					
21	Locks, pad, brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order	dozen	60	5.80	
22				6.48	4.80
23				6.70	5.00
24				5.50	
25	Mallets, carpenters', hickory, round, 6 x 4 inches	do	9	1.62	1.62
26	Mattocks, ax, c. s.	do	23	5.30	5.34
27				5.65	4.95

advertisement of April 13, 1883, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

H. B. Newhall & Co.	Marcus Pillsbury.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. B. Kelley.	Jno. H. Woodhouse.	C. H. Conover.	S. H. Crauc.	Milton Jackson.	
Points of delivery.								
New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Number.
		.31	2.95	.31	.28	.29		1
				.43				2
				.50				3
				.60				4
					.05			5
		1.10				1.75		6
						1.44		7
						1.48		8
		1.99			2.00	2.10		9
						2.40		10
		2.93				3.00		11
						3.48		12
		4.80				3.90		13
						4.05		14
		0.00				5.50		15
						6.15		16
		1.99				2.00		17
						2.10		18
						2.40		19
					4.65	4.50	4.00	20
		2.45						21
		2.88						22
1.35								23
	4.75	5.44	5.70	5.32	4.70	1.75		24
					5.20	5.13		25
						5.48		26
								27

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	C. H. Conover.		J. J. Parkhurst.			
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	Saint Paul. †	Kansas City or Omaha. ‡	Chicago.	Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha.	
1	Nails (per 100 lbs):							
2	Casing, 6d, steel * pounds.	2,000	g3.23	3.33	3.43	b3.30	3.50	
3			4.05	4.15	4.25	c4.14	4.34	
4	Casing, 8d, steel * do ..	4,300	h2.98	3.08	3.18	b3.05	3.25	
5			3.80	3.90	4.00	c3.89	4.09	
6	Casing, 12d, steel * do....	2,300	i2.73	2.83	2.93	b2.80	3.00	
7			3.30	3.40	3.50	c3.39	3.59	
8	6d, cut, steel * do.....	6,700	j2.48	2.58	2.68	b2.55	2.75	
9			3.30	3.40	3.50	c3.39	3.50	
10	8d, cut, steel * do.....	34,700	k3.23	2.33	2.43	b2.30	2.50	
11			2.90	3.00	3.10	c2.99	3.19	
12	10d, cut, steel * do.....	37,350	l1.98	2.08	2.18	b2.05	2.25	
13			2.55	2.65	2.75	c2.64	2.84	
14	12d, cut, steel * do.....	10,850	m1.98	2.08	2.18	b2.05	2.25	
15			2.55	2.65	2.75	c2.64	2.84	
16	20d, cut, steel * do.....	39,800	n1.98	2.08	2.18	b2.05	2.25	
17			2.55	2.65	2.75	c2.64	2.84	
18	30d, cut, steel * do.....	16,200	o1.98	2.08	2.18	b2.05	2.25	
19			2.55	2.65	2.75	c2.64	2.84	
20	40d, cut, steel * do ..	6,390	p1.98	2.08	2.18	b2.05	2.25	
21			2.55	2.65	2.75	c2.64	2.84	
22	60d, cut, steel * do.....	4,900	q1.98	2.08	2.18	b2.05	2.25	
23			2.55	2.65	2.75	c2.64	2.84	
24	Fence, 8d, steel * do.....	3,275	r2.23	2.33	2.43	b2.30	2.50	
25			2.90	3.00	3.10	c2.99	3.19	
26	Fence, 10d, steel * do ..	4,650	s1.98	2.08	2.18	b2.05	2.25	
27			2.55	2.65	2.75	c2.64	2.84	
28	Fence, 12d, steel * do ..	5,500	t1.98	2.08	2.18	b2.05	2.25	
29			2.55	2.65	2.75	c2.64	2.84	
30	Finishing, 6d, steel * do....	2,100	u3.73	3.83	3.93	b3.80	4.00	
31			4.55	4.65	4.75	c4.64	4.84	
32	Finishing, 8d, steel * do....	3,400	v3.48	3.58	3.68	b3.55	3.75	
33			4.05	4.15	4.25	c4.14	4.34	
34	Horseshoe, No. 6 do.....	1,610	.....	16.90	.....	12.50	12.90
35			.....	12.15	.....	.....	.....
36	Horseshoe, No. 7 do.....	1,730	.....	15.50	.....	11.50	11.90
37			.....	11.18	.....	.....	.....
38	Horseshoe, No. 8 do.....	945	.....	14.80	.....	10.50	10.98
39			.....	10.70	.....	.....	.....

* Bids for plain wire nails will also be considered.

† Steel or mixed nails shipped to Saint Paul in car lots, 1 cent per 100 lbs. less.

‡ Steel or mixed nails shipped to Kansas City or Omaha in car lots, 5 cents per 100 lbs. less.

a For delivery at Sioux City, add 30 cents per 100 lbs.; Saint Paul, add 12 cents per 100 lbs.; Omaha, add 25 cents per 100 lbs.; Kansas City, add 25 cents per 100 lbs.

b Steel nail.

c Wire nails.

d "Mand S" brand.

g 1,600 lbs. awarded.

h 2,900 lbs. awarded.

i 1,300 lbs. awarded.

j 5,000 lbs. awarded.

k 29,100 lbs. awarded.

l 29,950 lbs. awarded.

m 8,550 lbs. awarded.

n 36,190 lbs. awarded.

o 12,800 lbs. awarded.

p 4,790 lbs. awarded.

q 3,500 lbs. awarded.

r 3,075 lbs. awarded.

s 4,250 lbs. awarded.

t 5,300 lbs. awarded.

u 1,600 lbs. awarded.

v 2,400 lbs. awarded.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

J. J. Parkhurst.		S. H. Craze.			H. B. Newhall & Co.		Thomas A. Harvey.		C. B. Kelly.		S. O. Livingston.		S. D. Kimbark.	
Points of delivery.														
Saint Paul.	Chicago.	Omaha or Kansas City.	Saint Paul.	Sioux City.	New York, Baltimore, Carlisle, Chi- cago, Saint Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.			
\$3.39	\$3.33	\$3.53	\$3.35	\$3.58	\$4.05	\$3.29	\$3.30	.....		\$3.29	1		
\$4.24	\$4.15	\$4.35	\$4.27	\$4.40		\$4.09	\$4.20			\$4.19	2			
\$3.14	\$3.08	\$3.28	\$3.20	\$3.53	\$3.80	\$3.04	\$3.05			\$3.04	3			
\$3.89	\$3.90	\$4.10	\$4.02	\$4.15		\$3.84	\$3.95			\$3.94	4			
\$2.80	\$2.83	\$3.03	\$2.95	\$3.08	\$3.30	\$2.79	\$2.80	.....		\$2.79	5		
\$3.49	\$3.40	\$3.60	\$3.52	\$3.65		\$3.34	\$3.45			\$3.44	6			
\$2.64	\$2.58	\$2.78	\$2.70	\$2.83	\$3.30	\$2.54	\$2.55	.....		\$2.54	7		
\$3.49	\$3.40	\$3.60	\$3.52	\$3.65		\$3.34	\$3.45			\$3.44	8			
\$2.39	\$2.33	\$2.53	\$2.45	\$2.58	\$2.96	\$2.29	\$2.30	.....		\$2.29	9		
\$1.09	\$3.60	\$3.20	\$3.12	\$3.25		\$2.94	\$3.05			\$3.04	10			
\$2.14	\$2.08	\$2.28	\$2.20	\$2.33	\$2.55	\$2.04	\$2.05			\$2.04	11			
\$2.74	\$2.65	\$2.85	\$2.77	\$2.90		\$2.59	\$2.70			\$2.69	12			
\$2.14	\$2.08	\$2.28	\$2.20	\$2.33	\$2.55	\$2.04	\$2.05			\$2.04	13			
\$2.74	\$2.65	\$2.85	\$2.77	\$2.90		\$2.59	\$2.70			\$2.69	14			
\$2.14	\$2.08	\$2.28	\$2.20	\$2.33	\$2.55	\$2.04	\$2.05			\$2.04	15			
\$2.74	\$2.65	\$2.85	\$2.77	\$2.90		\$2.59	\$2.70			\$2.69	16			
\$2.14	\$2.08	\$2.28	\$2.20	\$2.33	\$2.55	\$2.04	\$2.05			\$2.04	17			
\$2.74	\$2.65	\$2.85	\$2.77	\$2.90		\$2.59	\$2.70			\$2.69	18			
\$2.14	\$2.08	\$2.28	\$2.20	\$2.33	\$2.55	\$2.04	\$2.05			\$2.04	19			
\$2.74	\$2.65	\$2.85	\$2.77	\$2.90		\$2.59	\$2.70			\$2.69	20			
\$2.14	\$2.08	\$2.28	\$2.20	\$2.33	\$2.55	\$2.04	\$2.05			\$2.04	21			
\$2.74	\$2.65	\$2.85	\$2.77	\$2.90		\$2.59	\$2.70			\$2.69	22			
\$2.39	\$2.33	\$2.53	\$2.45	\$2.58	\$2.90	\$2.29	\$2.30			\$2.29	23			
\$3.09	\$3.00	\$3.20	\$3.12	\$3.25		\$2.94	\$3.05			\$3.04	24			
\$2.14	\$2.08	\$2.28	\$2.20	\$2.33	\$2.55	\$2.04	\$2.05	.....		\$2.04	25		
\$2.74	\$2.65	\$2.85	\$2.77	\$2.90		\$2.59	\$2.70			\$2.69	26			
\$2.14	\$2.08	\$2.28	\$2.20	\$2.33	\$2.55	\$2.04	\$2.05			\$2.04	27			
\$2.74	\$2.65	\$2.85	\$2.77	\$2.90		\$2.59	\$2.70			\$2.69	28			
\$3.80	\$3.81	\$4.03	\$3.95	\$4.08	\$2.55	\$3.79	\$3.80			\$3.79	29			
\$1.74	\$1.65	\$1.85	\$1.77	\$1.90		\$1.59	\$1.70			\$1.69	30			
\$3.64	\$3.58	\$3.78	\$3.70	\$3.83	\$4.05	\$3.54	\$3.55	.....		\$3.54	31		
\$1.24	\$1.15	\$1.35	\$1.27	\$1.40		\$1.00	\$1.20			\$1.19	32			
\$2.80	11.00					\$14.90	\$13.50	13.00		\$12.00	33			
11.80	10.50					13.90	\$13.75	12.00		11.00	35			
10.80	10.00					13.40	\$10.90	10.50		10.00	37			
											38			

- 1 400 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.
- 2 1,400 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.
- 3 1,000 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.
- 4 1,700 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.
- 5 5,600 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.
- 6 7,400 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.
- 7 2,300 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.
- 8 3,700 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.
- 9 3,400 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.
- 10 1,600 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.
- 11 1,400 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.
- 12 200 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.
- 13 400 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.
- 14 200 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.
- 15 500 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.
- 16 1,000 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued	Quantity offered and awarded.	C. H. Conover.		J. J. Parkhurst.		
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	Saint Paul. †	Kansas City or Omaha. ‡	Chicago.	Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha.
1	Nails (per 100 lbs.):						
2	Lath, 3d, steel *.....pounds..	5,050	3.48	3.58	3.68	3.55	
3	Ox-shoe, No. 5 .....do ..	400	4.80	4.90	5.00	4.89	
4	Shingle, 4d, steel *.....do....	11,050	2.73	2.83	2.93	2.80	
5	Wrought, 6d, steel *.....do ..	3,650	3.35	3.75	3.85	3.74	
6	Wrought, 8d, steel *.....do ..	6,160	3.48	3.58	3.68	3.55	
7			4.30	4.40	4.50	4.39	
8			3.23	3.33	3.43	3.30	
9			4.30	4.40	4.50	4.39	
10	Nuts, iron, square:						
11	For ½-inch bolt .....do.....	77	7 1/16				
12	For ¾-inch bolt .....do ..	130					
13	For 1-inch bolt .....do.....	506	4 1/16				
14	For 1 1/8-inch bolt .....do.....	685	3 1/16				
15	For 1 1/4-inch bolt .....do.....	320					
16	For 1 1/2-inch bolt .....do.....	510	2 1/16				
17	For 1 3/4-inch bolt .....do.....	295	2 1/16				
18	For 2-inch bolt .....do.....	391	2 1/16				
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							

* Bids for plain wire nails will also be considered.

† Steel or mixed nails shipped to Saint Paul in car lots, 1 cent per 100 lbs. less.

‡ Steel or mixed nails shipped to Kansas City or Omaha in car lots, 5 cents per 100 lbs. less.

§ 2,400 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.

|| 800 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.

||| 1,800 lbs. awarded, steel nails, delivered at Sioux City only.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

J. J. Parkhurst.											
S. H. Crane.											
Pennsylvania Bolt and Machine Company.											
H. B. Newhall & Co.											
Thomas A. Harvey.											
C. B. Kelley.											
S. O. Livingston.											
S. D. Kimbark.											
Points of delivery.											
Saint Paul.	Chicago.	Omaha or Kansas City.	Saint Paul.	Sioux City.		New York, Baltimore, Carlisle, Chicago, Saint Louis.		Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
b1.51	b1.58	b1.78	b3.70	b3.83	.....	a1.80	b3.44	b3.55	.....	b3.54	1
c1.99	c1.99	c5.10	c3.02	c5.15	.....	.....	c4.84	c4.95	.....	c4.94	2
.....	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	.....	16.00	16.00	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
b2.80	b2.87	b1.01	b2.95	b1.03	.....	a1.65	b2.79	b2.80	.....	b2.79	5
c3.84	c1.77	c1.95	c1.87	c4.00	.....	.....	c3.60	c3.80	.....	c3.79	6
b1.64	b1.18	b2.78	b2.70	b2.83	.....	a1.30	b3.54	b3.55	.....	b3.54	7
c1.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c4.34	c4.45	.....	c4.44	8
b1.39	b1.33	b1.53	b3.35	b3.58	.....	a1.30	b3.29	b3.30	.....	b3.29	9
c4.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c4.34	c4.45	.....	c4.44	10
.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	.08	.03	e.08½	.08	.....	.08	11
.....	.....	f.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.06½	.08	e.00½	.06½	.....	.08	13
.....	.....	f.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.05	.05	e.05½	.05	.....	.05	15
.....	.....	f.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.04	.01½	e.03½	.04	.....	.04	17
.....	.....	f.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.00½	.....	.....	.00½	.03½	.03½	.03½	.....	.03½	19
.....	.....	f.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.03½	.03	e.03½	.03½	.....	.03	21
.....	.....	f.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.03	.03	e.02½	.03	.....	.03	23
.....	.....	f.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.03	.03	e.03½	.03	.....	.03	25
.....	.....	f.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26

a For delivery at Sioux City, add 30 cents per 100 lbs.; Saint Paul, add 12 cents per 100 lbs.; Omaha, add 25 cents per 100 lbs.; Kansas City, add 25 cents per 100 lbs.

b Steel nails.

c Wire nails.

e Sample ½ inch to govern.

f No. 2 nuts are threaded, and are ready for use.

w 5,050 lbs. awarded.

y 8,630 lbs. awarded.

z 2,850 lbs. awarded.

1 4,360 lbs. awarded.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.				
			John H. Wood-house.	Albert Flagler.	H. T. Wakeman.	Plummers & Woodworth.	
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1	Oilers, zinc, medium size	dozen	43	.65	.64	.56	
2	Oil-stones, Washita	do	8	.73	.72		
3				2.35	2.40		
4	Packing, hemp	pounds	216			.08	
5						.11	
6	Packing, rubber, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	do	245		.11	.10	
7							
8	Packing, rubber, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do	100		.11	.10	
9							
10	Packing, rubber, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do	180		.11	.10	
11							
12	Packing, yarn (cotton waste)	do	560			.08	
13							
14	Paper, emery, assorted, per quire	quires	82	.24	.26	.24	.55
15	Paper, sand, assorted, per quire	do	406	.16	.15	.17	.19
16					.19		
17	Pencils, carpenters'	dozen	182		.18	.20	
18					.22		
19	Pinking-irons, 1-inch	do	11	.80	.70	.50	
20						.03	
21	Pipe, iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	feet	520				
22	Pipe, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do	1,870			.04	
23	Pipe, iron, 1-inch	do	4,220			.03	
24	Pipe, iron, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do	3,230			.07	
25	Pipe, iron, 2-inch	do	1,550			.10	
26	Pipe, iron, 2-inch	do	5,760			.13	
27	Pipe, lead, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, per pound	do	100				
28	Pipe, lead, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, per pound	do	100				
29	Planes, fore, double-iron, c. s.	number	68		.40		
30	Planes, hollow and round, 1-inch, c. s.	pairs	7		.35		
31	Planes, hollow and round, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, c. s.	do	9		.35		
32	Planes, hollow and round, 2-inch, c. s.	do	6		.35		
33	Planes, jack, double-iron, c. s.	number	27		.35		
34	Planes, jointer, double-iron, c. s.	do	50		.55		
35	Planes, match, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, plated	pairs	5		.68		
36	Planes, match, 1-inch, plated	do	9		.68		
37	Planes, plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s.	number	8		2.53		
38	Planes, skew-rabbit, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	do	9		.27		
39	Planes, skew-rabbit, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do	13		.27		
40	Planes, skew-rabbit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do	12		.32		
41	Planes, smooth, double-iron, c. s.	do	90		.32		
42	Pliers, flat-nose, 7-inch	dozen	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.40	1.63	
43							
44	Pliers, round-nose, 7-inch	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.40	1.62	
45							
46	Pliers, side-cutting, 7-inch	do	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		5.95	6.50	
47							
48							
49	Punches, c. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6	dozen	11	.63	.60	.65	
50					.65		
51					.70		
52	Punches, conductors', assorted shapes of holes	do	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.30	5.75	6.20	
53				9.50			
54	Punches, rotary spring, 4 tubes	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.80	5.75	6.45	
55	Punches, spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes	do	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.08	2.15	5.99	

a Composition.

b Standard.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

A. G. Sherman.	C. H. Conover.	Thomas A. Harvey.	R. A. Robbins.	W. B. Brook.	S. E. Foranath Machine Com- pany.	S. H. Crane.	C. B. Kelley.	James W. Soper.	Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.										
	.83	.73				.50												1
	.70					2 40												2
	.14																	3
		.10	.11			.14												4
		.12	.14			.15												5
		.12	.12		a. 12	.09												6
		.12	.12		b. 18	.16												7
		.12	.12		a. 12	.16												8
		.12	.12		b. 18	.16												9
		.12	.12		a. 12	.16												10
		.12	.12		b. 18	.16												11
		.05 ¹ / ₂	.10		a. 12	.10												12
		.08 ¹ / ₂	.10 ¹ / ₂		b. 18	.10												13
		.25				.25												14
		.16 ¹ / ₂				.17 ¹ / ₂												15
																		16
	.13	.25				.18												17
	.18					.23												18
																		19
																		20
																		21
	.02 ¹ / ₂	c. 02 ¹ / ₂			.03	.02 ¹ / ₂												22
	.03	c. 03 ¹ / ₂			.03 ¹ / ₂	.03 ¹ / ₂												23
	.04 ¹ / ₂	c. 04 ¹ / ₂			.04 ¹ / ₂	.04 ¹ / ₂												24
	.05 ¹ / ₂	c. 05 ¹ / ₂			.06	.05 ¹ / ₂												25
	.07 ¹ / ₂	c. 07 ¹ / ₂			.08	.08 ¹ / ₂												26
	.08 ¹ / ₂	c. 08 ¹ / ₂			.09 ¹ / ₂	.10 ¹ / ₂												27
						.05 ¹ / ₂												28
	.04 ¹ / ₂	.48				.05 ¹ / ₂												29
	.49					.58												30
	.39					.49 ¹ / ₂												31
	.39					.49 ¹ / ₂												32
	.47					.49 ¹ / ₂												33
	.34	.34				.36												34
	.51	.53				.54												35
	.64					.67												36
						.68												37
																		38
	1.92					2.50												39
	.26					.27												40
	.26					.27												41
	.30					.32												42
	.30	.31				.33												43
		1.62	2.70			2.00												44
																		45
		1.62	2.70			2.00												46
																		47
		6.50	6.75			6.40												48
																		49
																		50
																		51
						.50												52
		6.50				6.60												53
		6.00				6.00												54
						2.10												55
																		56
																		57
																		58

•Samples 1½ inch to govern.

d Parker, Adamson & Co., best.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.		
			John H. Woodhouse. Albert Flagler. H. T. Wake-man.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Rasps, horse, 14-inch dozen..	25		4.11	4.45
2	Rasps, horse, 18-inch do.	24		5.65	6.25
3	Rasps, wood, flat, 12-inch do.	16		2.49	2.63
4	Rasps, wood, flat, 14-inch do.	22		4.86	5.07
5	Rasps, wood, half-round, 12-inch do.	7		4.86	5.07
6	Rasps, wood, half-round, 14-inch do.	4		4.86	5.07
7	Rivet-sets, No. 2 do.	7		1.56	1.58
8	Rivet-sets, No. 3 do.	12	1.08	1.42	1.54
9	Rivets and burs, copper, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8 pounds..	75		.24	.24
10	Rivets and burs, copper, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8 do.	160		.24	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	Rivets and burs, copper, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8 do.	239		.24	.24
12	Rivets and burs, copper, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8 do.	234		.24	.21
13	Rivets and burs, copper, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8 do.	110		.24	.23
14	Rivets and burs, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	32		.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
15				.13	
16	Rivets and burs, iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	37		.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
17				.13	
18	Rivets and burs, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	19		.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11
19				.13	
20	Rivets and burs, iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	38		.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11
21				.13	
22	Rivets and burs, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	23		.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11
23				.13	
24	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	16		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	Rivets, iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	10		.09	.09
26	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	10		.08	.08
27	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	24		.08	.08
28	Rivets, iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 inches, flat-head do.	199		.07	.07
29	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches, flat-head do.	95		.07	.07
30	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flat-head do.	202		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
31	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches, flat-head do.	408		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
32	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flat-head do.	349		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
33	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flat-head do.	335		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
34	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches, flat-head do.	464		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
35	Rivets, tinued-iron, 10-ounce, in packages of 1,000 M.	13		.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13
36	Rivets, tinued-iron, 12-ounce, in packages of 1,000 M.	14		.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13
37	Rivets, tinued-iron, 16-ounce, in packages of 1,000 M.	13		.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17
38	Rivets, tinued-iron, 24-ounce, in packages of 1,000 M.	2		.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20
39	Rivets, tinued-iron, 32-ounce, in packages of 1,000 M.	3		.26	.26
40	Rope, manilla, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pounds..	2,536			
41					
42	Rope, manilla, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	3,321			
43					
44	Rope, manilla, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	2,606			
45					
46	Rope, manilla, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	2,830			
47					
48	Rope, manilla, 1-inch do.	1,465			
49					
50	Rope, manilla, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	1,300			
51					
52	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold dozen..	16		1.13	1.92
53				2.42	
54	Saw-blades, butchers' bow, 20-inch do.	2	2.50	2.50	2.48
55				2.75	
56				3.00	
57	Saw-sets, for cross-cut saws do.	3	2.10	11.40	11.99
58	Saw-sets, for hand-saws do.	5	1.25	7.50	7.68
59			7.56		
60	Saws, back (or tenon), 12-inch do.	9	6.80	6.90	10.50
61				7.90	
62				8.90	
63	Saws, bracket do.	1		11.00	
64	Saws, buck, frame, complete, 30-inch blade do.	32	3.50	2.75	3.90
65			3.75	3.95	
66			3.95	4.70	
67				4.90	

a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, to govern. b To be of the "New American Co.'s" make. c Nicholson Racer.

advertisement of April 16, 1883, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James W. Soper.	C. H. Conover.	Thomas A. Harvey.	R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Kellog.	S. E. Fernalth Machine Company.	S. H. Crane.	John Early.	H. B. Newhall & Co.	Points of delivery.	Number.
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis.		
53.43	3.62	2.43	3.79	4.75	3.99	24.68				1
54.75	5.02	2.75	5.25	6.60	5.50	25.34				2
53.52		2.32	2.57		5.87	4.40				3
54.56	3.51	2.56	4.87		4.49	4.67				4
53.32	4.82	2.32	5.37		5.88	4.40				5
54.56		1.49	9.00		33	4.47				6
		1.49				1.58				7
		2.22				1.58				8
	2.21	2.22	24.75			23.34				9
	2.21	2.22	24.75			23.34				10
	2.21	2.22	24.75			23.34				11
	2.21	2.22	24.75			23.34				12
	2.21	2.22	24.75			23.34				13
		2.22	24.75			23.34				14
						.12				15
						.12				16
						.12				17
						.12				18
						.12				19
						.12				20
						.12				21
						.08				22
						.08				23
						.08				24
						.08				25
						.08				26
						.08				27
		d.057		.057		.06				28
		d.057		.057		.06				29
		.047		.047		.05				30
		.047		.047		.05				31
		.047		.047		.05				32
		.047		.047		.05				33
		.047		.047		.05				34
		.047		.047		.05				35
	.10	f.10	14			.08				36
	.11	f.11	16			.10				37
	.14	f.14	18			.12				38
	.17	f.17	23			.14				39
	.22	f.20	27			.19				40
			g.11 ¹⁰⁰				.11 ¹⁰⁰			41
			g.11 ¹⁰⁰				.10 ¹⁰⁰			42
			g.10 ¹⁰⁰				.10 ¹⁰⁰			43
			g.11 ¹⁰⁰				.10 ¹⁰⁰			44
			g.11 ¹⁰⁰				.10 ¹⁰⁰			45
			g.11 ¹⁰⁰				.10 ¹⁰⁰			46
			g.11 ¹⁰⁰				.10 ¹⁰⁰			47
			g.11 ¹⁰⁰				.10 ¹⁰⁰			48
			g.11 ¹⁰⁰				.10 ¹⁰⁰			49
			g.11 ¹⁰⁰				.10 ¹⁰⁰			50
			g.10 ¹⁰⁰				.10 ¹⁰⁰			51
			g.11 ¹⁰⁰							52
	.62	.84				1.00				53
		1.89				2.30				54
					4.50	3.00				55
										56
		11.90				12.00				57
		7.65				7.70				58
	9.99	9.50			8.90	9.00				59
										60
										61
										62
	6.25	2.98	4.60		3.19	10.00				63
	6.75					3.45				64
	3.40					2.60				65
						4.12				66

d Sample, 2 x $\frac{1}{16}$ to govern. e Sample, 2 x $\frac{1}{16}$ to govern. f Sample, 16-oz. to govern. g Price, Chicago delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.		
			John H. Woodhouse.	A. Flagler.	Thomas H. Chalmers.
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Saws:				
2	Circular, 26-inch, cross-cut.....number..	1	7.00	5.53	
3	Circular, 56-inch, rip.....do.....	1	51.00	30.70	
4	Cross-cut, 6 feet, tangs riveted on.....do.....	210	1.26	1.31	
5	Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inch.....dozen..	17	3.50	4.95	4.75
6			5.00	5.95	
7			7.40	6.45	
8			9.00	7.40	
9				8.00	
10				8.50	
11	Hand, 26-inch, 7 to 9 points to the inch.....do.....	28	3.50	4.95	4.75
12			5.00	5.95	
13			7.40	6.45	
14			9.00	7.40	
15				8.00	
16				8.50	
17	Hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inch.....do.....	6	3.50	4.95	4.75
18			5.00	5.95	
19			7.40	6.45	
20			9.00	7.40	
21				8.00	
22				8.50	
23	Key-hole, 12-inch compass.....do.....	9	2.20	2.24	
24				2.48	
25	Meat, butchers' bow, 20 inches.....do.....	21	9.00	9.00	
26				9.00	
27				11.00	
28	Rip, 28 inches, 5 points.....do.....	9	4.00	8.00	
29			6.00	10.00	
30			7.80		
31			10.00		
32	Scales:				
33	Butchers', dial-face, spring-balance, squaredial, 30 pounds, by ounces.....number..	9		2.30	
34	Counter, 62 pounds.....do.....	10			
35	Hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform 8 by 14 feet.....do.....	3			
36					
37	Hay and cattle, 6 tons, platform 8 by 14 feet.....do.....	3			
38					
39	Platform, counter, 240 pounds.....do.....	9			
40					
41					
42					
43	Platform, 1,000 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels.....do.....	7			
44					
45	Platform, 1,500 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels.....do.....	1			
46					
47	Platform, 2,000 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels.....do.....	4			
48					
49	Spring-balance, 24 pounds, heavy, with hook.....do.....	10		.20	
50	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality....dozen..	235	1.56	2.18	1.67
51			2.45	2.67	2.55
52					
53					
54					
55					
56					
57	Screw-drivers:				
58	6-inch blade.....do.....	8		.90	
59	8-inch blade.....do.....	41		1.28	
60	10-inch blade.....do.....	51		1.85	
	Screws, wrought-iron, bench, 1½-inch.....number..	49		.33	

a Michigan Saw Works, fully warranted; sample if required.
b Disston's.

c Buffalo Scale Works.
d New York.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—(Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. H. Conover.	Thomas A. Harvey.	R. A. Robbins.	S. E. Forsyth Machine Company.	S. H. Crane.	M. C. G. Witte.	H. T. Wakeman.	James W. Soper.	
Points of delivery.								Number.
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York and Chicago.	New York.	
								1
	a5.22		7.75	b7.00				2
	a45.50		61.50	b57.00				3
	1.32	1.47		1.20				4
				1.32				5
3.35	4.50	7.97	7.24	7.20				6
4.95	5.25			8.00				7
3.95				10.00				8
9.50								9
								10
3.35	4.50	7.97	7.20	7.20				11
4.95	5.25			8.00				12
3.95				10.00				13
9.50								14
								15
3.35	4.50	7.97	7.24	7.20				16
4.95	5.25			8.00				17
3.95				10.00				18
9.50								19
								20
1.65	1.80	2.10	3.25	2.30				21
	3.00							22
	10.20			9.75				23
								24
8.25	6.25	9.70	7.95	7.50				25
11.25				9.50				26
				11.90				27
								28
								29
								30
								31
	2.37			2.60	2.45			32
			g8.30		4.29	c4.10		33
			g7.65					34
			g137.50		52.20	c38.00		35
			A105.50					36
			g169.50		61.20	c52.00		37
			A140.25					38
	e3.75		g18.00		5.04	c4.10		39
	f3.50		A11.00					40
			g9.82					41
			A8.90					42
			g34.80		18.35	c17.00		43
			A29.75					44
			g49.00		25.20	c23.00		45
			A42.50					46
			g57.75		29.25	c29.00		47
			A50.60					48
				.22				49
1.95	2.47	1.78		2.25		d. 65	1.65	50
2.65		2.70				d. 40	2.02	51
		3.10					3.83	52
		3.40						53
		2.19						54
		2.42						55
		2.55						56
.95	.88			.87		d. 90		57
1.27	1.20			1.18		d1.25		58
1.65	1.60			1.58		d1.68		59
.28	.34			.38		d. 36		60

e Single beam; samples if required.
f Double beam; samples if required.

g Fairbanks' scales.
A Howe's scales.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued: HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			Jno. H. Wood- house.	A. Flagler.	H. T. Wake- man.	Thos. H. Chal- mers.
			New York and Chi- cago.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Screws, wood, bench, 2½-inch number.	23				
2	Screws, wood, iron, ½-inch, Nos. 4 and 5 gross	97	a. 07 ¹ / ₂	.08 ¹ / ₂		
3			a. 08 ¹ / ₂			
4	Screws, wood, iron, ¾-inch, Nos. 5 and 6 do..	103	a. 09 ¹ / ₂	.09 ¹ / ₂		
5			a. 10			
6	Screws, wood, iron, ¾-inch, Nos. 7 and 8 do..	207	a. 11	.11 ¹ / ₂		
7			a. 12 ¹ / ₂			
8	Screws, wood, iron, ¾-inch, Nos. 8 and 9 do..	248	a. 13 ¹ / ₂	.14	.13	
9			a. 14 ¹ / ₂			
10	Screws, wood, iron, 1-inch, Nos. 9 and 10 do..	340	a. 16 ¹ / ₂	.17	.16	
11			a. 17 ¹ / ₂			
12	Screws, wood, iron, 1½-inch, Nos. 10 and 11 do..	344	a. 19 ¹ / ₂	.19	.18	
13			a. 21 ¹ / ₂			
14	Screws, wood, iron, 1½-inch, Nos. 11 and 12 do..	357	a. 24 ¹ / ₂	.21	.25	
15			a. 26 ¹ / ₂			
16	Screws, wood, iron, 1½-inch, Nos. 12 and 13 do..	167	a. 30 ¹ / ₂	.32	.36	
17			a. 33 ¹ / ₂			
18	Screws, wood, iron, 2-inch, Nos. 13 and 14 do..	145	a. 35 ¹ / ₂	.38	.42	
19			a. 39 ¹ / ₂			
20	Screws, wood, iron, 2½-inch, Nos. 14 and 15 do..	53	a. 42 ¹ / ₂	.45	.49	
21			a. 47 ¹ / ₂			
22	Screws, wood, iron, 2½-inch, Nos. 14 and 15 do..	74	a. 46 ¹ / ₂	.48	.54	
23			a. 51 ¹ / ₂			
24	Screws, wood, iron, 3-inch, Nos. 16 and 18 do..	61	a. 60 ¹ / ₂	.75	.20 ¹ / ₂	
25			a. 83 ¹ / ₂			
26	Scythe-stones dozen.	238	b. 20		.04	
27			b. 34			
28			b. 35			
29			b. 35			
30	Shears, sheep do..	18	b5. 67	6.40	6.25	7.25
31			b6. 70	7.35		
32	Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmer's straight, full size, good quality dozen.	82	b2. 37	3.18	3.85	2.50
33			b3. 63	3.83		3.85
34						
35						
36	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind : No. 1, per 100 pounds pounds.	7,290				
37	No. 2, per 100 pounds do..	6,930				
38	No. 3, per 100 pounds do..	6,860				
39	No. 4, per 100 pounds do..	3,625				
40	No. 5, per 100 pounds do..	1,860				
41	No. 6, per 100 pounds do..	600				
42	No. 7, per 100 pounds do..	100				
43	Shoes, mule, No. 2, per 100 pounds do..	1,815				
44						
45	Shoes, mule, No. 3, per 100 pounds do..	1,100				
46						
47	Shoes, mule, No. 4, per 100 pounds do..	400				
48						
49	Shoes, ox, forged, No. 2, per 100 pounds do..	600				
50	Shoes, ox, forged, No. 3, per 100 pounds do..	700				
51	Shoes, ox, forged, No. 4, per 100 pounds do..	500				
52	Sieves, iron-wire, 18-mesh, tin frames dozen.	38				
53	Spirit-levels, with plumb, 30-inch do..	4 ¹ / ₂		4.48	3.96	
54	Springs, door, spiral do..	38	.47	.71	.68	
55			.64	.98		
56			.70			
57			.87			
58			1.26			

a Chicago. b New York. c Steel laid. d Horse or mule shoes shipped to Saint Paul in car lots, 1c per 100 lbs. less. e Horse or mule shoes shipped to Kansas City or Omaha in car lots, 5c per 100 lbs. less. f Sample ½ No. 8 to govern. g Sample No. 3 to govern.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Jas. W. Soper.	Thos. A. Harvey.	R. A. Robbins.	S. D. Kimbark.	C. H. Conover.				J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.				C. B. Kelley.		
Points of delivery.															
New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Saint Paul.	Kansas City or Omaha.	Chicago.	Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha.	Saint Paul.	Chicago.	Omaha or Kansas City.	Saint Paul.	Sioux City.	Chicago.	Number.
.....	. f. 08	. 08 ₁₀	.....	. 08 ₁₀	. 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	. f. 09 ₁₀	. 09 ₁₀	.....	. 10	. 08 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 08 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	. f. 12 ₁₀	. 12 ₁₀	.....	. 12 ₁₀	. 09 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 10 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	. f. 14	. 15 ₁₀	.....	. 15	. 11 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 12 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	. f. 16 ₁₀	. 18 ₁₀	.....	. 18	. 12 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	. f. 20	. 22 ₁₀	.....	. 21 ₁₀	. 13 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 17 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	. f. 25 ₁₀	. 28	.....	. 27	. 14 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 21 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	. f. 32	. 35 ₁₀	.....	. 34	. 15 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	. f. 38	. 41 ₁₀	.....	. 39 ₁₀	. 16 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 35 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	. f. 45	. 49 ₁₀	.....	. 47 ₁₀	. 17 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	. f. 48	. 54 ₁₀	.....	. 51 ₁₀	. 18 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	. f. 76	. 81 ₁₀	.....	. 79 ₁₀	. 19 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 80 ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	. 27	.....	.....	.....	. 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	. 28	.....	.....	.....	. 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	. 39	.....	.....	.....	. 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	. 5.40	. 7.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	. 7.20	. 6.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	. 2.72	. 2.37	.....	.....	. 2.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	. 4.56	. 3.90	.....	.....	. 3.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	. 4.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	. 3.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	. 94.05	.....	.....	. A4.00	. 4.10	. d4.20	. e4.30	. 4.33	. 4.23	. 4.05	. 4.25	. 4.17	. 4.30	. 3.88	22
.....	. 94.05	.....	.....	. A4.00	. 4.10	. d4.20	. e4.30	. 4.13	. 4.33	. 4.23	. 4.25	. 4.17	. 4.30	. 3.88	23
.....	. 94.05	.....	.....	. A4.00	. 4.10	. d4.20	. e4.30	. 4.13	. 4.33	. 4.23	. 4.25	. 4.17	. 4.30	. 3.88	24
.....	. 94.05	.....	.....	. A1.00	. 4.10	. d4.20	. e4.30	. 4.13	. 4.33	. 4.23	. 4.25	. 4.17	. 4.30	. 3.88	25
.....	. 94.05	.....	.....	. A4.00	. 4.10	. d4.20	. e4.30	. 4.13	. 4.33	. 4.23	. 4.25	. 4.17	. 4.30	. 3.88	26
.....	. 94.05	.....	.....	. A4.00	. 4.10	. d4.20	. e4.30	. 4.13	. 4.33	. 4.23	. 4.25	. 4.17	. 4.30	. 3.88	27
.....	. 94.05	.....	.....	. A4.00	. 4.10	. d4.20	. e4.30	. 4.13	. 4.33	. 4.23	. 4.25	. 4.17	. 4.30	. 3.88	28
.....	. 5.07	.....	.....	. A5.00	. 5.10	. d5.20	. e5.30	. 5.13	. 5.33	. 5.23	. 4.24	. 4.16	. 4.29	. 4.88	29
.....	. 5.07	.....	.....	. A5.00	. 5.10	. d5.20	. e5.30	. 5.13	. 5.33	. 5.23	. 4.24	. 4.16	. 4.29	. 4.88	30
.....	. 5.07	.....	.....	. A5.00	. 5.10	. d5.20	. e5.30	. 5.13	. 5.33	. 5.23	. 4.24	. 4.16	. 4.29	. 4.88	31
.....	. 8.50	.....	.....	. 78.20	. 8.75	.....	.....	. 8.95	. 9.25	. 9.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	. 8.50	.....	.....	. 78.20	. 8.75	.....	.....	. 8.95	. 9.25	. 9.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	. 8.50	.....	.....	. 78.20	. 8.75	.....	.....	. 8.95	. 9.25	. 9.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	. 1.48	.....	.....	.....	. 1.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 4.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 1.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 4.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	38

A For Burden's shoes, with privilege of putting in Walker's shoe for No. 1 per sample. Burden's shoes. j. Wrought. k To be delivered at Kansas City, Burden's make. l Bur-

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.		
			John H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	H. T. Wakeman.
			New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Squares, bevel, sliding T, 10-inch. ....dozen	9 ¹ ₁₂	.....	2 05	2 05
2	Squares, framing, steel, 2 inches wide .....do.	8 ¹ ₁₂	.....	9 00	7 80
3					
4	Squares, panel, 15-inch. ....do.	1 ¹ ₁₂	.....	4 05	3 80
5	Squares, try, 4½ inch. ....do.	8 ¹ ₁₂	.....	1 24	1 20
6	Squares, try, 7½ inch. ....do.	9 ¹ ₁₂	.....	1 88	1 76
7	Squares, try, 10-inch. ....do.	1 ¹ ₁₂	.....	2 32	2 20
8	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long. ....do.	402 ¹ ₁₂	.04 ¹ ₁₂	.04 ¹ ₁₂	.03 ¹ ₁₂
9					
10	Steel, cast, bar, ½ x ½ inch. ....pounds.	100			
11	Steel, cast, bar, ½ x 3 inches. ....do.	100			
12	Steel, cast, bar, ½ x 1 inch. ....do.	360			
13	Steel, cast, octagon, ½-inch. ....do.	95			
14	Steel, cast, octagon, ¾-inch. ....do.	223			
15	Steel, cast, octagon, 1-inch. ....do.	435			
16	Steel, cast, octagon, 1½-inch. ....do.	425			
17	Steel, cast, octagon, 2-inch. ....do.	740			
18	Steel, cast, octagon, 1-inch. ....do.	480			
19	Steel, cast, octagon, 1½-inch. ....do.	193			
20	Steel, cast, octagon, 1½-inch. ....do.	90			
21	Steel, cast, square, 1-inch. ....do.	40			
22	Steel, cast, square, 1-inch. ....do.	10			
23	Steel, cast, square, 1-inch. ....do.	10			
24	Steel, cast, square, 1-inch. ....do.	10			
25	Steel, cast, square, 1-inch. ....do.	323			
26	Steel, cast, square, 1-inch. ....do.	373			
27	Steel, cast, square, 1½-inch. ....do.	250			
28	Steel, cast, square, 1½-inch. ....do.	273			
29	Steel, cast, square, 2-inch. ....do.	100			
30	Steel, plow, x 3 inches. ....do.	450			
31	Steel, plow, x 3½ inches. ....do.	150			
32	Steel, plow, x 4 inches. ....do.	40			
33	Steel, plow, x 4½ inches. ....do.	50			
34	Steel, plow, x 5 inches. ....do.	900			
35	Steel, plow, x 5½ inches. ....do.	550			
36	Steel, plow, x 6 inches. ....do.	850			
37	Steel, spring, ½ by 1 inch. ....do.	175			
38	Steel, spring, ½ x 1½ inches. ....do.	305			
39	Steel, spring, ½ x 1½ inches. ....do.	765			
40	Steel, spring, ½ x 1½ inches. ....do.	475			
41	Steel, spring, ½ x 2 inches. ....do.	875			
42	Steels, butchers', 12-inch. ....dozen	7 ¹ ₁₂	.....	8 90	6 60
43	Swage-blocks, blacksmiths', 100 lbs. ....number	35			
44	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterers', size No. 43. ....do.	493		43	18
45	Tacks, cut, 4-oz., full half weight, per doz. papers. ....papers	1,102		17 ¹ ₁₂	18
46	Tacks, cut, 6-oz., full half weight, per doz. papers. ....do.	1,573		21	22
47	Tacks, cut, 8-oz., full half weight, per doz. papers. ....do.	1,332		23	33
48	Tacks, cut, 10-oz., full half weight, per doz. papers. ....do.	853		27	25 ¹ ₁₂
49	Tacks, cut, 12-oz., full half weight, per doz. papers. ....do.	3 ¹ ₁₂	3 31	4 65	5 00
50	Tape measures, 75 feet, leather case. ....dozen	3 ¹ ₁₂	5 78		
51					
52	Tape, taper, right hand:				
53	¾-inch, 26 threads to the inch. ....number	10		.12	.12 ¹ ₁₂
54	¾-inch, 18 threads to the inch. ....do.	23		.12 ¹ ₁₂	.12 ¹ ₁₂
55	¾-inch, 16 threads to the inch. ....do.	23		.13	.13 ¹ ₁₂
56	¾-inch, 16 threads to the inch. ....do.	32		.16	.16
57	¾-inch, 14 threads to the inch. ....do.	13		.17	.17
58	¾-inch, 14 threads to the inch. ....do.	16		.20	.23
59	¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch. ....do.	9		.21	.22
60	¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch. ....do.	5		.27	.27

a Sample of 1-inch octagon to govern.

b Silver Star, warranted.

c Sample 1½ x ½ to govern.

d Sample 8-ounce to govern.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. H. Conover.	Thomas A. Har- vey.	C. B. Kelley.	S. D. Kimbark.	S. H. Crane.	J. J. Parkhurst.	R. A. Robbins.	Frank H. Tut- hill.	S. E. Forsaith Machine Co.			
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Sioux City, Kansas City, and Omaha.	Saint Paul.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Number.
2.15				2.10							1
8.50	6.88			6.40							2
	9.45			8.75							3
				4.00							4
				1.20							5
				1.26							6
				2.34							7
.04	.03 ₁₀			.04							8
	a. 11 ₁	.10 ₁₄	b. 10 ₁₅	.11 ₁₅	.07 ₁₄	.07 ₁₄	.07 ₁₄				9
	a. 08 ₁	.08 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.09 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				10
	a. 08 ₁	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.09 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				11
	a. 11 ₁	.10 ₁₅	.11 ₁₅	.11 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				12
	a. 10 ₁	.08 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.09 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				13
	a. 10 ₁	.08 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.09 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				14
	a. 08 ₁	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				15
	a. 08 ₁	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				16
	a. 08 ₁	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				17
	a. 08 ₁	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				18
	a. 08 ₁	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				19
	a. 08 ₁	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				20
	a. 11 ₁	.10 ₁₅	.11 ₁₅	.11 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				21
	a. 09 ₁	.08 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.09 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				22
	a. 08 ₁	.08 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.09 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				23
	a. 08 ₁	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				24
	a. 08 ₁	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				25
	a. 08 ₁	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				26
	a. 08 ₁	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				27
	a. 08 ₁	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				28
	a. 08 ₁	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				29
	a. 08 ₁	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.08 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅	.07 ₁₅				30
		.02 ₁₅	f. 03 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅				31
		.02 ₁₅	f. 03 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅				32
		.02 ₁₅	f. 03 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅				33
		.02 ₁₅	f. 03 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅				34
		.02 ₁₅	f. 03 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅				35
		.02 ₁₅	f. 03 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅				36
	c. 03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	f. 03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅				37
	c. 03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	f. 03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅		.02 ₁₅		38
	c. 03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	f. 03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅		.02 ₁₅		39
	c. 03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	f. 03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅		.02 ₁₅		40
	c. 03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	f. 03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.02 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅	.03 ₁₅		.02 ₁₅		41
		.02		7.50							42
			2.60	2.50	3.25	3.75	3.75	8.40			43
				.40							44
.13	d. 16			.15							45
.14	d. 17			.16							46
.16	d. 19 ₁			.18							47
.19	d. 23			.20							48
.22	d. 27			.22							49
4.27				5.50							50
											51
.16 ₁	e. 14	.15	.15	.13						.22	52
.16 ₁	e. 14	.15	.15	.13						.23	53
.19 ₁	e. 16	.18	.17 ₁	.16						.23	54
.22	e. 19	.20	.20	.18						.24	55
.22	e. 19	.20	.20	.18						.26	56
.27 ₁	e. 23	.25	.25	.22						.26	57
.27 ₁	e. 23	.25	.25	.22						.30	58
.35 ₁	e. 32	.33	.32 ₁	.29						.30	59
										.35	60

a Sample 1/4-inch to govern.
f Open hearth.

g Park Bros.' Carona.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under**[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]*

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y., Balto., Carr- lele, Chic., St. L.	
1	Tire-benders, plain, No. 1.....number.	5				
2	Tire-shrinkers.....do.	32				
3	Toe-calks, steel, No. 1.....pounds.	1,085				
4	Toe-calks, steel, No. 2.....do.	920				
5	Toe-calks, steel, No. 3.....do.	685				
6						
7	Tongs, blacksmiths', 20 inches.....pairs.	21	.80	.25	.25	
8	Tongs, fire, 20 inches.....do.	25		.14		
9	Traps, beaver, No. 4, with chain.....number.	50	.48			
10						
11	Traps, mink, No. 1, with chain.....do.	119	.11	.11		
12						
13	Trowels, brick, 10½-inch.....dozen.	5	4.43	4.45		
14			5.20			
15	Trowels, plastering, 10½-inch.....do.	2½	4.50	4.50		
16	Tuyeres (twcer), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy.....number.	18				
17	Valves, globe, ½-inch.....do.	23	.36	.39		
18	Valves, globe, ¾-inch.....do.	66	.48	.52		
19	Valves, globe, 1-inch.....do.	62	.64	.68		
20	Valves, globe, 1½-inch.....do.	43	1.00	1.10		
21	Valves, globe, 1¾-inch.....do.	21	1.40	1.52		
22	Valves, globe, 2-inch.....do.	32	2.12	2.30		
23	Valves, globe, 2½-inch.....do.	3	4.05	4.40		
24	Vises, blacksmiths', solid box, 6-inch jaw, per lb.....do.	12	28.50			
25	Vises, blacksmiths', solid box, 40 pounds, per lb.....do.	5	23.85			.10
26	Vises, carpenters', oval slide, 4-inch jaw.....do.	16	2.75			
27	Vises, gunsmiths', parallel filers, 4-inch jaw.....do.	3	5.69	5.90		
28	Washers, iron, for ½-inch bolt.....pounds.	258			k.03	
29	Washers, iron, for ¾-inch bolt.....do.	240			k.05	
30	Washers, iron, for 1-inch bolt.....do.	286			k.04	
31	Washers, iron, for 1½-inch bolt.....do.	619			k.03	
32	Washers, iron, for 1¾-inch bolt.....do.	638			k.03	
33	Washers, iron, for 2-inch bolt.....do.	349			k.03	
34	Wire, annealed, No. 12 gauge.....do.	212		.03		
35	Wire, annealed, No. 14 gauge.....do.	755		.04		
36	Wire, annealed, No. 16 gauge.....do.	79		.04		
37	Wire, annealed, No. 18 gauge.....do.	59		.05		
38	Wire, annealed, No. 20 gauge.....do.	35		.05		
39	Wire, annealed, No. 24 gauge.....do.	55		.06		
40	Wire, annealed, No. 35 gauge.....do.	115				
41	Wire, brass, No. 6 gauge.....do.	32				
42	Wire, brass, No. 9 gauge.....do.	5				
43	Wire, brass, No. 12 gauge.....do.	10				
44	Wire, brass, No. 15 gauge.....do.	1				
45	Wire, bright, iron, No. 6 gauge.....do.	100				
46	Wire, bright, iron, No. 7 gauge.....do.	100				
47	Wire, bright, iron, No. 8 gauge.....do.	100				
48	Wire, bright, iron, No. 9 gauge.....do.	100				
49	Wire, bright, iron, No. 10 gauge.....do.	100				
50	Wire, bright, iron, No. 11 gauge.....do.	125				
51	Wire, bright, iron, No. 14 gauge.....do.	100				
52	Wire, bright, iron, No. 18 gauge.....do.	10				
53	Wire-cloth, for screens, painted.....square feet.	14,040	.01½	.01½		
54	Wire, copper, No. 4 gauge.....pounds.	5				
55	Wire, copper, No. 5 gauge.....do.	1				
56	Wire, copper, No. 16 gauge.....do.	10				
57	Wire, copper, No. 20 gauge.....do.	25				
58	Wire, copper, ½-inch.....do.	5				

a Keaton Tool Company.
 b Coes, No. 1.
 c Peter Wright pattern.

d Paisters pattern.
 e Gantier.
 f Winsted.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. H. Conover.	Thos. A. Harvey.	R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Kelley.	S. O. Livingston.	S. D. Kimbark.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. E. Forsyth, Machine Company.	S. H. Crane.			
Points of delivery.]											
Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha.	Saint Paul.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Number.
			3.65		3.74	3.70	4.20	4.05	19.50		1
			66.50		66.75	66.00	66.50	66.85	21.00		2
	.05		.05 ₁₀	.04 ₁₀	c.05	.04 ₁₀	.05 ₁₀	.05 ₁₀			3
	.05		.05 ₁₀	.04 ₁₀	s.05	.04 ₁₀	.05 ₁₀	.05 ₁₀			4
	.05		.05 ₁₀	.04 ₁₀	s.05	.04 ₁₀	.05 ₁₀	.05 ₁₀			5
		.35	.25		f.04						6
										.28	7
										.16	8
.78										.85	9
.41											10
.23										.12 ₁	11
.12											12
	4.45									4.50	13
	4.50									5.50	14
	.45		.45		.40						15
	1.34	.39							.46		16
	1.47	.53							.55		17
	1.64	.71							.72		18
	1.98	1.00							1.00		19
	1.38	1.53							1.50		20
	2.09	2.85							2.25		21
	4.00	4.65							4.75		22
									.09		23
		4.15	c.09		.08 ₁₀	.08 ₁₀	.09 ₁₀	.08 ₁₀	.09		24
		2.70	c.10 ₁₀		.09 ₁₀	.09	.09 ₁₀	.09 ₁₀	.11		25
			64.50		64.80	6.00	6.30	6.25			26
			66.15		65.50						27
.07 ₁₀	.07 ₁₀		.07 ₁₀		.07 ₁₀					.07 ₁₀	28
.06 ₁₀	.06 ₁₀		.06 ₁₀		.06 ₁₀					.06 ₁₀	29
.05 ₁₀	.05 ₁₀		.05 ₁₀		.05 ₁₀					.05 ₁₀	30
.03 ₁₀	.03 ₁₀		.04		.04					.04 ₁₀	31
.03 ₁₀	.03 ₁₀		.03 ₁₀		.03 ₁₀					.04 ₁₀	32
.03 ₁₀	.03 ₁₀		.03 ₁₀		.03 ₁₀					.04 ₁₀	33
										.02 ₁₀	34
										.03 ₁₀	35
										.03 ₁₀	36
										.04	37
										.05	38
										.06	39
										.40	40
										.30	41
										.30	42
										.30	43
										.30	44
										.02 ₁₀	45
										.02 ₁₀	46
										.02 ₁₀	47
										.02 ₁₀	48
										.02 ₁₀	49
										.02 ₁₀	50
										.03 ₁₀	51
										.04	52
	.01 ₁₀	.02								.01 ₁₀	53
										.23	54
										.23	55
										.23	56
										.23	57
										.23	58

g Parkers, No. 34.

A Parkers, No. 42.

f Sample of 1 inch by 2 inch to govern.

f Sample of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to govern.

h Chicago or Carlisle.

i No award.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wm. A. Wheeler.	C. H. Conover.	Thos. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.
			Points of delivery.			
			As stated below.	As stated below.	As stated below.	As stated below.
1	Wire, barbed, galvanized, for hog-fence, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required..... pounds.	52,000	a. 04	a. 03 ⁵⁰ ₁₀₀	a. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	a. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀
2			b. 04 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	b. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	A. 04 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	b. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀
3			c. 04 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	c. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	b. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	b. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀
4			d. 04 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀		c. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	a. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀
5						g. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀
6	Wire, fence, barbed, galvanized, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required..... pounds.	480,500	a. 04	a. 03 ⁵⁰ ₁₀₀	an. 03 ⁵⁰ ₁₀₀	1. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀
7			b. 04 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	b. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	A. 04 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	1. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀
8			c. 04 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	c. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	A. 04 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	b. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀
9			d. 04 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀		b. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	1. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀
10					c. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	g. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀
11	Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized..... do..	14,624	a. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	a. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	A. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	a. 04
12			b. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	b. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	A. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	1. 04 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀
13			c. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	c. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	b. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	b. 04 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀
14			d. 04		c. 03 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	d. 04 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀
15						g. 04 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀
16	Wire-fence stretchers..... number.	105		a. 55	a. 46	a. 35
17					a. 35	
18	Wrenches, crooked, 8-inch, malleable iron, doz.	7				a. 06
19	Wrenches, crooked, 10-inch, malleable iron, do.	9				a. 06
20	Wrenches, crooked, 12-inch, malleable iron, do.	1				a. 06
21	Wrenches, screw, black, 8-inch..... do.	29		a1. 71	an1. 68	a1. 89
22	Wrenches, screw, black, 10-inch..... do.	29		a2. 05	an2. 05	a2. 27
23	Wrenches, screw, black, 12-inch..... do.	20		a2. 40	an2. 33	a2. 65
24	Wrenches, screw, black, 15-inch..... do.	10		a4. 11	an4. 05	a4. 50
<i>Additional for training schools.</i>						
25	Awls, c. s., shoemakers', patent peg, assorted, dozen.	144				a. 04
26	Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Cook's..... do.	2				a1. 60
27	Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, Cook's..... do.	2				a1. 80
28	Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Cook's..... do.	1				
29	Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, Cook's..... do.	1				a1. 70
30	Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Cook's..... do.	1				a2. 00
31	Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Cook's..... do.	6-12				a4. 80
32	Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch..... do.	6-12				a1. 20
33	Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do.	6-12				a1. 50
34	Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch..... do.	6-12				a1. 95
35	Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do.	6-12				a3. 27
36	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches, Norway..... number.	500			a. 35	a. 82
37	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Norway..... do.	500			a. 38	a. 98
38	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Norway..... do.	500				a1. 08
39	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches, Norway..... do.	200			a. 45	a1. 14
40	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Norway..... do.	500				a1. 19
41	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches..... do.	500				a1. 44

* For wire for fence, staples, etc., delivered at Sioux City, 30 cents per 100 pounds more; delivered at Saint Paul, 12 cents per 100 pounds more; delivered at Omaha, 25 cents per 100 pounds more; delivered at Kansas City, 25 cents per 100 pounds more.

a Chicago.

b Saint Paul.

c Kansas City or Omaha.

-x City.

h.

g Kansas City.

A Kansas City or Sioux City.

† For Chicago delivery, 25 cents per 100 pounds less; for Saint Paul delivery, 16 cents per 100 pounds less.

j Barbed wire shipped to Saint Paul, Kansas City, or Omaha in car lots at 1 cent per 100 pounds less.

& 28,000 pounds awarded at \$3.69.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.

Jno. H. Woodhouse.	H. B. Newhall & Co.	Chas. C. Cluff.	Albert Henley.	Henry C. Kelsey.	Jas. F. Peavey.	Albert Flagler.	H. T. Wakeman.	Jas. W. Soper.	S. D. Kimbark.	C. B. Kelley.	
Points of delivery.											
New York.	*New York, Baltimore, Wash. and Saint Louis.	Sioux City, Omaha, and Kansas City.	Kansas City.	Kansas City or Sioux City.	Sioux City.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	23.69 23.79	.04	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$						1
	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	23.69 3.78	.04	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$						2
	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$.03 $\frac{1}{2}$										3
			3.00	2.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$						4
	r1.10 r6.75				.50	.71					5
						.60 .90			.75 .90	.45 1.00	6
						1.00 1.85			1.00 1.90	1.00 1.85	7
						2.24 2.63	2.50 3.00		2.28 2.66	2.35 2.75	8
						4.48	4.20	6.00	4.56		9
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120,400 pounds awarded at \$3.79.
 190,000 pounds awarded at \$3.60.
 Sample 10-inch, to govern Chicago.

o Per pound.
 p With the wire only, stretchers free.
 q 5,600 pounds awarded to be delivered at Sioux City.
 r Per dozen.

1 71,500 pounds awarded delivered at Chicago.
 2 119,000 pounds awarded delivered at Sioux City.
 3 130,000 pounds awarded delivered at Omaha.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			Carlisle.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago or St. L.
			Jac. H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	H. T. Wakeman.	A. G. Sherman.
1	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 inches, Norway.....	number.	300		1.38	
2	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches, Norway.....	500			1.57	
3	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 inches, Norway.....	500			1.86	
4	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 inches, Norway.....	500			1.95	
5	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 inches, Norway.....	200			2.23	
6	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 inches, Norway.....	200			2.33	
7	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 inches, Norway.....	50			2.94	
8	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 inches, Norway.....	50			4.52	
9	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches.....	125			1.03	
10	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2½ inches.....	125			1.03	
11	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 inches.....	125			1.16	
12	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches.....	125			1.28	
13	Bolts, tire, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2½ inches.....	200			1.83	
14	Butts, door, 2½ x 2 inches, loose-pin, acorn.....	dozen.	3		33	
15	Butts, door, 2½ x 2½ inches, loose-pin, acorn.....	do.	3		36	
16	Butts, door, 3½ x 3½ inches, loose-pin, acorn.....	do.	4		63	
17	Butts, door, 4 x 4 inches, loose-pin, acorn.....	do.	2		79	
18	Butts, door, 5 x 5 inches, loose-pin, acorn.....	do.	2½	1.48	1.50	
19	Chains, trace, No. 2, 3½ feet, 10 lengths to foot, full size, hook and swivel.....	pairs.	400	.93	.25	2.33
20	Handles, patent, peg-awl, leather top.....	dozen.	14		.41	2.31
21	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches.....	pounds.	400			.20
22	Iron, flat bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	do.	500			.04
23	Iron, flat bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1½ inches.....	do.	500			.04
24	Iron, flat bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1½ inches.....	do.	500			.02
25	Iron, flat bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1½ inches.....	do.	100			.02
26	Iron, flat bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1½ inches.....	do.	1,500			.02
27	Iron, Norway, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	do.	200			.06
28	Iron, Norway, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	do.	200			.06
29	Iron, Norway, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	do.	200			.06
30	Iron, Norway, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	do.	200			.06
31	Iron, Norway, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	do.	200			.06
32	Iron, oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ x ¾ inch.....	do.	200			.03
33	Iron, round, 1½ inch.....	do.	200			.02
34	Iron, Swede 6-inch.....	do.	100			.06
35	Knobs, porcelain, drawer, 1½-inch.....	dozen.	6		35	30
36	Nails, casing, 4d.....	pounds.	50			
37	Nails, casing, 10d.....	do.	100			
38	Nails, casing, 20d.....	do.	50		.07½	
39	Nails, clouts, ¾ and 1 inch, 10 pounds each.....	do.	200			
40	Nails, cut, steel, 3d.....	do.	100			
41	Nails, cut, steel, 16d.....	do.	200			
42	Nails, fence, steel, 6d.....	do.	200			
43	Nails, finishing, steel, 4d.....	do.	50			
44	Nails, finishing, steel, 10d.....	do.	50			
45	Nippers, cutting, wire, strong.....	pairs	2			.75
46	Nuts, iron, square, for ¾-inch bolt.....	pounds.	25			.05
47	Nuts, iron, square, for ¾-inch bolt.....	do.	75			.05
48	Rivets and burs, copper, ¾-inch, No. 8.....	do.	40		.24	.25
49	Sash-fasteners, iron, Ives or equal.....	dozen.	6		.48	
50	Shears, 10-inch, trimmers', straight.....	do.	1	3.75	5.00	7.00
51	Shovels, fire, for coal, long-handle.....	do.	6	1.12		.60
52	Spoke-shaves.....	do.	2½			2.90
53	Taps, ¾-inch, No. 14.....	number.	6		.15	.25
54	Taps, ¾-inch, No. 10.....	do.	6		.91	.25
55	Taps, taper, right-hand, ¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch.....	do.	6		.17	.25
56	Blacksmiths', solid box, 4½-inch jaw.....	do.	1		4.75	2.10
57	iron, for ¾-inch bolt.....	pounds	10			.05

ne links to the foot. b Per 100, delivered at Chicago or Carlisle.
with rings instead of hoops, same price. If twisted links, 27 cents per pair.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

H. B. Newhall & Co.	Jas. W. Soper.	Frank H. Tut- hill.	Thos. A. Har- vey.	C. R. Kelley.	S. D. Kimbark.	S. H. Crane.	J. J. Park- hurst.	Pennsylvania Bolt and Ma- chine Co.	S. E. Forsyth Machine Co.
Points of delivery.									
N. Y., Balto., Carlisle Chic., St. L.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Stour C., Kans. C., Omaha.	St. Paul.
N. Y. Phil. Car- lisle.	N. Y.								N. Y.
Number.									
1				1.58	1.30	1.57			
2				1.80	1.49	1.44			
3				2.00	1.67	1.62			
4				2.20	1.85	1.78			
5				2.50	2.02	3.51			
6				2.80	3.15	3.78			
7				4.00	3.83	4.60			
8				5.13	4.25	5.13			
9				.52	.47	.79			
10				.57	.51	.84			
11				.60	.55	.90			
12				.70	.59	1.00			
13				.35	.30	.70			
14						.33			
15						.37			
16						.64			
17						.79			
18						1.49			
19						4.26			
20						.40			
21				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
22				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
23				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
24				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
25				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
26				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
27				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
28				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
29				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
30				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
31				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
32				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
33				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
34				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
35				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
36				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
37				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
38				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
39				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
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41				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
42				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
43				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
44				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
45				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
46				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
47				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
48				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
49				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
50				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
51				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
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61				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
62				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
63				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
64				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
65				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
66				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
67				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
68				.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02

d Same price with hooks.
e Per pound.

f Steel nails.
g Wire nails.

h Ten inch.
i Chicago or Carlisle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.	Quantity offered and awarded.	John H. Woodhouse.
			Point of delivery. New York.
1	Abacus boards.....number.	22	
	ARITHMETICS.		
2	Appleton's Practical.....dozen.	5	6.56
3	Appleton's Mental.....do.	14	2.92
4	Appletor's Primary.....do.	26	1.88
5	Davies' Elements of Written.....do.	8	
6	Davies' First Lessons.....do.	9	
7	Davies' Practical.....do.	2	
8	Davies' Primary.....do.	14	
9	Felter's First Lessons.....do.	29	
10	Felter's Intermediate (new).....do.	2	
11	Fish's No. 1.....do.	6	
12	Fish's No. 2.....do.	1 ¹ / ₂	
13	Franklin's Elementary.....do.	1	3.60
14	Franklin's Primary.....do.	1	2.05
15	Franklin's Written.....do.	3-12	7.78
16	Grube's Method of Numbers.....do.	5 ¹ / ₂	
17	Ray's New Intellectual.....do.	6	2.53
18	Ray's New Practical.....do.	13	5.07
19	Ray's New Primary.....do.	17	1.52
20	Robinson's First Lessons.....do.	26	
21	Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.....do.	13	
22	Robinson's Practical.....do.	23	
23	Robinson's Progressive Primary.....do.	19	
24	Robinson's Rudiments.....do.	29	
25	Stoddard's Juvenile Mental.....do.	4	
26	Stoddard's Rudiments.....do.	3	
27	White's Primary.....do.	6	2.22
	CHARTS, LETTER AND READING.		
28	Appleton's Elementary Reading.....sets.	8	
29	Appleton's Reading Charts.....do.	16	
30	Colton's Wall Charts and Cards.....do.	12	
31	Colton's Complete School Charts of Drawings, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, and History.....sets.	15	
32	Monroe's Primary Reading Charts.....do.	14	9 6.83
33			A 4.12
34	New American Reading Charts.....do.	11	3.60
35	Webb's Reading Charts.....do.	13	3.09
36	Wilson & Calkin's Charts (mounted).....do.	8	10.38
37			
38	Mason's.....do.	11	
	CHARTS, MUSIC.		
39	Spencerian, three cards, 2 sides.....do.	3	
40	Spencerian, 47 charts, on roller.....do.	11	
	DRAWING BOOKS.		
41	Appar's Geographical.....dozen.	31	4.30
42	Bartholomew's National System of Industrial Drawings; 2 dozen No. 1; 2 dozen No. 2; 4 dozen No. 3; 6 dozen No. 4; 5 dozen No. 5; 5 dozen No. 6; 2 dozen No. 15.....dozen.	26	
43			
44	Forbriger's Tablets.....do.	44	No. 1 to 4 1.68
45			
46	Kreuse's Easy Lessons, No. 1.....do.	37	1.17
47	Kreuse's Easy Lessons, No. 2.....do.	37	1.17
48	Kreuse's Easy Lessons, No. 3.....do.	38	1.17
49	Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 1.....do.	17	1.17
50	Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 2.....do.	18	1.17
51	Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 3.....do.	17	1.17
52	Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 4.....do.	15	1.17
53	Monteith's Map Drawing.....do.	15	
54	White's Industrial Primary, No. 1.....do.	19	
55	White's Industrial Primary, No. 2.....do.	19	
56	White's Industrial Freehand, No. 1.....do.	18	
57	White's Industrial Freehand, No. 2.....do.	22	
58	White's Industrial Freehand, No. 3.....do.	22	
59			

~ No. 1 to 4, 84 at .12¹/₂.
 ~ No. 5 to 8, 84 at .20.
 ~ 8 at 6 cents.

d 228 at 5 cents.
 e 216 at 10 cents.
 f 264 at 10 cents.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Theo. H. Riffee.	Willard Woodard.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	Charles M. Barnes.	Anderson School Book Co.	Richard S. Barnes.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
Kansas City.	New York, Chicago.*	Baltimore.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	
		.40				1
		6.45	12 at .45			2
		2.88	96 at .20			3
		1.80				4
		3.60			3.78	5
		2.55	86 at .18		2.70	6
		6.24			6.48	7
		1.52			1.62	8
		1.85	120 at .18	2.00		9
		5.50	24 at .40	5.50		10
		3.25		3.25		11
		6.30		6.75		12
		3.75	12 at .27			13
		2.25	12 at .15			14
		8.50				15
		2.75				16
		2.50				17
		5.05				18
		1.50				19
		2.65	36 at .15	2.75		20
		3.10		3.25		21
		7.00		7.50		22
		1.95		2.00		23
		3.35		3.60		24
		1.95				25
		3.48	36 at .24			26
		2.20				27
		8.50				28
		9.00				29
		6.50				30
		10.00				31
10.00		3.60				32
8.00		3.25				33
		2.60				34
	j 3.50	10.35				35
	k 4.25					36
		4.75				37
		2.90				38
		3.00				39
		4.19				40
						41
		.38 No. 1-4		14 doz. at .42		42
		.80 No. 5-13		10 doz. at .90		43
		1.20 No. 14-17		2 doz. at 1.30		44
		1.65	a .12½			45
			b .20			46
		1.17				47
		1.17				48
		1.17				49
		1.17				50
		1.17				51
		1.17				52
		1.17				53
		1.54			1.62	54
		.74	c .06	.75		55
		.74	d .05	.75		56
		1.28	e .10	1.35		57
		1.28	f .10	1.35		58
		1.28		1.35		59

g Per set of 56 numbers.

h Per set, abridged, 24 numbers.

i Primary, 8 charts, 20 by 25.

j Card boards.

k Mounted singly, cloth backs.

* One-sixth per cent. off for Chicago delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.		Quantity offered and awarded.
SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued		
DRAWING CARDS.		
1	Smith's First Series.....sets.	123
2	Smith's Second Series.....do.	25
3	White's Industrial, 12 in set.....do.	46
GEOGRAPHIES.		
4	Barnes', complete, by James Monteth; with special map of Pennsylvania....dozen.	5
5	Colton's Common School.....do.	13
6	Colton's Introductory.....do.	11
7	Cornell's Intermediate.....do.	13
8	Cornell's Primary.....do.	6
9	Guyot's Elementary.....do.	1
10	Harper's Introductory.....do.	13
11	Harper's School.....do.	5
12	Mitchell's Intermediate.....do.	5
13		
14	Mitchell's Primary.....do.	7
15	Mitchell's School and Atlas (2 books).....do.	6-12
16	Monteth's First Lessons.....do.	31
17	Monteth's Introduction, No. 2.....do.	24
18	Monteth's Manual (No. 3).....do.	13
19	Monteth's Physical and Political.....do.	6
20	Mrs. Hall's Our World, No. 1.....do.	6-12
21	Mrs. Hall's Our World, No. 2.....do.	6-12
22	Scribner's Geographical Reader and Primer.....do.	5
23	Swinton's Elementary.....do.	7
24	Swinton's Introductory.....do.	10
25	Swinton's Grammar School.....do.	3
26	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 1.....do.	3 ^a
27	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 2.....do.	3 ^a
28	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 3.....do.	2 ^a
29	Warren's Primary.....do.	4
GRAMMARS.		
30	Brown's First Lines.....do.	4
31	Clark's Primary.....do.	10
32	Greene's English.....do.	1
33	Harvey's Elementary.....do.	11
34		
35	Harvey's School.....do.	3
36	Knox & Whitney's Language Lessons, Part 1.....do.	2
37	Kerl's First Lessons.....do.	9
38	Kerl's Language Lessons.....do.	4
39	Pinneo's Primary.....do.	1
40	Powell's How to Talk.....do.	10 ^a
41	Powell's How to Write.....do.	10 ^a
42	Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons.....do.	15 ^a
43	Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons.....do.	5
44	Swinton's Language Lessons.....do.	19
45	Swinton's Language Primer.....do.	23
HISTORIES.		
46	Anderson's Junior Class.....do.	5
47	Barnes's Brief.....do.	6 ^a
48	Barnes's Primary.....do.	17
49	Quackenbos's Elementary United States.....do.	11
50	Redpath's United States.....do.	3
51	Swinton's Condensed.....do.	6
52	Swinton's Primary.....do.	20
53	Swinton's Outlines (The World).....do.	2
54	Venable's.....do.	4-12

a 24 at .75.
b Pa. edition, 24 at .90.

c Ind. edition, 36 at .96.
d 6 at 1.34.

e 12 at .85.
f 6 at 1.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

John H. Woodhouse.	W. J. C. Delany.	Chas. M. Barnes.	Richard S. Barnes.	Anderson School Book Company.	Lucius E. Clark.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
New York.	Baltimore.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
	.08 ¹ / ₂					1
	.18 ¹ / ₂	10 at .14		.18		2
	12.54		13.50			4
	13.15					5
	6.40					6
10.98	10.70	a. 75				7
5.53	5.40					8
	5.25			5.50		9
4.71	4.70			5.25		10
10.62	10.60			11.75		11
12.25	12.25	b. 90				12
		c. 90				13
5.50	5.49					14
18.50	18.50	d1.34				15
	2.58		2.70			16
	4.10		4.32			17
	7.74		8.10			18
	11.98	e. 85	12.42			19
	6.00					20
	18.00	f1.00				21
	5.85			6.75		22
	8.25			8.75		23
	5.75			6.25		24
	12.90			14.00		25
95.60	5.55					26
911.22	11.10					27
918.26	13.10					28
94.92	4.89					29
3.63	8.75			4.00		30
	3.05	60 at. 22	3.24			31
7.68	7.50					32
14.26	14.24					33
13.36						34
96.59	6.49					35
	4.59					36
	3.38	48 at. 24		8.50		37
	3.38	48 at. 24		3.50		38
3.05	3.05	12 at. 28		3.50		39
4.30	4.19					40
6.15	5.99					41
	3.65				3.60	42
	6.15				6.00	43
3.74	3.69			4.25		44
2.74	2.74	72 at. 17		8.15		45
	6.82				6.72	46
	10.10		10.80	11.00		47
	5.95		6.48			48
16.28	5.20	48 at. 25				49
13.16	8.15	86 at. 55				50
	9.30			10.00		51
	4.99			5.25		52
	14.74			16.75		53
8.75	8.75	4 at. 70				54

g Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.'s.
A Revised edition.

{ Old edition.
j Old English.

k New.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.		Quantity offered and awarded.
	WALL MAPS.		
1	California	number.	3
2	Dakota	do.	3
3	Hemispheres (outline)	do.	12
4	Indian Territory	do.	4
5	Kansas	do.	3
6	Nebraska	do.	3
7	North America (outline)	do.	3
8	Oregon	do.	3
9	South America (outline)	do.	3
10	United States, large	do.	30
11	United States (outline)	do.	4
	PRIMERS.		
12	Appleton's	dozen.	3
13	Hillard's	do.	3
14	McGuffey's Revised	do.	57
15	Monroe's	do.	31
16	New American	do.	19
17	Sanders's Pictorial	do.	33
18	Sheldon's	do.	14
19	Swinton's	do.	36
20	Webb's First Lesson	do.	32
21	Webb's Word Method	do.	3
22	Wilson's (Harper's)	do.	13
	READERS, FIRST.		
24	Appleton's	dozen.	58
25	Barnes's New National	do.	10
26	Edwards and Webb's	do.	4
27	Harvey's	do.	23
28	McGuffey's Revised	do.	61
29	Monroe's	do.	64
30	New American	do.	4
31	Parker & Watson's	do.	2
32	Sanders's New	do.	2 ¹ / ₂
33	Sheldon's	do.	19
34	Swinton's	do.	33
35	Watson's Independent	do.	13
36	Webb's Model	do.	31
37	Wilson's (Harper's)	do.	7
	READERS, SECOND.		
39	Appleton's	dozen.	33
40	Barnes's New National	do.	13
41	Edwards and Webb's	do.	3
42	Harvey's	do.	23
43	Lippincott's	do.	4
44	McGuffey's Revised	do.	67
45	Monroe's	do.	43
46	New American	do.	3 ¹ / ₂
47	Sanders's New	do.	1 ¹ / ₂
48	Sheldon's	do.	8
49	Swinton's	do.	23
50	Watson's Independent	do.	9
51	Webb's Model	do.	24
52	Wilson's (Harper's)	do.	3
	READERS, THIRD.		
54	Appleton's	dozen.	14
55	Barnes's New National	do.	5
56	Edwards and Webb's	do.	8
57	Harvey's	do.	3
58	Lippincott's	do.	23

a Chart.

b Size 46 x 54 mounted.

c Primary speller.

d In paper covers.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

John H. Woodhouse.	Theo. H. Riffe.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	Rich'd S. Barnes.	Willard Woodard.	Chas. M. Barnes.	Anderson School Book Company.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	Kansas City.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York, Chicago.*	Chicago.	New York.	
	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Size.</i>					
.....	35 x 39, 2.50	34 x 39, 2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	42 x 52, 2.50	36 x 48, 1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	58 x 41, 5.00	41 x 58, 2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	34 x 26, 2.50	26 x 84, 1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	56 x 32, 2.50	32 x 56, 2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	46 x 26, 2.50	26 x 46, 2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	58 x 41, 5.00	41 x 58, 2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	29 x 25, 2.50	29 x 40, 2.00	.....	1.25	.....	.....	8
.....	58 x 41, 5.00	41 x 58, 2.50	.....	1.25	.....	.....	9
.....	58 x 41, 5.00	41 x 58, 2.50	.....	42 x 52, 3.00	.....	.....	10
.....	58 x 41, 5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
62.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
a2.95	3.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
1.80	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
<i>d. 84</i>84	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
<i>e1.27</i>	16
<i>a1.24</i>	1.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
<i>e1.54</i>	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	1.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	21
.....	2.10	.....	.....	120 at .10	.....	22
1.48	1.45	.....	.....	24 at .10	.....	23
.....	24
1.84	1.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
2.05	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
1.32	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
-1.72	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
<i>f2.05</i>	1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
<i>g2.05</i>	31
1.50	1.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	2.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	1.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	3.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
3.82	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
2.35	40
.....	2.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	3.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	3.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
<i>g3.59</i>	48
<i>f3.09</i>	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	3.80	50
.....	3.75	51
.....	3.63	52
.....	3.59	53
.....	3.80	54
.....	3.13	55
.....	56
.....	3.83	57
.....	5.00	58
.....	5.10	59
.....	5.60	60
.....	4.40	61
.....	62
.....	63
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.....	97
.....	98
.....	99
.....	100

e In board covers. f New edition. g Old edition. * One-sixth off for Chicago delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantities offered and awarded.	John H. Woodhouse.	W. J. C. Du-lany.
			Points of delivery.	
			New York.	Baltimore.
READERS, THIRD—continued.				
1	McGuffey's Revised.....dozen.	39	4.25	4.20
2	Monroe's.....do.	25	b5.13	4.99
3			a4.31	
4	New American.....do.	3	3.80	3.79
5	Sanders's New.....do.	1½		5.74
6	Sheldon's.....do.	6		5.45
7	Swinton's.....do.	19		5.12
8	Watson's Independent.....do.	8		5.00
9	Wilson's (Harper's).....do.	3	4.72	4.69
READERS, FOURTH.				
10	Appleton's.....dozen.	11	5.15	5.12
11	Barnes's New National.....do.	6		7.00
12	Harvey's.....do.	11	4.55	4.50
13	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	26	5.05	5.00
14	Monroe's.....do.	7	b6.16	5.99
15			a6.80	
16	New American.....do.	5	4.65	4.50
17	Sheldon's.....do.	5		7.45
18	Swinton's.....do.	16		6.64
19	Watson's Independent.....do.	3		6.40
20	Wilson's (Harper's).....do.	5½	5.91	5.90
READERS, FIFTH.				
21	Appleton's.....dozen.	2½	9.22	9.15
22	Barnes's New National.....do.	5		9.00
23	Harvey's.....do.	6	7.07	7.00
24	Lippincott's.....do.	3	9.22	9.00
25	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	3	7.30	7.20
26	Monroe's New.....do.	1	8.61	8.40
27	Sheldon's.....do.	1		9.30
28	Swinton's.....do.	3		9.20
29	Wilson's (Harper's).....do.	5	8.86	8.80
30	Watson's Independent.....do.	2		9.00
READERS, SIXTH.				
31	McGuffey's Revised.....dozen.	2½	8.61	8.50
REGISTERS, SCHOOL.				
32	Adams & Blackman's.....dozen.	3½		3.48
33	Adams's Union School.....do.	1½		4.00
34	Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.....do.	2		6.90
35	Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co's. Daily, Weekly, and Quarterly.....dozen.	6½		6.85
36	Jackson's.....do.	1		12.00
37	Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Standard.....do.	3½	8.12	8.00
38	White's New Common School.....do.	6½	8.12	8.00
SPELLERS.				
39	Comprehensive.....dozen.	3½		2.45
40	Harvey's Primary.....do.	29	1.32	1.30
41	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	55	1.72	1.70
42	New American, Advanced.....do.	9	2.58	2.00
43	New American, Primary.....do.	23	1.55	1.50
44	Parker's Pronouncing.....do.	2		3.55
45	Sanders's New.....do.	21		1.95
46	Sanders's Primary.....do.	1		1.74
47	Swinton's Word Book.....do.	47		1.84
48	Swinton's Word Primer.....do.	50		1.65
49	Watson's.....do.	11		1.85
50	Webster's.....do.	4		.85
51	Wilson's Large.....do.	2	d2.86	2.35
52	Wilson's Primary.....do.	14	d1.48	1.45
SLATES.				
53	6 x 9 inches.....dozen.	137		.29
54	7 x 11 inches.....do.	92		.32
55	8 x 12 inches.....do.	160		.40
56	9 x 13 inches.....do.	45		.48
57	9 x 14 inches.....do.	75		.64
a New. b Old. c Cloth. d Harper's.				

a New.

b Old.

c Cloth.

d Harper's.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Charles M. Barnes.	Anderson School Book Co.	Richard S. Barnes.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	D. W. Glass & Co.	D. W. Glass & Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	Baltimore.	
						1
						2
						3
						4
36 at .28						5
18 at .40	6.00					6
72 at .40	5.75					7
228 at .42	5.80					8
		5.40				9
36 at .32	6.25					10
						11
		7.56				12
						13
						14
						15
60 at .30						16
48 at .55	8.00					17
192 at .55	7.25					18
36 at .50	7.25	67.56				19
66 at .35	6.75					20
	11.00					21
		9.72				22
36 at .70	10.00					23
						24
12 at .67						25
12 at .70	10.00					26
36 at .76	10.00					27
60 at .60	10.00					28
24 at .72	10.00	9.72				29
						30
18 at .70						31
						32
						33
						34
						35
						36
						37
						38
						39
						40
						41
						42
	4.00	3.70				43
	2.00					44
	1.50					45
	2.00					46
	1.70					47
		11.96				48
						49
	2.75					50
	1.70					51
						52
	.40 and .25		.32	e.72		53
	.65 and .27		.35	e1.00	.35	54
	.60 and .36		.44	e1.85	.34	55
	.75 and .44		.52	e1.60	.53	56
	.50		.70		.71	57

e A. S. P., noiseless.

f Elementary.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.	
			D. W. Glass & Co.	John H. Woodhouse.
			Balto.	N. Y.
TRACING—WRITING BOOKS.				
1	Spencerian, No. 1 dozen.	130		
2	Spencerian, No. 2 do.	131		
3	Spencerian, No. 3 do.	101		
4	Spencerian, No. 4 do.	94		
WRITING BOOKS—SPENCERIAN OR A. S. P. CO. PATENT COMBINATION COPY-BOOKS.				
5	No. 1, longer course dozen.	176	.77	
6	No. 2, longer course do.	231	.77	
7	No. 3, longer course do.	194	.77	
8	No. 4, longer course do.	157	.77	
9	No. 5, longer course do.	100	.77	
10	No. 6, longer course do.	72	.77	
11	No. 7, longer course do.	56	.77	
12	No. 1, shorter course do.	108	.58	
13	No. 2, shorter course do.	115	.58	
14	No. 3, shorter course do.	105	.58	
15	No. 4, shorter course do.	76	.58	
16	No. 5, shorter course do.	54	.58	
17	No. 6, shorter course do.	42	.58	
18	No. 7, shorter course do.	45	.58	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
19	Alcohol and Hygiene, by Julia Coleman dozen.	15		
20				
21	Arithmetical Frames, by John Gould sets.	11		
22	Arithmetical Table Cards do.	19	2.00	
23			1.75	
24	Bibles, medium size number.	345		.28½
25				.20
26				.33
27	Blackboards, 3 by 4 feet do.	32		
28	Blackboard erasers, "The Best" dozen.	71		
29	Brand's Physiologies do.	4½		
30	Call-bells number.	123		
31				
32	Child's Health Primer, by A. S. Barnes & Co dozen.	17		
33	Children's Kitchen Garden, by Emily Huntington do.	8		
34	Crayons, chalk, white, dustless boxes.	844	.06½	.06½
35				.08
36	Crayons, chalk, colored, assorted do.	155	.75	.44
37	Cooley's Elements Natural Philosophy dozen.	7½		
38	Dorner's Treasury of Knowledge, No. 1 do.	4½		5.08
39	Dorner's Treasury of Knowledge, No. 2 do.	5		6.50
40	First Lessons in Geometry, by Thomas Hill do.	2		
41	Geometrical Blocks sets.	7		
42	Globes of the World, large number.	19		
43				
44	Globes of the World, medium do.	3		
45				
46	Gospel Hymns, No. 1, with music dozen.	1		
47	Gospel Hymns, No. 2, with music do.	1		
48	Gospel Hymns, No. 3, with music do.	1		
49	Gospel Hymns, No. 4, with music do.	1		
50	Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, combined, with music do.	97		
51				
52	Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, combined, without music do.	40		
53	Good Behavior, by Phelps do.	12		
54	Hooker's Child's Book of Nature do.	4		9.84
55	How to Use Wood-Working Tools, published by Ginn & Heath, Boston, Mass. dozen.	4½		
56	Hygiene for Young People, by A. S. Barnes & Co do.	6		
57	Ink-wells do.	65		
58	Kindergarten Objects sets.	105		
59	Loomis's Elementary Algebra dozen.	3		8.85
60	Mother Truth's Melodica, by Mrs. E. P. Miller do.	2½		
61	Music Books, Instruction for Organ number.	33		
62				

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Theo. H. Riffe.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	Anderson School Book Company.	Albert Flagler.	R. H. Robbins.	Richard S. Barnes.	Chas. M. Barnes.	Rudolph Wurllitzer.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Kans. City.	Balto.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
	.58	.70						1
	.58	.70						2
	.58	.70						3
	.58	.70						4
	.77							5
	.77							6
	.77							7
	.77							8
	.77							9
	.77							10
	.77							11
	.58							12
	.58							13
	.58							14
	.58							15
	.58							16
	.58							17
	.58							18
	2.50							19
	2.20							20
	4.00							21
	.73							22
								23
	.20							24
								25
5.00	4.20							26
1.00	3.20							27
	5.35							28
	.25		.26					29
			.28					30
	3.00				3.24			31
	2.40							32
	.05 ²⁵			.08				33
								34
	.50			.45				35
	7.45	8.00				93 at .55		36
	5.00							37
	6.50							38
	4.00					18 at .15		39
	1.70				6.00			40
	5.75	65.00						41
	4.75	c3.50						42
	4.50							43
	4.00							44
	3.00							45
	3.00							46
	3.00							47
	3.00							48
	3.00							49
	24.60							50
	24.50							51
	2.10							52
	2.00							53
	9.75	11.00						54
	5.04							55
	3.05				5.40			56
2.00	.15		.15					57
	.40							58
	8.80	10.00				36 at .65		59
	11.90							60
	.25						.60	61
							.18	62

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.	
			D. W. Glass & Co.	Jac. H. Woodhouse.
			Baltimore.	New York.
1	Mucilage, best quality, 8-ounce bottles, with brush....doz..	25	1.75	.....
2	Paper, blotting, best quality, in packages of 12 blotters, 4 by 9 inches (to weigh not less than 100 pounds to the ream of 19 by 24), per package.....pkgs..	1,006	.081	.....
3	Paper, drawing, 8 by 10, first quality, in packages of 100 sheets, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to the 1,000 sheets, or A. S. P. Co. Drawing Book, No. 1.....pkgs..	304	d. 30 d. 45	.....
4	Paper, foolscap, best quality, ruled, white, 14 pounds to the ream.....reams..	111	1.45 2.17 1.75	.....
5	Paper, legal cap, best quality, ruled, white, 14 pounds to the ream.....reams..	84	1.45 2.17 1.75	.....
6	Paper, letter, half sheets, best quality, ruled, white, 12 pounds to the ream.....reams..	110	1.92 1.49 1.92	.....
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				

*One-sixth per cent. off for Chicago delivery.

& Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Willard Woodard.	W. J. C. Delany.	Endolph Warritzer.	E. A. Robbins.	Richard S. Barnes.	Theo. H. Riffe.	Albert Flagler.	Anderson School Book Company.	
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.* New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	Number.
	1.90			1.67				1
	.04							2
	.30							3
	1.61							4
	1.84							5
								6
	1.61							7
	1.84							8
								9
								10
	1.38							11
	2.04							12
	1.80							13
	1.80							14

* Per set of thirty numbers assorted.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	D. W. Glass & Co.	
			Point of delivery.	
			Balti-	more.
1	Paper, commercial note, best quality, ruled, white, 7 pounds to the ream..... reams.....	116	.74	
2			.88	
3			1.00	
4			1.19	
5	Paper-folders, best quality, ivory, heavy, 9-inch..... dozen.....	6	.20	
6	Pencils, various grades..... do.....	362	.60	
7			.35	
8			.35	
9			.45	
10			.40	
11			.35	
12			.40	
13			.46	
14			.20	
15			.45	
16			.35	
17			.30	
18	Pencils, red, blue, and green..... do.....	129	.03	
19	Pencils, black-lead, plain cedar..... do.....	602	.10	
20			.10	
21				
22				
23	Pen-holders, wooden, A. S. P. Co. No. 2, assortment..... do.....	595	.10	
24	Pen-racks, metal..... do.....	8	1.40	
25			.74	
26				
27	Papers pins, best solid head, No. 5..... do.....	53	.63	
28	Rubber erasers, best quality, forty pieces to the pound..... pounds.....	53	.80	
29			.55	
30	Rubber bands, best quality, No. 11..... gross.....	55	.00	
31	Rubber bands, best quality, No. 16..... do.....	51	1.10	
32	Rubber bands, best quality, No. 32..... do.....	41	.30	
33	Rubber ink-eraser, small cakes..... cakes.....	253	.02	
34	Rulers, wooden, 15-inch, graduated..... dozen.....	140	.45	
35			.65	
36	Sponges for slates, 150 to 175 pieces to the pound..... pounds.....	74		
37	Steel pens, Esterbrook's No. 9, commercial..... gross.....	24		
38	Steel pens, Esterbrook's No. 14, bank..... do.....	16		
39	Steel pens, Esterbrook's No. 045, Falcon..... do.....	44		
40	Steel pens, Esterbrook's No. 122, engrossing..... do.....	10		
41	Steel pens, Gillott's No. 303..... do.....	42		
42	Steel pens, Gillott's No. 406..... do.....	63		
43	Steel pens, Gillott's No. 332..... do.....	10		
44	Steel pens, Perry's No. 102..... do.....	11		
45	Steel pens, Perry's No. 107, school..... do.....	13		
46	Steel pens, Perry's No. 137, Falcon..... do.....	45		
47	Steel pens, Perry's No. 1066, engrossing..... do.....	3		
48	Steel pens, Spencerian No. 1..... do.....	27		
49	Steel pens, Spencerian No. 2, counting-house..... do.....	21		
50	Steel pens, Spencerian No. 3, commercial..... do.....	17		
51	Steel pens, Spencerian No. 5, school..... do.....	69		
52	Steel pens, A. S. P. Co. No. 19, commercial..... do.....	3	.33	
53	Steel pens, A. S. P. Co. No. 50, bank..... do.....	3	.34	
54	Steel pens, A. S. P. Co. No. 1848, Falcon..... do.....	4	.33	
55	Steel pens, A. S. P. Co., Chase, legal..... do.....	5	.37	
56	Steel pens, A. S. P. Co., 3 x 2, academic..... do.....	3	.77	
57	Steel pens, A. S. P. Co., 4 x 4, university..... do.....	2	.34	
58	Steel pens, A. S. P. Co., 5 x 4, school..... do.....	17	.50	
59	Steel pens, A. S. P. Co., 1 x 1, Lady Washington..... do.....	4	.50	
60	Steel pens, A. S. P. Co., 6 x 6, Jefferson..... do.....	4	.50	
61	Steel pens, A. S. P. Co., 7 x 7, Garfield..... do.....	7	.34	

advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James R. Michael.	W. J. C. Dulany.	R. A. Robbins.	Richard S. Barnes.	Albert Flagler.	Anderson School-Book Company.	
Points of delivery.						Number.
New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
	.84					1
	.96					2
						3
						4
6.00	1.75					5
	.30	.15		.14		6
				.23		7
						8
						9
						10
						11
						12
						13
						14
						15
						16
						17
	.28	.20		.24		18
	.35					19
	.05	.07		.05		20
	.07			.14		21
				.23		22
	.09					23
	.75			.45		24
				1.15		25
	.60			.60		26
	.55			.90		27
						28
	.06					29
	.10					30
	.32					31
	.01	.01		.01		32
	.33					33
						34
	1.00					35
	.33					36
	.40					37
.25	.40					38
	.45					39
.35	.45					40
	.85					41
	.42					42
	.95					43
	.35					44
	.33					45
	.35					46
	.35					47
	.65					48
	.65				.90	49
	.65				.90	50
	.65				.90	51
						52
						53
						54
						55
						56
						57
						58
						59
						60
						61

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing medical supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantities offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.						Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	All points.	Philadelphia and New York.	New York.	
	MEDICINES.								
1	Acid, acetic, c. p., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, ounces.	356	.02	.01 ²⁵				.02 ²⁵	1
2	Acid, benzoic, in 4-oz. bottles..... ounces.	126	.06	.04 ¹⁰⁰				.08 ¹⁰⁰	2
3	Acid, boric, powdered, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles..... ounces.	350	.03 ¹	.03 ¹				.03 ¹⁰⁰	3
4	Acid, carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-lb. bottles, 95 per cent..... pounds.	326	.16	.15 ¹				.15 ¹⁰⁰	4
5	Acid, carbolic, pure crystallized, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles..... ounces.	1,044	.05	.03				.05 ¹⁰⁰	5
6	Acid, citric, in 8-oz. bottles..... do.	576	.04	.03				.05 ¹⁰⁰	6
7	Acid, gallic, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles..... do.	151	.09	.09 ¹⁰⁰				.10 ¹⁰⁰	7
8	Acid, hydrocyanic, in 1-oz. bottles..... do.	33	.09	.08				.10 ¹⁰⁰	8
9	Acid, muriatic, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles..... do.	359	.03	.02				.02 ¹⁰⁰	9
10	Acid, nitric, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles..... do.	260	.03	.02				.02 ¹⁰⁰	10
11	Acid, phos., dilute, U. S. P., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles..... ounces.	366	.02 ¹	.02				.02 ¹⁰⁰	11
12	Acid, salicylic, in 4-oz. bottles or tins..... do.	364	.11	.11				.11 ¹⁰⁰	12
13	Acid, sulphuric, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles..... do.	204	.02 ¹	.02				.02 ¹⁰⁰	13
14	Acid, sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles..... ounces.	420	.03 ¹	.03				.03 ¹⁰⁰	14
15	Acid, tannic, in 1-oz. bottles..... do.	212	.13	.12 ¹⁰⁰				.13 ¹⁰⁰	15
16	Acid, tartaric, in 8-oz. w. m. bottles..... do.	484	.03 ¹	.03				.03 ¹⁰⁰	16
17	Aconite, tincture of, rad., in 8-oz. bottles..... do.	892	.03	.02	.03	.03		.03 ¹⁰⁰	17
18	Alcohol, in 32-oz. bottles, 95 per cent. bottles.	1,247	.65	.66 ¹				.65 ¹⁰⁰	18
19	Aloes, pulv., in 8-oz. bottles..... ounces.	148	.01 ¹	.01 ¹			.04		19
20	Alumina and potassa, sulphate of (alum), in 4-oz. bottles..... ounces.	2,117	.01 ¹	.00 ¹⁰⁰				.00 ¹⁰⁰	20
21	Ammonia, aromatic, spirite of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles..... ounces.	1,640	.03 ¹	.03 ¹				.02 ¹⁰⁰	21
22	Ammonia, bromide of, in 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles..... ounces.	420	.05 ¹	.04 ¹				.04 ¹⁰⁰	22
23	Ammonia, carbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles..... do.	892	.01 ¹	.01				.01 ¹⁰⁰	23
24	Ammonia, muriate of, pulvis, in 8-oz. bottles..... ounces.	928	.01 ¹	.01 ¹				.02 ¹⁰⁰	24
25	Ammonia, solution of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles..... ounces.	8,736	.01 ¹	.01 ¹				.01 ¹⁰⁰	25
26	Anise, oil of..... do.	62	.15	.13	.15			.14	26
27	Antimony and potassa, tartrate of (tartar emetic), in 1-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P., ounces.	23	.09 ¹	.09				.12 ¹	27
28	Aquifolium, berberis, fluid extract, in 16-oz. bottles..... pounds.	97	.48	.47		.60		.02 ¹⁰⁰	28
29	Arnica, tincture of, in 8-oz. bottles..... ounces.	6,916	.02	.01 ¹⁰⁰		.01 ¹⁰⁰		.02 ¹⁰⁰	29
30	Arsenite of potassa, solution of (Fowler's solution), in 4-oz. bottles, U. S. P., ounces.	376	.01 ¹	.01			.01 ¹	.01 ¹⁰⁰	30
31	Assafoetida, gum, in tins..... do.	420	.01 ¹	.01					31
32	Atropia, sulph., in 4-oz. bottles..... do.	2 ¹	5.50	6.25		5.25		6.50	32
33	Belladonna, alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. jars..... ounces.	52	.17	.17		.17 ¹			33
34	Belladonna, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles..... ounces.	472	.03 ¹	.03 ¹		.04			34
35	Belladonna, tincture of, in 4-oz. bottles..... ounces.	338	.02 ¹	.02 ¹		.02 ¹		.02 ¹⁰⁰	35
36	Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-oz. bottles, U. S. P., ounces.	1,216	.14 ¹	.13 ¹				.15 ¹⁰⁰	36
37	Borax, powdered, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles..... do.	1,616	.02	.01 ¹⁰⁰				.01 ¹⁰⁰	37

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing medical supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Aaron E. Carpenter.	Jas. B. Horner.	Parke Davis & Co.	Jos. L. De La Cour.	Pleasants & Woodworth.	Number.	
			Points of delivery.								
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	All points.	Philadelphia and New York.	New York.		
	MEDICINES—continued.										
1	Buchu, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....oz.	1,572	.04	.03 ⁷ / ₈			.03 ⁸ / ₁₀			1	
2	Cantharides, tinct. of, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	280	.02 ³ / ₄	.02 ⁵ / ₁₀			.03 ⁹ / ₁₀	.03	.03 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	2	
3	Camphor, in 8-oz. bottles.....do.	3,340	.02 ³ / ₄	.01 ¹ / ₁₀					.02 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	3	
4	Cannabis indica, F. E., in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	102	.06	.04 ¹ / ₂			.04			4	
5	Capsules, empty, ass'd Nos. 0 to 4.....boxes.	1,159	.07 ¹ / ₂	.07 ³ / ₄			.07 ¹ / ₂			5	
6	Cascara sagrada, F. E., in 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	167	.45	.42			.01 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀			6	
7	Castor oil, in 32-oz. bottles, cold-pressed.....bottles.	936	.42	.40					.34 ²⁴ / ₁₀₀	7	
8	Cerate, blistering, in 8-oz. tins.....oz.	268	.07	.06 ¹ / ₂			.06 ¹ / ₂		.11 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	8	
9	Cerate, resin.....lb.	115	.20	.19			.34		.20 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	9	
10	Cerate, simple, in 1-lb. tins.....lb.	238	.27	.26 ³ / ₄			.35		.28 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	10	
11	Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bott.....oz.	668	.01	.00 ¹ / ₂					.01 ¹ / ₂	11	
12	Chloral hydrate of, in 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles.....oz.	614	.10 ¹ / ₂	.09 ³ / ₈					.10 ²⁴ / ₁₀₀	12	
13	Chloroform, purified, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....oz.	2,620	.04 ¹ / ₂	.04 ¹ / ₂						13	
14	Cinchona, fluid extract of (with aromatics), in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	1,740	.04 ⁵ / ₈	.04 ¹ / ₂			.03 ¹ / ₂	.05		14	
15	Cinchonidia, sulphate of.....oz.	527	.07	.07						15	
16	Cinnamon, oil of, in 1-oz bott.....oz.	98	.09	.06 ¹ / ₂		.10			.09 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	16	
17	Cloves, oil of, in 1-oz. g.s. bott.....oz.	132	.17	.15 ¹ / ₂		.18			.15 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	17	
18	Cocculus indicus.....oz.	133	.01	.00 ¹ / ₂						18	
19	Cocoa butter.....lb.	39	.40	.40						19	
20	Cod-liver oil, in 1-pint bott.....bott.	2,088	.14	.13 ¹ / ₂					.14 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	20	
21	Colchicum, rad., wine of, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	628	.03	.03			.02 ⁷ / ₁₀			21	
22	Colchicum seed, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	164	.04 ¹ / ₂	.04			.04	.04		22	
23	Colocynth, compound extract of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	104	.17	.17			.18 ¹ / ₂	.14		23	
24	Collodion, in 1-oz. bottles.....oz.	154	.08	.06			.10		.05 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	24	
25	Copaiba, balsam of, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	1,404	.03 ¹ / ₂	.04 ¹ / ₂		.04 ¹ / ₂			.05 ²⁴ / ₁₀₀	25	
26	Copper, sulphate of, in 2-oz. bottles.....oz.	398	.02 ³ / ₄	.01					.01 ²⁴ / ₁₀₀	26	
27	Cosmoline, in 1-lb. tins.....lb.	1,352	.28	a. 28	.17					27	
28	Creosote, in 1-oz. g. s. bott.....oz.	100	.09	.06 ¹ / ₂					.06 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	28	
29	Croton oil, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....oz.	61	.12	.12		.15			.12 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	29	
30	Digitalis, tincture of, in 2-oz. bottles.....oz.	504	.03	.02 ¹ / ₂			.021 ⁵ / ₁₀		.04 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	30	
31	Ergot, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	1,180	.05	.04 ¹ / ₂			.05			31	
32	Ether, compound spirits of (Hoffman's anodyne), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P.....oz.	1,976	.04	.04					.04 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	32	
33	Ether, stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-lb. tins.....oz.	1,620	.04 ¹ / ₂	.04 ¹ / ₂						33	
34	Ether, spirits of nitrous (sweet spirits of niter), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P.....oz.	4,440	.03 ¹ / ₂	.03 ¹ / ₂					.04 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	34	
35	Flaxseed meal, in tins.....lb.	1,321	.05	.04					.05 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	35	
36	Gelseminum, tincture of, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	440	.03	.02 ¹ / ₂			.03		.03 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	36	

a Petrolatum, U. S. P. 15½.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing medical supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.					Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	All points.	Phil. and N. Y.	New York.	
			W. H. Schieffelin.	W. H. Wickham.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Jos. L. De La Cour.	Pleasants & Woodworth.	
	MEDICINES—continued.							
1	Gentian, alcoholic extract, in 1-oz. jars.....oz.	27	.09	.09	.10			1
2	Gentian, tinct., comp., in 1-lb. bottles.....lbs.	375	.32	.26 ¹ / ₂	.28		.28 ¹ / ₂	2
3	Ginger, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	2,744	.04	.02 ¹ / ₂	.03 ¹ / ₂			3
4	Glycerine, pure, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	5,784	.01 ¹ / ₂	.01 ¹ / ₂			.02 ¹ / ₂	4
5	Gum arabic, powdered, in 8-oz. w. m. bottles.....oz.	608	.05	.06			.08 ¹ / ₂	5
6	Hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract of, U. S. P., in 1-oz. w. m. jars.....oz.	14	.19	.19	a.15	.16		6
7	Hypophos. lime, soda, iron, and potash, sirup of, in 1-lb bottles.....lbs.	1,088	.22 ¹ / ₂	.26	.29		.35 ¹ / ₂	7
8	Iodine, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....oz.	120	.30	.28 ¹ / ₂			.35 ¹ / ₂	8
9	Iodine, tincture of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....oz.	1,368	.05	.04 ¹ / ₂	.04 ¹ / ₂		.05 ¹ / ₂	9
10	Iodoform, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....oz.	369	.39	.34 ¹ / ₂				10
11	Ipecac. fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	498	.15	.14	.16			11
12	Ipecacuanha, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	152	.15	.13				12
13	Iron, ammoniated citrate of, in 4-oz. lbs.	14	.70	.55			.68 ¹ / ₂	13
14	Iron, solution of the subsulphate of, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	330	.01 ¹ / ₂	.01 ¹ / ₂			.02 ¹ / ₂	14
15	Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-lb. wood boxes.....lbs.	403	.02	.01 ¹ / ₂			.01 ¹ / ₂	15
16	Iron, sulphate of, c. p., in 8-oz. w. m. bottles oz.	294	.00 ¹ / ₂	.00 ¹ / ₂			.01 ¹ / ₂	16
17	Iron sirup, iodide of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	3,200	.03	.02 ¹ / ₂	.03 ¹ / ₂			17
18	Iron, quinia, citrate of, in 1-oz. bottles.....oz.	245	.17 ¹ / ₂	.18				18
19	Iron, tincture of the chloride of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....oz.	2,568	.02 ¹ / ₂	.02 ¹ / ₂	.03		.03 ¹ / ₂	19
20	Jaborandi, fluid extract, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	192	.04	.03 ¹ / ₂				20
21	Jalap, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	76	.03	.01 ¹ / ₂				21
22	Lavender, compound spirits of, U. S. P.....oz.	1,304	.24	.2	b. 2 ¹ / ₂ c. 2 ¹ / ₂		b. 04 ¹ / ₂	22
23								23
24	Lead, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	992	.01 ¹ / ₂	.01 ¹ / ₂			.01 ¹ / ₂	24
25	Linseed oil, raw, in pint bottles.....bott	516	.13	.12			.12 ¹ / ₂	25
26	Licorice, extract of, in paper.....oz.	2,196	.01 ¹ / ₂	.01 ¹ / ₂				26
27	Licorice, fluid extract.....lbs.	316	.38	.32	.28			27
28	Licorice root, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	268	.01 ¹ / ₂	.01			.01 ¹ / ₂	28
29	Magnesia, carb.....oz.	487	.01 ¹ / ₂	.01			.01 ¹ / ₂	29
30	Magnesia, heavy calcined, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles.....oz.	156	.04 ¹ / ₂	.04			.05 ¹ / ₂	30
31	Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-lb. tins.....lbs.	1,312	.02 ¹ / ₂	.02 ¹ / ₂			.02 ¹ / ₂	31
32	Mercurial ointment, U. S. P., in 1-lb. pots do	251	.50	.41				32
33	Mercury with chalk, in 2-oz. w. m. bottles oz	340	.03 ¹ / ₂	.02 ¹ / ₂		.2 ¹ / ₂	.05 ¹ / ₂	33
34	Mercury, corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 1-oz. bottles.....oz	144	.06	.15 ¹ / ₂			.05 ¹ / ₂	34
35	Mercury, mild, chloride of, U. S. P., (calomel) in 2-oz. bottles.....oz	705	.05 ¹ / ₂	.05 ¹ / ₂			.05 ¹ / ₂	35
36	Mercury, ointment of nitrate of, U. S. P. (citrine ointment), in 8-oz. pots.....oz	1,096	.02 ¹ / ₂	.03	.03 ¹ / ₂			36
37	Mercury, pill of, U. S. P. (blue mass), in 8-oz. pots.....oz	300	.03 ¹ / ₂	.03 ¹ / ₂		.2 ¹ / ₂		37
38	Mercury, red oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles.....oz.	153	.07	.06 ¹ / ₂				38
39	Mercury, yellow oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles.....oz.	100	.11	.11				39
40	Mercury, yellow sulph., in 1-oz. bottles.....oz	45	.09	.08 ¹ / ₂				40
41	Morphia, acetate of, in 4-ounce bottles.....oz.	6	2.79	2.65				41
42	Morphia, sulphate of, in 4-ounce bottles.....oz.	40	2.65	2.65				42

a Assayed.

b Four-ounce bottles

c Eight-ounce bottles.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing medical supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.						Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	All points.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
	MEDICINES—continued.								
1	Mustard seed, black, ground, in 5-lb. tins.....lbs.	355	.15	.11					1
2	Myrrh, tincture, in 4-oz. bottle.....oz.	688	.03	.03		.03½		.04 ⁴⁵ ₁₀₀	2
3	Nux vomica, tincture, in 4-oz. bottles. do.	800	.03	.02 ⁷ ₈₀		.03		.04 ⁴⁵ ₁₀₀	3
4	Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of powdered, in 1-oz. bottles, U. S. P.....oz.	10	.15	.15		a. 15			4
5	Oil, cubebs, in 4-oz. bottles.....do.	155	.85	.86		.80			5
6	Oil, lemon, in 4-oz. bottles.....do.	180	.09	.12		.12		.15 ²⁵ ₁₀₀	6
7	Oil, sandalwood, in 4-oz. bottles.....do.	248	.18	.16		.16		.42 ⁵⁰ ₁₀₀	7
8	Oil, sassafras, in 1-lb. bottles.....lbs.	96	.55	.56		.55		.57½	8
9	Ointment boxes, tin, assorted sizes. doz.	2,236	.07	.04					9
10	Olive oil, in 1-pint bottles.....bott.	846	.15	.13½		.20		.34 ⁷⁴ ₁₀₀	10
11	Opium, camphorated tincture of, U. S. P., in 16-oz. bottles.....oz.	10,128	.01½	.01½		a. 01½		.02 ⁴² ₁₀₀	11
12	Opium, compound powder of, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	400	.06½	.06½		a. 12		.09 ²⁴ ₁₀₀	12
13	Opium, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....do.	132	.30	.31					13
14	Opium, tincture of, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	3,984	.05	.06½		a. 05			14
15	Origanum, oil of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do.	2,132	.03	.02		.03		.03 ²⁴ ₁₀₀	15
16	Pepper, cayenne, ground, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	354	.01½	.01½					16
17	Peppermint, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles.....do.	110	.15	.17		.16		.14 ²⁴ ₁₀₀	17
18	Pepsin, sacch., in 1-oz. bottles.....do.	586	.07	.08		b. 11		.09 ⁷⁰ ₁₀₀	18
19	Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles of 500, U. S. P.....bott.	441	.70	.37½		.37½			19
20	Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-oz. bottles, ounces	20	.20	.18		.20			20
21	Potassa, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	600	.02½	.02				.04 ⁴⁸ ₁₀₀	21
22	Potassa, bicarb., in 8-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles.....oz.	448	.01½	.01½				.02 ²⁵ ₁₀₀	22
23	Potassa, bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	1,726	.03	.02½				.02 ²² ₁₀₀	23
24	Potassa, canstic, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....oz.	14	.10	.09				.12 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	24
25	Potassa, chlorate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	2,678	.01½	.01½				.01 ²⁵ ₁₀₀	25
26	Potassa, cyanuret, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles, ounces	11	.12	.08				.15 ²⁰ ₁₀₀	26
27	Potassa, nitrate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	698	.01½	.01				.00 ⁷⁰ ₁₀₀	27
28	Potassium, bromide of, in 8-oz. bottles, ounces	2,464	.03	.02½				.03 ⁴⁹ ₁₀₀	28
29	Potassium, permanganate of, in 1-oz. bottles.....oz.	95	.05	.04				.04 ²⁹ ₁₀₀	29
30	Potassium, iodide of, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	2,184	.18	.19					30
31	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, or compressed in tins.....oz.	1,356	.41½	.37½					31
32	Resin.....lbs.	43	.03	.02				.01 ⁷⁴ ₁₀₀	32
33	Rhubarb, fluid extract, in 8-oz. bottles, ounces	584	.05	.05		.04	.06½		33
34	Rhubarb, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	176	.04	.03½				.02 ²² ₁₀₀	34
35	Rochelle salt, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles, ounces	2,188	.02½	.02				.02 ⁴⁵ ₁₀₀	35
36	Santonine, in 1-oz. bottles.....oz.	123	.27	.28				.30 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	36
37	Sarsaparilla, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....bott.	788	.22	.21½		.24			37
38	Seneka, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles, ounces	840	.05½	.05		.05½	.06½		38
39	Senna confection, in 1-lb. jars.....lbs.	30	.32	.31		.41			39
40	Senna, fluid extract, in 1-lb. bottles.....lbs.	72	.40	.38½		.75			40
41	Senna leaves, in 1-lb. packages.....No.	79	.20	.20		.45			41

a Assayed.

b 22 S. P. strength 1 to 50.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing medical supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.							Number.
			Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Wm. H. Wickham.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	James B. Horner.	Parke Davis & Co.	Henry Allen.	Pleasant & Woodworth.	
			New York.	New York.	New York, Phil., Balto.	New York.	All points.	New York.	New York.	
MEDICINES—continued.										
1	Silver, nitrate of, fused, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....oz.	29	.70	.70					.68 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	1
2	Silver, nitrate of, in crystals, in 1-oz. bottles.....oz.	35	.70	.68					.64 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	2
3	Soap, carbolic (sample required).....lbs.	1,389	.06	.06						3
4	Soap, castile, in paper (sample required),.....pounds.	1,868	.04	.04						4
5	Soda, bicarbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	1,240	.00 ¹ / ₁₀₀	.00 ¹ / ₁₀₀					.00 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	5
6	Soda, chlorinated sol., Labarraques' bott.	256	.14	.13			.14		.16 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	6
7	Soda, salicylate, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles.....oz.	721	.12	.11					.15 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	7
8	Squill, sirup of U.S.P., in 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	1,353	.12	.12			.14			8
9	Squill, pulvis, in 1-oz. w. m. bottles.....oz.	23	.06	.05						9
10	Stillingia, fluid extract, in 4-oz. bottles do.	1,128	.02 ¹ / ₁₀₀	.02 ¹ / ₁₀₀			.03			10
11	Strychnia, in 8-oz. bottles.....do.	6	.95	.95						11
12	Sulphur, washed, in 8-oz. bottles.....do.	3,341	.01	.00 ¹ / ₁₀₀					.00 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	12
13	Tar, oil of.....lbs.	149	.08	.06		.10			.10 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	13
14	Taraxacum, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....bott.	214	.21 ¹ / ₁₀₀	.21 ¹ / ₁₀₀			.24			14
15	Tolu balsam, in 4-oz. jars.....oz.	198	.04	.03 ¹ / ₁₀₀		.05				15
16	Turpentine, oil of, in 32-oz. bottles.....bott.	617	.18	.25					.18 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	16
17	Valerian, fluid extract of, in 1-lb. bottles.....bott.	58	.51	.49			.59			17
18	Wild cherry, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....bott.	598	.18 ¹ / ₁₀₀	.19			.23			18
19	Wild cherry, sirup of, in 16-oz. bottles, U. S. P.....oz.	15,748	.00 ¹ / ₁₀₀	.00 ¹ / ₁₀₀			.01			19
20	Zinc, acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles.....do.	91	.03 ¹ / ₁₀₀	.03 ¹ / ₁₀₀					.05 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	20
21	Zinc, chlorinated solution, medicinal, in 1-lb. bottles.....lbs.	61	.20	.15						21
22	Zinc, oxide of, in 2-oz. bottles.....oz.	620	.02	.01 ¹ / ₁₀₀					.02 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	22
23	Zinc, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles.....do.	437	.03	.01 ¹ / ₁₀₀					.02 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	23
HOSPITAL STORES.										
24	Arrowroot (sample required).....lbs.	210	.08	.08					.09.99	24
25	Bandages, suspensory (sample required),.....number.	354	.06	.05 ¹ / ₁₀₀			.06			25
26	Barley, in tins (sample required).....lbs.	240	.06	.05 ¹ / ₁₀₀						26
27	Bed pans (sample required).....No.	26	.52	.51 ¹ / ₁₀₀			.55			27
28	Cinnamon, ground, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles (sample required).....oz.	280	.02	.01 ¹ / ₁₀₀						28
29	Cocoa, in tins (sample required).....lbs.	144	.30	.30						29
30	Corn-starch, in tins (sample required).....do.	298	.06	.05 ¹ / ₁₀₀						30
31	Flaxseed, whole (sample required).....do.	194	.03	.04					.04 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	31
32	Ginger, ground, in 8-oz. bottles (sample required).....oz.	616	.01 ¹ / ₁₀₀	.01						32
33	Gelatin (sample required).....lbs.	90	.85	.34					.47	33
34									.33	34
35	Percolators, glass, 1-gallon.....No.	6	.45	.35			.30			35
36	Plaster, belladonna.....yds.	251	.35	.35						36
37	Plasters, porous.....doz.	421	.33	.33						37
38	Saddle-bags, medical, convertible (sample required).....No.	6	8.50	7.75						38
39	Spilints, assorted.....doz.	15	1.50	.30	5.00					39

a Leviss's metallic.

b Bulk.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing medical supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.						Number.
			Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Wm. H. Wickham.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Jos. L. De La Cour.	Henry Allen.	Pleasants & Woods-worth.	
			New York.	New York.	New York, Phil'del'a, Baltim're.	New York, Phil'del'a.	New York.	New York.	
			New York.	New York.	New York, Phil'del'a, Baltim're.	New York, Phil'del'a.	New York.	New York.	
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.									
1	Aspirators (sample required).....No.	1	7.00	7.00				1	
2	Atomizers, with shield (sample required)....do.	21	1.75	1.00				2	
3	Bandages, roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a pasteboard box—1 dozen, 1 inch by 1 yard; 2 dozen, 2 inches by 3 yards; 2 dozen, 2½ inches by 3 yards; 1 dozen, 3 inches by 4 yards; ½ dozen, 3½ inches by 5 yards; 1 dozen, 4 inches by 6 yards; ½ dozen, 4 inches by 8 yards, boxes.....No.	80	2.40	2.48	2.22	2.65		3	
4	Binders' boards, 2½ by 12 inches.....piece.	82	.01½	.01½		.01½		4	
5	Binders' boards, 4 by 17 inches.....do.	52	.02½	.02½		.03		5	
6	Breast-pumps (sample required).....No.	39	.14	.14½		.16		6	
7	Cases, field, operating (sample required)....do.	3	14.75	14.45				7	
8	Catheters, g. e., assorted sizes.....do.	221	.04	.04½	.25	.05		8	
9	Cotton, absorbent, Lawton's.....lbs.	151	.65	.62				9	
10	Cotton bats (sample required).....No.	275	.09	.08½				10	
11	Cotton wadding (sample required).....sheet.	384	.03	.03				11	
12	Cupping-glasses, assorted sizes.....No.	3	.06	.08		.05		12	
13	Droppers, medicine (sample required).....do.	983	.01½	.01½		.02½		13	
14	Lancets, thumb (sample required).....do.	18	.15	.15				14	
15	Lint, picked.....lbs.	51	.24	.20				15	
16	Lint, patent.....do.	91	.45	.50				16	
17	Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1 yard wide (sample required).....yds.	947	.05½	.06				17	
18	Needles, cotton, thimble, in case (sample required).....No.	27	.53	.48				18	
19	Needles, surgical, assorted.....doz.	18	.33	.35				19	
20	Needles, upholsterers'.....No.	38	.08	.06				20	
21	Oakum, fine, picked (sample required).....lbs.	65	.07	.07			11.98	21	
22	Obstetrical forceps (sample required).....No.	3	4.45	4.35				22	
23	Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces.....yds.	81	.55	.54				23	
24	Operating cases (minor), (sample required), number.....	1	5.65	5.75				24	
25	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials (sample required).....doz.	337	.09	.12		.12½		25	
26	Pins.....paper.	262	.02	.02				26	
27	Plaster, adhesive, 5 yards in a can (sample required).....yds.	149	.12½	.12½		.15		27	
28	Plaster, isinglass, 1 yard in a case (sample required).....yds.	192	.22½	.22				28	
29	Plaster of Paris, in 5-lb. tins.....lbs.	273	.02½	.02½				29	
30	Pocket cases (sample required).....No.	7	5.25	4.75				30	
31	Scarificators (sample required).....do.	3	2.00	1.90				31	
32	Scissors, 4-inch (sample required).....do.	15	.11	.11				32	
33	Scissors, 6-inch (sample required).....do.	26	.18	.18				33	
34	Silk, ligature.....oz.	16	.75	.75	a2.00	b1.00		34	
35	Speculum for the ear (sample required).....No.	5	.22	.25			.20	35	
36	Speculum for the rectum (sample required)....do.	4	.35	.35			.30	36	
37	Speculum for the vagina, glass (sample required).....No.	8	.25	.25			.25	37	
38	Sponge, assorted (sample required).....oz.	695	.05	.05				38	
39								39	

a Braided.

b Twisted.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing medical supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.					Number.
			William H. Schieffelin.	William H. Wickham.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Henry Allen.	
			New York.	New York.	New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore.	All points.	New York.	
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—continued.								
1	Stethoscopes, Cammann's double No.	9	1.68	1.55	al. 25			1
2	Syringes, Davidson's, self-injector do.	51	1.06	1.06			1.15	2
3	Syringes, ear, glass (samples required) doz.	46	.60	.45			.36	3
4	Syringes, hard rubber, 8-ounce No.	19	.80	.83		1.25		4
5						.75		5
6	Syringes, hypodermic (sample required) do.	22	.48	.47			.50	6
7	Syringes, Mattson's, family do.	71	1.17	1.18			1.20	7
8	Syringes, penis, rubber (sample required) do.	615	.13	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$			.14	8
9	Syringes, vagina, rubber (sample required) do.	122	.26	.27			.45	9
10	Test-tubes, 3 to 7 inches nests.	61	.09	.10			.06	10
11	Thermometers, clinical (sample required) No.	46	.60	.55			1.00	11
12	Thermometers, mercurial (sample required) do.	23	.09	.09				12
13	Thermometers, spirit (sample required) do.	27	.20	.12				13
14	Thread, linen, unbleached (sample required), ounces.	76	.07	.07				14
15	Thread, cotton, spools, assorted (sample required) No.	219	.05	.05				15
16	Tooth-extracting cases (sample required) do.	7	7.85	7.50				16
17	Tourniquets, field (sample required) do.	3	.45	.45				17
18	Tourniquets, screw, with pad (sample required), number.	3	1.10	1.10				18
19	Towels (sample required) doz.	87	.90	.85				19
20	Trusses double (sample required) No.	29	.58	.60				20
21	Trusses, single (sample required) do.	40	.29	.30				21
22	Tubes, glass, assorted sizes gross.	14	.75	.70			1.50	22
23	Twine, $\frac{1}{4}$ coarse, (sample required) oz.	800	.02	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$				23
24	Urethral dilators, Holt's, and 6 staffs in case, number.	5	.17 $\frac{75}{100}$	.17 $\frac{50}{100}$				24
25	Urinometers (sample required) No.	23	.22	.23			.25	25
26	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's do.	3	1.90	2.00				26
27	Uterine sounds, Sims' do.	2	.53	.55				27
28	Wax, white, in paper oz.	175	.03	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$				28
29	Wire, silver, ligature do.	23	2.75	2.75				29

a Perfected No. 2, rubber tubing.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 16, 1888, for furnishing medical supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.			Number.
			W. H. Schieffelin.	William H. Wickham.	Henry Allen.	
			New York.	New York.	New York.	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
1	Bas'ns, wash, hand (sample required).....number..	103	.06	.06	.....	1
2	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires (sample required) .do.....	33	.40	.42	.....	2
3	Corkscrews (sample required).....do.....	55	.05	.10	.....	3
4	Corks, velvet, best assorted (sample required).....dozen	5,126	.00 ¹ / ₂	.00 ¹ / ₂	.....	4
5	Dippers, tin, assorted (sample required).....number	59	.05	.05	.....	5
6	Dispensatories, latest edition.....copies	4	5.50	5.59	.....	6
7	Funnels, glass, 8-oz.....number	19	.09	.09	.10	7
8	Funnels, tin, pint.....do.....	3	.05	.05	.....	8
9	Hones (sample required).....do.....	9	.11	.12	.....	9
10	Measures, graduated, glass, 4-oz.....do.....	27	.20	.17	.16	10
11	Measures, graduated, glass, minim.....do.....	19	.14	.13	.14	11
12	Measures, tin, pint, and quart.....do.....	9	.06	.06	.....	12
13	Medicine glasses, ½-oz.....dozen	38	.40	.40	.30	13
14	Mortars and pestles, Wedgewood, 3½ to 8 inches.....number	12	.50	.55	.55	14
15	Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10 inches.....packs	27	.18	.18	.21	15
16	Paper, litmus, blue and red, of each.....sheets	104	.02 ¹ / ₂	.02 ¹ / ₂	.....	16
17	Paper, wrapping (sample required).....quires	816	.07 ¹ / ₂	.08	.....	17
18	Pill-boxes, ½ paper, ½ turned wood.....dozen	1,781	.02 ¹ / ₂	.02 ¹ / ₂	.03	18
19	Pill-tiles, 5 to 10 inches (sample required).....number	7	.34	.40	.35	19
20	Scales, Troemer's, dispensing (sample required).....do.....	3	6.20	6.25	.....	20
21	Spatulas, 3 to 6 inch (sample required).....do.....	37	.17	.17	.20	21
22	Spirit-lamps (sample required).....do.....	8	.15	.17	.....	22
23	Vials, ½-oz (sample required).....dozen	937	.08 ¹ / ₂	.07 ¹ / ₂	.10	23
24	Vials, 1-oz (sample required).....do.....	1,239	.10	.09 ¹ / ₂	.11	24
25	Vials, 2-oz (sample required).....do.....	1,746	.12	.11 ¹ / ₂	.12	25
26	Vials, 4-oz (sample required).....do.....	1,617	.18	.16 ¹ / ₂	.20	26
27	Vials, 6-oz (sample required).....do.....	834	.22	.20 ¹ / ₂	.24	27
ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.						
28	Rubber cushions (sample required).....number..	2	1.75	1.25	.....	28
29	Rubber water-bottles (sample required).....do.....	2	1.00	.90	.....	29
30	Sick feeders (sample required).....do.....	2	.15	.15	.....	30

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4. CLOTHING.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Augustus R. Elfelt	Rowland A. Robbins.	Charles H. Pleasant.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York and Carlisle.	New York.
1	Coats, s. b., sack, men's, brown duck, lined, assorted sizes, 38 to 46 .....No.	3,546	1.45	.....	.....
2			1.51		
3			1.60½		
4			1.64		
5			1.79		
6			1.55		
7					
8	Pania, boys, 5 to 10 years, brown duck, unlined .....pairs.	380	.47	.....	.....
10			.39½		
11			.37		
12			.35		

CLASS 6.—HATS.

13	Hats, men's, wool, black, police, assorted sizes, number.....	983	.....	.....	.....
14					

CLASS 8.—APPLES, SOAP, AND SODA.

15	Apples, dried, crop of 1888 .....lbs.	29,650	.....	.....	.....
16					
17					
18					

SOAP.

19	Soap, oleine lbs.	7,000	.....	.05 a.05½	a.05½
20					

SODA.

21	Soda, washing .....lbs.	*9,780	b.01½
----	-------------------------	--------	-------	-------	-------

* No award.

a Carlisle delivery.

b In casks.

c In cases.

advertisement of September 10, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Lewis Wallace.	Felix L. Bauer.	Samuel R. Hawley.	William H. Huribut.	Edwin L. Allen.	Charles F. Coffin.	Michael Doyle.	Lorin Palmer.	
Points of delivery.								
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
	1. 1.45 1.47 1.50 1.55 1.58 1.61 1.64							1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
								9 10 11 12

CLASS 6.—HATS.

		.60 .75	.80 .80					13 14
--	--	------------	------------	--	--	--	--	----------

CLASS 8.—APPLES, SOAP, AND SODA.

.05 ⁴⁷ ₁₀₀				.05 ¹¹ ₁₀₀	.04 ¹⁰ ₁₀₀	.04 ¹⁰ ₁₀₀ .06 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	.05 ¹ ₁₀₀ .05 .064 .07 ¹ ₁₀₀	15 16 17 18
----------------------------------	--	--	--	----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---	---	----------------------

SOAP.

.05								19 20
-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----------

SODA.

								21
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 7. SUPPLIES.	Quantity awarded.	Arthur F. Carmody.	William L. Merry.	Frank Dalton.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Bacon, "short clear sides," sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates.....lbs.	15,500	12.10	11.73	.....
2	Beans, good merchantable quality, put up in double bags, the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.....lbs.	15,660	.....	.....	2.30
3					2.35
4					2.40
5					2.40
6					3.45
7	Coffee, sound and clean, good quality, delivered in strong double sacks—no charge for sacks—subject to customary trade tare.....lbs.	16,580	.....	.....	.....
8					.....
9					.....
10					.....
11					.....
12					.....
13	Hard bread, best quality used by the Army, put up in boxes of 50 pounds each.....lbs.	9,100	.....	.....	.....
14	Hominy, good merchantable quality, sound, clean, put up in double bags, the inner bag of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.....lbs.	2,350	.....	.....	3.38
15					3.38
16	Lard, "prime steam," in tin cans of 10 pounds net each, packed in strong boxes.....lbs.	5,830	10.65	10.73	.....
17	Meat pork, well preserved, sound and sweet, in good barrels, with sound heads and well hooped.....bbls.	14	21.00	19.90	.....
18	Oat-meal, in double gunnies.....lbs.	5,650	.....	.....	3.38
19					3.77
20	Rice, good quality, delivered in double bags, the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.....lbs.	15,310	.....	.....	.....
21					.....
22	Salt, coarse, delivered in good double gunnies.....do.	8,900	.....	.....	.....
23	Salt, fine, delivered in good double gunnies.....do.	90,560	.....	.....	.....
24	Sugar, to be medium in quality, granulated, in double bags of about 150 pounds capacity, the inner bag to be of good heavy muslin, the outer one a new gunny.....lbs.	40,585	.....	.....	.....
25	Tea, Oolong, superior to fine trade classification...do.	2,925	.....	.....	.....
26					.....
27					.....

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Leopold Klan.	Jacob Levi, Jr.	Arthur A. Hooper.	William A. Jones.	Walter M. Castle.	Thomas J. Chadbourne.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
						1
						2
						3
						4
						5
						6
16.95	14.62½	15.20	14.97½	14.25		7
16.90		14.90		14.00		8
16.12½				13.62½		9
15.45						10
15.22½						11
14.80						12
			2.94		3.75	13
	2.97½					14
						15
						16
	4.10					17
	3.12½					18
						19
4.92½	5.10	5.10	5.19	4.90		20
a. 67½		4.90	4.93			21
a. 71½			a. 66½			22
			a. 71½			23
7.74	7.55	7.70	7.35			24
22.50	24.50	22.50	19.50	20.00		25
17.50	19.50		16.50	22.50		26
				25.00		27

a Per 100 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 8. GROCERIES.	Quantity awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
			Leopold Klan.	Jacob Levi, Jr.	George W. Arnes.
1	Allspice, ground.....lbs.	65	.15	.14	.....
2	Apples, dried.....do..	10,130	.05½	.06½	.....
3	Bags, manilla paper:				
4	1-pound (per 1,000).....No.	100	.90	.....	.79
5	2-pound (per 1,000).....do..	2,200	1.15	.....	1.09
6	3-pound (per 1,000).....do..	1,200	1.45	.....	1.35
7	4-pound (per 1,000).....do..	2,200	1.70	.....	1.58
8	5-pound (per 1,000).....do..	1,200	1.95	.....	1.85
9	6-pound (per 1,000).....do..	100	2.25	.....	2.00
10	10-pound (per 1,000).....do..	200	3.00	.....	2.85
11	12-pound (per 1,000).....do..	100	3.65	.....	3.45
12	a Baking powder, standard quality, in ½ and ¼ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.....lbs.	1,680	.27½	.42 .27½	.....
13	Bath-brick.....doz.	12	.45	.....	.44
14	Bees-wax.....lbs.	8	.28	.....	.....
15	Boxes bluing.....doz.	45	.70	.69	.....
16	Candles, adamantine, 6's.....lbs.	1,635	.10½	.10½	.....
17	Cassia, ground.....do..	46	.18	.14	.....
18	Cloves, ground.....do..	23	.20	.25	.....
19	Corn-starch.....do..	345	.05½	.05½	.....
20	Cream tartar.....do..	85	.27½	.31½	.....
21	Ginger, ground.....do..	95	.16	.14	.....
22	Hops, fresh, pressed.....do..	183	.08	.08	.....
23	Indigo.....do..	10	1.00	.....	.....
24	Lye, concentrated.....doz.	18	2.50 2.37½	.62½	.....
25	Matches.....gross.	147	.30	.31½	.33½
26	Mustard, ground.....lbs.	80	.15	.18½	.....
27	Peaches, dried.....do..	8,475	.08½	.08½	.....
28	Pepper, ground, black.....do..	175	.17	.16½	.....
29	Prunes, dried.....do..	4,225	.10 .05½	.06	.....
30	* Soap (samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished).....lbs.	16,840	.03½ .03½ .03½	.03½	.....
31	Soda, standard quality, in pound tin cans, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.....lbs.	380	.05½	.06½	.....
32	Soda, standard quality, in ¼-pound tin cases, packed same as 1-pound cans.....lbs.	10	.05½	.....	.....
33	Soda, washing.....do..	805	.04	.01½	.....
34	Starch.....do..	495	.05½ .04½	.04½	.....
35	Sirup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons.....galls.	460	.30½	.24½	.....
36	Sirup, in kegs.....do..	1,800	.40	.34½	.....
37	Vinegar, in kegs.....do..	70	.25	.17½	.....
38	Vinegar, in barrels.....do..	220	.14	.10	.....

* Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

William B. Blair.	William P. Fuller, jr.	L. L. Baker.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Frank Dalton.	Richard W. Simpson.	William A. Jones.	Walter M. Castle.	Charles W. Armes.	Samuel Weintraub.	Max Morgenthau.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.											
			.06½	.07½		.11 .06½ .05½	.06½				1
.87						1.28		.80			2
1.13						1.60		1.00			3
1.09						2.00		1.25			4
1.40						2.32		1.45			5
1.37						2.72		1.70			6
1.76						3.20		2.00			7
1.59						4.16		2.60			8
2.05						5.04		3.15			9
1.86											10
2.37						.25½	.25½				11
2.37						.50		.50			12
2.18						.29		1.20			13
2.79						.75					14
2.84						.10½					15
3.62						.11					16
3.45						.19½					17
4.41						.05½					18
						.17½					19
						.11					20
.49						.09½					21
.57	.36	.42				.85					22
1.22			.10½			1.74		.35			23
					.40	.13½					24
						.07½					25
						.13½					26
			.10			.05½					27
			.08								28
			.05½								29
						.03½					30
						.03½					31
						.03½					32
						.07½					33
						.07½					34
						.01½					35
						.05½					36
			.26½			.34½	.29				37
			.85½			.34	.37½				38
						.18					39
						.09½					40
											41
											42
											43
											44
											45
						.03½			.04	.03½	46
						.03½					47
						.03½					48
						.07½					49
						.07½					50
						.01½					51
						.05½					52
											53
											54
											55
											56
											57

a Baking powders containing alum will not be considered.

Abstract for proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity awarded.	All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					Number.
			George W. Armes.	W. E. Blair.	Leopold Altschul.	Chas. W. Armes.	Enoch J. Vessing.	
1	Bowls, pint, iron-stone.....dozen..	24			.90		.95	1
2	Bowls, quart, iron-stone.....do.....	20			1.10		1.30	2
3	Burners:							
4	Lamp, No. 1.....do.....	12		.71	.63		.70	3
5	Lamp, No. 2.....do.....	18		.91	.74		1.00	4
6	Casters, dinner.....do.....	00			10.50		7.50	5
7	Chambers, with covers.....do.....	15			30.00			6
8	Crocks:				6.50		6.25	7
9	1-gallon.....do.....	1			2.16		2.16	8
10	2-gallon.....do.....	2			4.32		4.32	9
11	3-gallon.....do.....	1			6.48		6.50	10
12	Cups and saucers, coffee, iron-stone.....do.....	69					.90	11
13	Cups and saucers, tea, iron-stone.....do.....	61			.85		.75	12
14	Dishes, meat, iron-stone, 20-inch.....do.....	3			.80			13
15	Dishes, vegetable, with covers, iron-stone, dozen.....do.....	12			8.00		9.00	14
16	Lamp-shades, paper.....dozen..	4			6.25		5.50	15
17	Lamps, glass, with bracket, burner, and chimney complete.....dozen..	11					7.20	16
18	Lamps, glass, with burner and chimney complete.....dozen..	7					8.10	17
19	Lamps, student's No. 1, with burner, shade, and chimney complete.....No.....	13			3.50		.90	18
20	Lamps, tin, safety, kerosene, with burners, dozen.....do.....	4			6.25			19
21	Lamp-chimneys:							
22	Sun-burner, No. 0.....dozen..	6			2.00			20
23	Sun-burner, No. 1.....do.....	47					5.00	21
24	Sun-burner, No. 2.....do.....	50						22
25	Sun-hinge, No. 0.....do.....	8			3.10		2.75	23
26	Sun-hinge, No. 1.....do.....	10						24
27	Sun-hinge, No. 2.....do.....	10						25
28	For student lamp No. 1.....do.....	1			.50		.40	26
29	Lamp-wicks:							
30	No. 0.....do.....	34	.02	.01	.02	.03	.02	27
31	No. 1.....do.....	81	.02	.02	.03	.05	.03	28
32	No. 2.....do.....	130	.03	.03	.05	.07	.04	29
33	Student's No. 1.....do.....	14	.05				.10	30
34	Pitchers:							
35	Pint, iron-stone.....do.....	4			1.30		1.85	31
36	Quart, iron-stone.....do.....	5			1.75		1.60	32
37	Water, iron-stone.....do.....	5			3.00		3.25	33
38	Plates:							
39	Dinner, iron-stone.....do.....	53			.90		.87	34
40	Pie, iron-stone.....do.....	3			.60		.56	35
41	Sauce, iron-stone.....do.....	2					.40	36
42	Soup, iron-stone.....do.....	33			.75		.09	37
43	Tea, iron-stone.....do.....	15			.60		.60	38
44	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch, dozen.....do.....	9			.57			39
45	Salt-sprinklers.....dozen..	11			1.75		2.00	40
46	Tumblers.....do.....	49			1.05		.35	41
47	Wash-bowls and pitchers, iron-stone (24 pieces).....dozen..	7			.37		.37	42
48								43
49							10.50	44

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas R. Hayes.	George W. Ames.	William B. Blair.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Baskets, clothes, large doz.	4 ¹ / ₂	10.75	8.10	
2			8.35	9.90	
3			7.15	6.60	
4			6.35		
5	Baskets, measuring, $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel do..	2 ¹ / ₂		3.15	
6	Baskets, measuring, 1-bushel do..	2 ¹ / ₂	4.20	3.55	
7				5.46	
8	Blacking, shoe boxes.	605	.03 ¹ / ₂	.03 ¹ / ₂	
9				.04	
10	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch doz.	3 ¹ / ₂	2.48	2.92	
11				3.42	
12	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted doz.	146	2.45	1.95	2.00
13				2.15	2.20
14					2.16
15	Brooms, whisk..... do..	7 ¹ / ₂	1.05	1.26	
16					1.90
17	Bureaus, 3 drawers No.	30		5.12	
18				16.50	
19	Chairs, reed-seat doz.	3		9.90	
20				14.85	
21				9.90	
22	Chairs, wood, solid-seat, bow-back..... do..	7		8.80	
23				7.42	
24				7.24	
25				7.90	
26	Chairs, wood, office, solid-seat, bow-back and arms..... do..	1		16.50	
27				18.15	
28				18.20	
29	Churns, 10-gallon No.	4		2.42	
30	Clocks, pendulum, eight-day..... do..	7		4.36	
31				5.40	
32	Clothes-pins..... gross.	32	.10	.19	
33				.87	
34				.86	
35	Desks, office, medium size and quality No.	5		13.90	
36				22.00	
37	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old No.	14		4.85	
38				4.78	
39	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old No.	28		4.85	
40				4.78	
41	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old No.	20		4.67	
42				4.51	
43	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old No.	6		4.46	
44				4.30	
45	Desk, school, back-seats for, double, No. 1..... do..	1		1.85	
46				3.37	
47	Desk, school, back-seats for, double, No. 2..... do..	1		1.85	
48				3.37	
49	Desk, school, back-seats for, double, No. 3..... do..	1		1.85	
50				3.37	
51	Desks, school, with seats, single, No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old No.	12		1.85	
52				3.68	
53	Desks, teachers'..... do..	3		12.00	
54				10.45	
55	Machines, sewing, Domestic, "family," with cover and accessories No.	7			
56					
57	Machines, sewing, Singer's, vibrating shuttle, No. 2, with cover and attachments No.	2			
58	Measures, wood, 1-peck, iron-bound doz.	1-12		2.40	

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Frank Dalton.	E. W. Simpson.	James Carolan.	Charles W. Ames.	John F. Merrill.	Albert Gallatin.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
					13.50			1
								2
					3.20			3
					5.00			4
								5
								6
	.03		.04	.48	.45		.03	7
							.03	8
					2.63			9
								10
								11
			1.99	2.40	2.20			12
				2.34	2.50			13
				2.24	2.75			14
				1.50	1.50		1.50	15
					1.20			16
		2.75						17
								18
		12.00						19
								20
		7.50						21
								22
								23
								24
		18.00						25
								26
								27
	2.19				2.40			28
								29
	.16		.20	.17	.25	.25	.14	30
					1.00			31
								32
		11.00						33
								34
								35
								36
								37
								38
								39
								40
								41
								42
								43
								44
								45
								46
								47
								48
								49
								50
								51
		11.00						52
								53
								54
36.00								55
42.00								56
		40.00						57
								58

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 10—Continued. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas R. Hayce.	George W. Arnes.	William B. Blair.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Measures, wood, $\frac{1}{4}$ -bushel, iron-bound.....doz.	7-12			
2	Mop-sticks.....do..	16		1.23	1.25
3					1.48
4					1.54
5	Pails, wood, three iron hoops, unpainted.....do..	3			2.10
6					2.48
7					4.50
8	Rolling-pine, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 inches, exclusive of handle.....do..	6-12			9.00
9	Wash-boards, zinc.....do..	18		1.64	1.68
10					1.79
11					2.73
12	Wash-stands, wood.....No.	24			2.30
13					6.00
14	Wash-tubs, cedar, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes.....doz.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		9.58	11.00
15					12.48
16	Wringers, clothes, No. 1.....No.	16		1.00	5.65
17	Wringers, clothes, No. 2.....do..	2		2.40	2.39
18					1.00

a No. 3 Eureka.

b Eureka.

c 10 dozen Taylor's.

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Frank Dalton.	R. W. Simpson.	James Carolan.	Charles W. Ames.	John F. Merrill.	Albert Gallatin.	Number.
AM to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
	1.10		1.50	1.25	6.00			1
			1.60		1.40		d1.00	2
							e1.00	3
	2.00		1.90		2.50			4
			1.90					5
			1.35					6
					1.25	1.10		7
	1.50		2.00		1.90	e3.25	1.30	8
	1.65					1.75		9
		2.75						10
								11
								12
								13
	8.40		11.90		3.15			14
			14.74		2.85			15
	1.70				1.90	a2.25		16
	2.18			1.83	2.25	b2.00		17
								18

d 4 dozen "Daisy."

e Crescent Morning Star.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas R. Hayes.	George W. Arnes.	William R. Blair.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Bags, nose dozen	6-19			
2	Blankets, horse number	18			
3					
4	Bridles, riding dozen	2½	13.50		
5	Bridle-bits, tinned, curb do	4½	2.00		
6	Brushes, horse, leather backs do	2½	4.50	5.20	2.34
7					5.04
8					5.12
9					5.89
10	Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch, loop gross	1			
11	Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch, tinned-iron do	6	1.00		
12	Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch, tinned-iron do	15	1.50		
13	Buckles, roller, harness, 1½-inch, tinned-iron do	8	2.00		
14	Buckles, trace, 1½-inch pairs	30	.15		
15	Buckles, trace, 2-inch do	10	.20		
16	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½ feet, No. 0 dozen	8			
17					
18	Cinchas, hair do	1½	5.00		
19	Clips, trace do	6			
20	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, japanned, 2-inch do	1			
21	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, japanned, 2½-inch do	1			
22	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 2-inch do	5	.65		
23	Collars, horse, medium do	11	24.00		
24			21.00		
25	Collars, horse, large do	6	24.00		
26			21.00		
27	Collars, mule do	1	24.00		
28			21.00		
29	Halters do	6½	15.00		
30	Hames, Concord pairs	16			
31	Harness, double, with breeching, Concord hames sets	35	30.00		
32	Harness, double, without breeching, Concord hames do	44	25.00		
33	Harness, plow, double, with back-band and collars, Concord hames sets	120	13.50		
34	Harness, single do	1	25.00		
35	Leather, calf-skin pounds	63			.45
36					
37	Leather, harness (15 to 18 pounds per side) do	2,103	.24		.28
38					
39					
40	Leather, kip do	250			.37
41					
42	Leather, lace, per pound sides	28	.55		
43					
44	Leather, sole, hemlock pounds	120			
45	Leather, sole, oak do	2,220			.20
46					
47	Rings, halter gross	1½			
48	Rings, harness, assorted do	1			
49	Saddles number	11			
50	Wax, saddlers', African pounds	20	.25		
51	Wax, shoemakers', African do	15	.25		

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

L. L. Baker.	Harry S. Hart.	Richard W. Simpson.	James Caplan.	John S. Brown.	Edward H. Horton.	Charles W. Ames.	Albert B. Patrick.	Albert Gallatin.	Alfred J. Marcus.	Asa C. Nichols.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.											
					9.00						1
					9.00						2
					2.50						3
					13.50						4
					2.50						5
3.25					6.50	7.20					6
		3.25									7
		4.00									8
		4.00									9
		11.50									10
					1.50						11
	.99				1.00						12
	1.48				1.50						13
	1.98				2.00						14
											15
1.80			1.55					11.45			16
								51.65			17
					7.50						18
					.75						19
					3.00						20
					3.50						21
					.70						22
	23.25				23.00						23
					20.00						24
	23.25				23.00						25
					20.00						26
	23.25				23.00						27
					20.00						28
	15.25				15.00						29
	.75				.75						30
	29.75				31.00						31
	24.72				26.00						32
											33
	13.14				13.22						34
				.49½	.56				.49	.50	35
				.59							36
				.51	.27		.27½		.24½	.29	37
				.26½					.28½	.24½	38
				.25½							39
				.35½	.34				.37	.40	40
				.33	.50			c. 48½	.47½	.50	41
									.26	.75	42
					.22		.21½		.16½	.23	43
									.20½		44
					2.00						45
					1.40						46
					13.50						47
					.25						48
					.25						49
											50
											51

a American.

b German.

c Rawhide.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantity awarded.	All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
			Leopold Klan.	George W. Arnea.	William E. Blair.
1	Augers, post-hole.....dozen.	2-12			
2	Axle-grease, of 2 dozen boxes each.....per dozen cases.	38	*1.07½	2.14	c. 87
3					c. 92
4					c. 90
5					cl. 17
6	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels.....dozen.	23			
7	Corn-planters, 1-horse.....number.	5			
8	Corn-sheller.....do.	1			
9	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases.....dozen.	2			
10	Digger, post-hole.....number.	1			
11	Fanning-mills.....do.	9			
12	Forks, hay, c. s., 3 oval tines, 5½-foot handles, packed in cases.....dozen.	28			
13					
14	Forks, hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, 5½-foot handles, packed in cases.....dozen.	20			
15	Forks, manure, c. s., 4 oval tines, long handles, packed in cases.....dozen.	3½			
16					
17	Forks, manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferule, packed in cases.....dozen.	6-12			
18	Handles, ax, 36-inch, hickory, No. 1 (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases.....dozen.	180			.06
19					1.35
20					2.54
21	Handles, hoe, planters', packed in cases.....dozen.	3			
22	Handles, pick, 36-inch, No. 1, packed in cases.....do.	23			
23	Handles, plow, left-hand.....do.	12			
24	Handles, plow, right-hand.....do.	12			
25	Handles, shovel, long, packed in cases.....do.	1			
26	Handles, spade, packed in cases.....do.	1			
27	Harrow-teeth, square, ½ by 10 inches, headed.....pounds.	1,800			
28	Harrows, 40 teeth.....number.	28			
29	Hoes, garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inch.....dozen.	21			
30	Hoes, grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2.....do.	6			
31	Hoes, planters', c. s., solid shank, 8-inch.....do.	10			
32	Knives, hay.....do.	2			
33					
34					
35	Machines, mowing, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections.....number.	6			
36					
37	Machine, reaping, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections.....number.	1			
38	Machine, thrashing, 6 horse-power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures.....number.	1			
39	Machine, thrashing, 8-horse power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures.....number.	1			
40	Ox-bow keys, 2-inch.....dozen.	2			
41	Ox-bows, 2-inch.....do.	2			

* 38 dozen only.

a Each.

b 8-inch.

c Per dozen.

d Keystone.

e Farmer's Friend.

f Perfection.

g Pot.

h Grant.

i Champion.

j 24 dozen only. 5 feet.

k Plain.

l 55 dozen only.

m Finished.

n Steel.

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Wm. B. Fuller, Jr.	Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Frank Dalton.	R. W. Simpson.	James Carolan.	Chas. W. Armes.	Albert Gallatin.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
2.05	a1.25	b12.00						1
		1.10						2
		1.09		.97½	c1.00	c1.10	f1.05	3
		1.00						4
		.95						5
			2.37					6
	d28.00	c17.00						7
	g8.00	7.00						8
	h27.00	24.00						9
	1.25	1.50			.90			10
	i18.00	16.00						11
	4.13	3.60			.j5.80		3.75	12
		4.14						13
	6.40	6.30					5.65	14
	4.25	3.96			5.50		k4.65	15
	5.00	4.50						16
	7.55	7.56			8.40		7.40	17
	1.15	1.85			l1.20		1.05	18
		1.45						19
		1.00						20
	1.65	1.32			1.80		1.50	21
	1.65	1.25			1.60		1.40	22
	m3.00	2.00						23
	m3.00	2.00						24
	1.80	1.75			2.00			25
	1.60	1.75			2.00			26
	n.03½	.03½					.04	27
	o6.50	6.50						28
	3.00	2.87			3.10		2.80	29
	4.90	4.50			9.00		4.30	30
	4.55	4.18			r4.90		4.10	31
	10.50	5.00			14.00		v12.95	32
		10.00						33
		13.00						34
	u42.50	48.00						35
	s48.00							36
	.89.00	w92.00						37
	792.00	7780.00						38
	867.00	p850.00						39
	.65	.50			.45		.50	40
	4.75	4.75			12.00		4.65	41

o Steel teeth and draught-box.

p Genuine Buffalo Pitts Thrasher, mounted on iron wheels; 1 mounted power; 1 band jack; 1 stacker, and 100 feet best belt.

q Genuine Buffalo Pitts Thrasher; 1 band jack; 1 mounted power; 1 stacker, and 100 feet best belt.

r 6 dozen only.

s Adrianoe Buckeye.

t Tiger, improved to 1888.

u Crown.

v Lightning.

w Peerless, improved to 1888.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					Number.
			George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carrollan.	John F. Merrill.	Albert Gallatin.	
1	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 and 6 pounds doz.	7	6.50	4.50	4.80		6.25	1
2	Plows, 7-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share No.	30	5.60	c5.70				2
3	Plows, 8-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share No.	6	5.95	c5.90				3
4	Plows, 10-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share No.	18	8.45	c8.16				4
5	Plows, 11-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share No.	26	9.15	c8.90				5
6	Plows, 12-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share No.	93	9.45	c9.50				6
7	Plows, 14-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share No.	9	11.25	c10.50				7
8	Plows, breaking, 10 inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share No.	48	13.65	c13.00				8
9	Plows, breaking, 12-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share No.	18	14.20	c14.00				9
10	Plows, breaking, 14-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share No.	3	15.10	c15.00				10
11	Plows, shovel, single do.	3	3.00	c3.00				11
12	Plow beams, for 10-inch plow do.	29	d.90	d1.50				12
13	Plow-beams, for 12-inch plow do.	32	d.95	d1.50				13
14	Plow-beams, for 14-inch plow do.	10	d.95	d1.75				14
15	Plow-beams, for 12-inch breaking-plow No.	5	d1.25	d2.25				15
16	Plow-beams, for 14-inch breaking-plow do.	9	d1.35	d2.25				16
17	Pumps, iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder No.	2	2.85			1.90		17
18	Pumps, wood do.	3		4.40				18
19	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot feet.	80		.17				19
20	Rakes, hay, sulky No.	6	e21.00	g19.00				20
21			f18.50					21
22	Rakes, hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows doz.	8	2.15	1.50				22
23	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth do.	15	a3.25	2.34			b1.95	23
24	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases doz.	24	5.75	5.00	A5.50		i5.35	24
25				4.95				25
26	Scythe-snaths do.	26	5.20	4.50				26
27	Seed-drill, for field use No.	1	k73.00	60.00				27
28			k80.00					28
29	Seeder, broad-cast, for 2-horse wagon do.	1	m12.50	m11.50				29
30	Shovels, medium quality, long-handle, No. 2, round point, packed in cases doz.	20	5.00	4.00	5.50		n4.45	30
31			0.00	4.40				31
32	Shovels, medium quality, short-handle, No. 2, square point, packed in cases doz.	4	5.00	4.00	5.50		o5.25	32
33			6.00	4.40				33
34	Sickles, No. 3, grain do.	10-12	4.50	3.75	2.75		r2.25	34
35	Spades, medium quality, long-handle, No. 3, packed in cases doz.	21	5.00	4.00	5.50		u4.45	35
36			6.00	4.40				36
37	Spades, medium quality, short-handle, No. 3, packed in cases doz.	4 1/2	5.00	4.00	5.50		p5.25	37
38			6.00	4.40				38
39	Swamp (or brush) hooks, handled do.	6	9.25	8.40	8.75		q8.45	39
40	Wheelbarrows, all iron No.	16	6.70	6.69	6.75		r8.65	40
41	Wheelbarrows, garden, medium size do.	1	3.25	a3.20			3.15	41
42	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted do.	2	5.00	4.50				42
43	Yokes, ox, medium, oiled and painted do.	2	4.25	4.00				43

a 8 dozen awarded to G. T. Hawley, at \$2.25 per dozen.

b 7 dozen awarded to A. Gallatin, at \$1.95 per dozen.

c Manufactured by The Benicia Agricultural Works of Benicia, Cal., and are equal to any plows made.

d Finished.

e Taylor.

f Reliable steel wheel.

g Favorite.

h 8 dozen only.

i 7 dozen only, Bloods, 34 to 38.

j Patented.

k 12 hoe Hoosier.

l Triumph, 9-hoe.

m Cahoon.

n Freeman's.

o Miller's.

p French.

q Powell's.

r Plain.

s Steel wheel.

t 4 1/2 dozen only.

u 12 dozen only, Freeman's.

v Or grass hooks if wanted.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.	Quantity awarded.
	Deliverable, packed in quantities as required. Oil-cans to be made of IC tin. Material for cases to be 1 inch thick for top ends and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick for sides and bottoms. Cases not to be strapped. Bids may also be made for oils in "jacket cans."	
1	Borax pounds.	135
2	Chrome yellow, in oil do..	165
	Glass, window, American, A quality:	
3	8 x 10 boxes.	8
4	9 x 12 do..	8
5	9 x 13 do..	2
6	10 x 12 do..	16
7	10 x 14 do..	13
8	10 x 16 do..	20
9	10 x 18 do..	4
10	12 x 14 do..	4
11	12 x 16 do..	15
12	12 x 18 do..	15
13	12 x 30 do..	1
14	Glaziers' glass-cutters number	13
15	Glue, carpenters', medium quality pounds	125
16	Japan gallons	37
17	Lamp-black, in papers pounds.	10
18	Lead, red, standard brand, dry do..	1,215
19	Lead, white, pure and best do..	4,700
20	Oakum do..	50
21	Ocher, Rochelle, in oil do..	210
22	Oil, harness, in cans, cased gallons.	35
23	Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 150°, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased; sample of 1 pint required gallons.	3,350
24	Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased do..	233
25	Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased do..	200
26	Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased do..	110
27	Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased do..	200
28	Oil, neat's foot do..	25
29	Oil, sewing-machine bottles.	150
30		
31	Paint, roof gallons.	120
32	Paper, building pounds.	500
33		
34	Pitch do..	20
35	Putty do..	390
36	Resin do..	10
37	Turpentine, in cans, cased gallons.	122
38	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground pounds.	160
39	Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans gallons.	14
40	Varnish, copal, 5-gallon cans do..	50
41	Whiting pounds.	125

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

William E. Blair.	William P. Fuller, jr.	L. L. Baker.	Frederick A. Gibbs.	James Carolan.	Charles M. Yates.	Charles W. Armes.	Albert Gallatin.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
	.11	.07	.07½	.08½	.08		.06½	1
	2.00							2
	2.00							3
	2.00							4
	2.00							5
	2.00							6
	2.25							7
	2.25							8
	2.25							9
	2.25							10
	2.25							11
	2.25							12
	2.50							13
	.08							14
	.10				.08½		.10½	15
	.60				.65			16
	.10				.65			17
	.06				.65			18
	.05½				.65			19
	.03½				.41		.07½	20
	.50				.19			21
	.26				.40			22
	.60				.45			23
	.57				.47			24
	.54				.173			25
	.15				.47			26
	.50				.47			27
.04½	.05							28
.05	.55				.51½			29
					.03½			30
	.03				.03½			31
	.02½							32
	.02				.02½			33
	.47				.44			34
	.10				.05½			35
	.80				.68			36
	.70				.58			37
	.01½				.01½			38
								39
								40
								41

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	George W. Armes.	William P. Blair.	George T. Hawley.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted, No. 8.....doz.	6			
2	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 4-gallon.....do.	26	3.85		
3					
4	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch.....do.	7½			
5					
6	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top.....do.	4½			
7	Coffee-boilers, 2-quart, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle.....doz.	10			
8	Coffee-boilers, 4-quart, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle.....doz.	7			
9	Coffee-boilers, 6-quart, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle.....doz.	6½			
10	Coffee-mills, iron hopper-box.....do.	7		4.80	
11				5.00	
12				5.95	
13	Coffee-mills, side, No. 1.....do.	1		6.40	
14	Coffee-mills, with wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds.....No.	3			19.50
15	Cups, pint, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle.....doz.	66			
16					
17					
18	Cups, quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle.....do.	3			
19	Dippers, water, 1-quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted.....do.	18			
20					
21	Dippers, water, 2-quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted.....do.	3½			
22					
23	Funnels, 1-quart, full size, plain tin.....do.	2½			
24	Kettles, brass, 3-gallon.....No.	4			
25	Kettles, brass, 5-gallon.....do.	2			
26	Kettles, camp (nests of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom.....nests.	16			
27	Kettles, camp (nests of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), plain iron, strapped bottom.....nests.	12			
28	Kettles, galvanized iron, 7-quart.....doz.	6½			
29	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....do.	8			
30					
31	Match-safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium size.....do.	3			
32	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 10-quart.....do.	12½			
33					
34	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 14-quart.....do.	3			
35					
36	Pans, 1-quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned.....do.	2			
37					
38	Pans, 2-quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned.....do.	4			
39					
40	Pans, dish, 12-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned.....do.	10½			
41					
42					
43	Pans, dish, 18-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned.....do.	6			
44					
45					
46	Pans, dust, japanned.....do.	9	.96	1.10	
47					
48	Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought-iron, polished.....do.	20			
49					
50	Pans, tin, 2-quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned.....do.	3½			
51					
52	Pans, tin, 4-quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned.....do.	11½			
53					
54	Pans, tin, 6-quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned.....do.	18			
55					
56	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, baking, deep, jelly.....do.	2			
57	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, dinner.....do.	50			
58	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, pie.....do.	15			

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Livingston L. Baker.	Richard W. Simpson.	Leopold Altschul.	James Carolan.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Merrill.	Albert Gallatin.	Enoch J. Veasing.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
					15.00			1
4.15					5.00			2
5.15					6.50			3
.50					.60	d. 75		4
					d. 75			5
					2.35	2.45		6
					1.90			7
					2.50			8
					5.00			9
3.75			4.67		4.00	5.60		10
			3.85			4.80		11
			4.95	7.00	5.40	4.90		12
5.35						19.50		13
18.50					.70			14
					.60			15
					.27			16
					1.25			17
					a.50			18
					a. 63			19
					a.63			20
					a. 75			21
					.75			22
					1.20			23
					1.95			24
					b1.65			25
					c1.00			26
					4.00			27
4.75		5.80	4.75		7.00	5.25	7.97	28
6.00					2.50	1.40	1.00	29
					7.50			30
3.25					4.00			31
3.75					10.00			32
					5.00			33
					.72			34
					.42			35
					.93			36
					.72			37
					4.12			38
					3.30			39
					2.95			40
					4.87			41
					4.00			42
					3.37			43
	1.25			1.10	.90			44
2.00					1.75			45
			2.40					46
			2.75					47
					.63			48
					.42			49
					.97			50
					.66			51
					1.57			52
					.84			53
					.33			54
					.33			55
					.30			56
								57
								58

a Does not bid on long iron handles, riveted.
b Does not bid on redipped strapped bottom.

c Does not bid on strapped bottom.
d 5 dozen only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLASS 15—Continued.		Quantity awarded.
BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.—continued.		
1	Scoops, grocers', hand, No. 20.....dozen.	1 1/2
2	Scoops, grocers', hand, No. 40.....do.	8-12
3	Shears, tinnerns', bench, No. 4, Wilcox's.....number.	1
4	Shears, tinnerns', hand, No. 7.....do.	1
5	Solder.....pounds.	35
6	Soldering-irons, 2-pound.....pair	1
7	Spoons, basting, tinned-iron, heavy.....dozen	2H
8		
9	Spoons, table, tinned-iron.....do.	80
10		
11	Spoons, tea, tinned-iron.....do.	86
12		
13	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round.....do.	3
14	Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, 1C, charcoal.....box.	1
15		
16	Tin, sheet, 14 x 14 inches, 1C, charcoal.....do.	1
17	Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, 1C, charcoal.....do.	1
18		
19	Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, 1X, charcoal.....do.	2
20		
21	Tin, sheet, 12 x 24 inches, 1X, charcoal.....do.	1
22	Wash-basins, stamped-tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches.....dozen.	33
23		
24		
25	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9.....pounds.	570

CLASS 16.—STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.

26	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 5-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron.....number.	12
27	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron.....do..	78
28	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 7-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron.....do..	4
29	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter inside, crated.....do..	2
30	Pipe, stove, 5-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets.....joints.	240
31	Pipe, stove, 6-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets.....joints.	640
32	Pipe, stove, 7-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets.....joints.	80
33	Polish, stove.....gross.	10-12
34		
35	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 24 inches long.....number	21
36		
37		
38		
39	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 27 inches long.....do..	27
40	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 32 inches long.....do..	20
41	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 37 inches long.....do..	5
42		
43	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 6-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....do..	7
44	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 7-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....do..	25
45		
46		
47	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....do..	33
48		
49		
50	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....do..	2
51		
52	Stoves, heating, coal, 14-inch cylinder.....do..	6
53	Stoves, heating, coal, 16-inch cylinder.....do..	4
54	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron, 37-inch.....do..	2

*NOTE.—Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, rivets; 1 coffee-boller, 6-quart, flat copper bottom 1 tin, tea-kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water-dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8 x 12, 1 round; pan stamped, each 1 1/2 and 3 quart; 2 iron dripping-pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the other a 6-inch-pipe.

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Livingston L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Merrill.	Albert Gallatin.	William B. Blair.	Geo. W. Armes.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.,							
		4.00	2.00				1
		4.80	3.00				2
			4.50				3
1.75	2.12		2.25	2.12			4
.14			.14				5
.80			.60	.27			6
.80	.50		1.12	.59			7
			.63	.18			8
.20	.22		.14				9
.10	.10		.16				10
			.09	7			11
			.10				12
			3.00				13
			6.50				14
			7.00				15
			10.00				16
			6.50				17
			7.00				18
			8.25				19
			8.75				20
			13.00				21
			.87		1.54		22
			1.20				23
			.75				24
			.07				25

CLASS 16.—STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.

			.10				26
			.11				27
			.40				28
			.50				29
			.13				30
			.16				31
			.95				32
3.25	5.00	4.00	3.25	3.15	3.00	3.50	33
					3.16		34
					4.40		35
			5.25				36
			5.00				37
			4.80				38
			5.75				39
			8.25				40
			10.00				41
			10.00				42
			15.50				43
			19.00				44
			18.00				45
			12.25				46
			22.50				47
			10.85				48
			16.50				49
			26.50				50
			23.25				51
			8.50				52
			10.80				53
			18.00				54

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17. HARDWARE.	Quantity awarded.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Frederick A. Gibbs.	James Carolan.	Albert Gallatin.	Number.	
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
1	Adzes, c. s., house carpenters' square head.....doz.	1	14.50	11.95	.....	14.40	11.95	1
2	Augers, cast-steel:							2	
3	1-inch, cut with nut.....do.	00 ¹ / ₂	2.00	1.83	.....	1.82	1.65	3
4	1-inch, cut with nut.....do.	00 ¹ / ₂	2.85	2.67	.....	2.65	2.40	4
5	1-inch, cut with nut.....do.	7 ¹ / ₂	3.25	3.15	.....	3.16	2.85	5
6	1½-inch, cut with nut.....do.	2 ¹ / ₂	3.80	3.80	.....	3.83	3.45	6
7	1½-inch, cut with nut.....do.	2 ¹ / ₂	4.50	4.65	.....	4.66	4.20	7
8	2-inch, cut with nut.....do.	8	6.60	6.35	.....	6.60	6.00	8
9	Hollow, 1-inch.....do.	4	9.00	.....	.....	.....	69.00	9
10	Hollow, 1-inch.....do.	4	10.50	.....	.....	.....	29.50	10
11	Hollow, 1-inch.....do.	1	12.00	.....	.....	.....	11.00	11
12	Hollow, 1-inch.....do.	00 ¹ / ₂	12.00	.....	.....	.....	9.00	12
13	Awls, c. s.:							13	
14	Saddlers', assorted regular.....do.	24	.15	.12	.....	.15	.12	14
15	Shoemakers', peg, assorted, regular.....do.	24	.15	.10	.....	.06	.09 ¹ / ₂	15
16	Shoemakers', sewing, assorted, regular.....doz.	2	.15	.15	.....	.12 ¹ / ₂	.09 ¹ / ₂	16
17	Axes:							17	
18	Assorted, 3½ to 4½ lbs., Yankee pattern.....doz.	75	6.25	5.50	.....	8.50	8.50	18
19	C. s., broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel.....do.	1	7.25	7.00	.....	.....	.....	19
20	C. s., hunters', handled.....do.	4	7.25	7.25	.....	18.00	17.00	20
21	Rabbitt metal, medium quality.....lbs.	110	6.00	5.25	.....	.....	4.20	21
22	Bellows, blacksmiths', 42-inch standard.....No.	2	.06	.05 ¹ / ₂	.07	.05 ¹ / ₂	.05 ¹ / ₂	22	
23	Bells:							23	
24	Cow, wrought, large.....dos.	1	22.00	17.75	37.00	.....	25.00	24
25	Cow, wrought, small.....do.	1	3.40	3.00	.....	4.00	3.00	25
26	Hand, No. 8, polished.....do.	1 ¹ / ₂	1.25	1.20	.....	3.50	.....	26
27	Bell, school, with fixtures for hanging, bell to weigh 400 to 425 lbs.....No.	1	5.00	4.25	.....	1.05	1.00	27
28	Belting:							28	
29	Leather, 2-inch.....feet.	60	.08	.10 ¹ / ₂	.....	10. ¹ / ₂	.08 ¹ / ₂	29
30	Leather, 3-inch.....do.	90	.13 ¹ / ₂	16.00	.....	16. ¹ / ₂	.13 ¹ / ₂	30
31	Leather, 3½-inch.....do.	110	.16	.19 ¹ / ₂	.....	18. ¹ / ₂	.15 ¹ / ₂	31
32	Leather, 4-inch.....do.	160	.18 ¹ / ₂	.22	.....	22. ¹ / ₂	.18 ¹ / ₂	32
33	Leather, 5-inch.....do.	60	.23	.28 ¹ / ₂	.....	26. ¹ / ₂	.23 ¹ / ₂	33
34	Leather, 6-inch.....do.	60	.28	.34	.....	34. ¹ / ₂	.27 ¹ / ₂	34
35	Leather, 7-inch.....do.	200	.32 ¹ / ₂	.40	.....	40. ¹ / ₂	.32 ¹ / ₂	35
36	Rubber, 3-ply, 3-inch.....do.	100	.09	.07 ¹ / ₂	.....	.08	.07 ¹ / ₂	36
37	Rubber, 3-ply, 4-inch.....do.	100	.12	.09 ¹ / ₂	.....	.10 ¹ / ₂	.09 ¹ / ₂	37
38	Rubber, 3-ply, 5-inch.....do.	80	.24	.20 ¹ / ₂	.....	21. ¹ / ₂	.19 ¹ / ₂	38
39	Rubber, 4-ply, 4-inch.....do.	40	.14 ¹ / ₂	.12 ¹ / ₂	.....	.13	.12 ¹ / ₂	39
40	Rubber, 4-ply, 6-inch.....do.	40	.21 ¹ / ₂	.18	.....	.19	.18	40
41	Rubber, 4-ply, 12-inch.....do.	80	.44 ¹ / ₂	.37 ¹ / ₂	.....	.40	.37 ¹ / ₂	41
42	Rubber, 4-ply, 14-inch.....do.	80	.53	.45	.....	.47 ¹ / ₂	.47 ¹ / ₂	42
43	Bits, auger, c. s.:							43	
44	1-inch.....dos.	5 ¹ / ₂	1.00	.90	.....	.95	.95	44
45	1-inch.....do.	6	1.05	.95	.....	1.00	1.00	45
46	1-inch.....do.	6	1.15	1.04	.....	1.10	1.10	46
47	1-inch.....do.	6	1.45	1.32	.....	1.40	1.40	47
48	1-inch.....do.	4 ¹ / ₂	1.80	1.60	.....	1.75	1.70	48
49	1-inch.....do.	4 ¹ / ₂	2.65	2.35	.....	2.50	2.50	49
50	Bits, twist-drill, for metal, for brace, square shank, assorted, ½ to ¾ inch by 32ds.....doz.	2 ¹ / ₂	1.65	1.45	.....	1.50	1.90	50
51	Bits, twist-drill, for metal, straightshank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted ½ to ¾ inch by 32ds.....doz.	1	.....	1.89	.....	.....	2.50	51
52	Bits, gimlet, double-cut, assorted, ½ to ¾ inch.....doz.	6	.60	.50	.....	.....	.75	52

a 4 dozen only.

b ½ dozen only.

c 1 dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Albert Gallatin.	Number.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.				
	Bolts carriage, per 100:						
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....number.	200	.60	a. 75	.....	.43	1
2				b. 70			2
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	200	.45	a. 78	.45	.43	3
4				b. 72			4
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do..	200	.47	a. 85	.48	.46	5
6				b. 75			6
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	200	.51	a. 90	.51	.50	7
8				b. 78			8
9	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....do..	1,200	.51	a. 95	.54	.52	9
10				b. 80			10
11	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	500	.57	a1.00	.57	.56	11
12				b. 84			12
13	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.....do..	800	.61	a1.05	.60	.59	13
14				b. 87			14
15	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	300	.61	a1.12	.64	.62	15
16				b. 90			16
17	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.....do..	600	.65	a1.20	.67	.65	17
18				b. 93			18
19	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 2.....do..	490	.75	a1.25	.75	.73	19
20				b1.01			20
21	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	1,100	.85	a1.35	.82	.80	21
22				b1.18			22
23	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 3.....do..	600	.90	a1.45	.80	.86	23
24				b1.36			24
25	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 4.....do..	1,200	1.00	a1.65	1.00	.99	25
26				b1.41			26
27	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 5.....do..	1,600	1.15	a1.85	1.15	1.12	27
28				b1.56			28
29	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 6.....do..	500	1.30	a2.05	1.30	1.24	29
30				b1.71			30
31	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 7.....do..	300	1.40	a2.25	1.40	1.37	31
32				b1.86			32
33	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 8.....do..	200	1.55	a2.45	1.55	1.50	33
34				b2.05			34
35	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 9.....do..	200	1.90	a2.65	1.68	1.63	35
36				b2.16			36
37	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.....do..	1,000	1.85	a2.75	1.69	1.62	37
38				b2.64			38
39	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.....do..	200	2.15	a3.00	1.90	1.83	39
40				b2.88			40
41	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6.....do..	550	2.30	a3.25	2.12	2.03	41
42				b3.00			42
43	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7.....do..	100	2.60	a3.50	2.32	2.24	43
44				b3.25			44
45	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8.....do..	200	2.85	a3.75	2.54	2.44	45
46				b3.60			46
47	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 10.....do..	300	2.95	a4.25	2.90	2.85	47
48				b4.00			48
49	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 11.....do..	50	3.10	a4.50	3.18	3.05	49
50				b4.25			50
51	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 12.....do..	100	3.70	a4.75	3.40	3.25	51
52				b4.50			52

a Steel bolts.

b Best refined full square iron bolts.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
1	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel, 8-inch dozen.	1		1.00
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:			
2	1 x 1 number.	50	1.00	.76
3	1 x 1 1/2 do..	50	.95	.76
4	1 x 2 do..	200	.95	.78
5	1 x 2 1/2 do..	100	1.00	.81
6	1 x 3 do..	150	1.00	.83
7	1 x 3 1/2 do..	100	1.05	.85
8	1 x 4 do..	200	1.15	.90
9	1 x 4 1/2 do..	50	1.35	.92
10	1 x 1 do..	50	1.12	.87
11	1 x 1 1/2 do..	200	1.05	.87
12	1 x 2 do..	450	1.08	.90
13	1 x 2 1/2 do..	500	1.15	.92
14	1 x 3 do..	350	1.20	.98
15	1 x 3 1/2 do..	100	1.25	1.02
16	1 x 4 do..	400	1.30	1.06
17	1 x 4 1/2 do..	100	1.35	1.11
18	1 x 5 do..	100	1.40	1.14
19	1 x 5 1/2 do..	100	1.50	1.18
20	1 x 6 do..	200	1.55	1.23
21	1 x 2 do..	100	1.50	.97
22	1 x 1 do..	100	1.50	.97
23	1 x 2 do..	100	1.25	1.03
24	1 x 2 1/2 do..	300	1.30	1.06
25	1 x 3 do..	150	1.38	1.12
26	1 x 4 do..	250	1.50	1.24
27	1 x 5 do..	50	1.65	1.35
28	1 x 6 do..	50	1.80	1.45
29	1 x 7 do..	50	2.00	1.50
30	1 x 8 do..	50	2.15	1.67
31	1 x 3 do..	50	1.90	1.50
32	1 x 4 do..	50	2.10	1.76
33	1 x 5 do..	50	2.25	1.91
34	1 x 7 do..	50	2.65	2.25
35	1 x 4 do..	150	2.15	1.76
36	1 x 5 do..	50	2.35	1.91
37	1 x 6 do..	50	2.55	2.07
38	1 x 8 do..	50	4.50	3.72
	Bolts, tire, per 100:			
39	1 x 1 1/2 do..	100	.37	.35
40	1 x 1 1/2 do..	250	.37	.35
41	1 x 2 do..	450	.40	.37
42	1 x 2 1/2 do..	100	.50	.45
43	1 x 3 do..	300	.58	.51
44	1 x 3 1/2 do..	650	.62	.56
45	1 x 4 do..	150	.68	.63
46	1 x 5 do..	600	.75	.72
47	1 x 2 do..	1,000	.83	.72
48	1 x 2 1/2 do..	300	.90	.83
49	1 x 3 do..	10	.08	.08
50	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob doz.	10		
51	Braces, iron, grip, 10-inch sweep do..	2 1/2	8.65	3.50
52	Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweep do..	1 1/2	9.50	7.00
53	Brass, sheet, No. 22 gauge lbs.	20		
54	Brushes, dust doz.	6 1/2		
55				
56				
57	Brushes, marking, assorted do..	1		
	Brushes, paint, all bristles:			
58	No. 1, full size do..	6-12		
59	No. 1, full size do..	2 1/2		
60	No. 1, full size do..	1 1/2		
61	No. 2, full size do..	6		
62				
63				
64				
65				
66				

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.)

Jas. Carolan.	Albert Gal- latin.	George W. Armes.	William B. Blair.	William F. Fuller, jr.	Richard W. Simpson.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Mer- rill.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
.80	2.10							1
	.83							2
	.83							3
	.86							4
	.90							5
	.92							6
								7
								8
	.94							9
	.94							10
	1.00							11
	1.04							12
	1.06							13
								14
								15
								16
								17
								18
								19
								20
	1.07							21
	1.13							22
1.14	1.19							23
1.20	1.25							24
1.26	1.37							25
1.38	1.48							26
1.50	1.60							27
1.62								28
1.74								29
1.86								30
1.86								31
1.86								32
1.88								33
2.00								34
	1.90							35
1.95	2.10							36
2.13	2.30							37
2.31	4.05							38
4.11								39
.39	.40							40
.39	.40							41
.39	.42							42
	.52							43
.46	.58							44
.47	.65							45
.50	.73							46
	.80							47
	.83							48
	.91							49
.10	.10							50
3.65	3.45							51
10.00	6.95							52
	1.85	3.38	2.72		2.75	3.75		53
		2.58	3.41		3.60	4.40		54
			4.42		3.35			55
					4.75			56
	.34	.35	.40	.50	.75	.75		57
			3.00	5.25	4.25			58
			4.00	7.25	4.50			59
				11.50				60
			1.98	3.75	4.00			61
			2.64					62
			3.13					63
			9.56					64
			3.72					65
			3.78					66

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George W. Arnes.	William B. Blair.	William P. Fuller, Jr.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Brushes, scrub, 6-row, 10-inch dozen.	13 ^a	1.58	1.67	
2			1.58	1.72	
3	Brushes, shoe do.	23	1.58	1.93	
4			1.65	2.04	
5				1.40	
6				2.00	
7					
8					
9	Brushes, stove, 5-row, 10-inch do.	9	1.58	1.30	
10			1.28	1.05	
11				3.31	
12	Brushes, varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size do.	1 ^a		2.16	2.00
13				3.00	
14	Brushes, whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block with handle dozen.....	5 ^a		3.02	
15				4.42	
16					
17					
18	Butts, brass, 2-inch, narrow dozen.	5			
19	Butts, door, 3 x 2 inches, loose pin, acorn do.	16			
20	Butts, door, 3 x 2½ inches, loose pin, acorn do.	24			
21	Butts, door, 3 x 3 inches, loose pin, acorn do.	17			
22	Butts, door, 3½ x 3 inches, loose pin, acorn do.	24			
23	Catches, iron, cupboard do.	9			
24	Chain, cable, short links, ½-inch, per pound pounds.	200			
25	Chain, log, ½-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook, per pound number.	2			
26	Chalk, carpenters', blue pound.	1			
27	Chalk, carpenters', red do.	1			
28	Chalk, carpenters', white pounds.	7			
29	Chalk crayons gross.	10	.13½	.11	.14
30	Chalk-lines, medium size dozen.	2 ^a		.21	
31				.26	
32				.58	
33	Chisels, c. s. (socket):				
34	Corner, 1-inch, handled dozen.	8			
35	Firmer, ½-inch, handled do.	1			
36	Firmer, ¾-inch, handled do.	1			
37	Firmer, 1-inch, handled do.	2			
38	Firmer, 1½-inch, handled do.	2			
39	Firmer, 2-inch, handled do.	2			
40	Firmer, 2½-inch, handled do.	1			
41	Firmer, 3-inch, handled do.	1			
42	Firmer, 3½-inch, handled do.	1			
43	Firmer, 4-inch, handled do.	1			
44	Firmer, 4½-inch, handled do.	1			
45	Firmer, 5-inch, handled do.	1			
46	Firmer, 12-inch handled do.	1			
47	Cleavers, butchers', 12-inch do.	8-12			
48	Clothes-line, galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet feet.	2,700		d. 28	
49	Compasses, pocket, 2-inch, brass case dozen.	4-12			
50	Curry-combs, tinned-iron, 8 bars do.	10	1.34	.75	
51			.81	1.38	
52				1.58	
53					
54	Dividers, 8 inches long, c. s., wing do.	2-12			
55	Dividers, 10 inches long, c. s., wing do.	2-12			
56	Faucets, wood, cork-lined, No. 2 do.	6-12		1.00	
57	Files, flat, bastard, 8-inch do.	2			
58	Files, flat, bastard, 12-inch do.	3			
59	Files, flat, bastard, 16-inch do.	1			
60	Files, flat, wood, 12-inch do.	4			
61	Files, flat, wood, 14-inch do.	1			
62	Files, gunsmiths', assorted do.	2			
63	Files, half-round, bastard, 10-inch do.	1			

a Prepared. b One and one-half dozen only offered. c Bastard. d Per 100 feet. e Single dozen.

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Edward H. Horton.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Frederick A. Gibbs	Thomas R. Hays.	Richard W. Simpson.	James Carolan.	Charles W. Armes.	Albert Gallatin.	John F. Merrill.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.										
					1.50	f1.65	1.80	1.70		1
					2.00		2.25			2
					2.25					3
					1.80	g2.00	1.80	h1.75		4
					1.75	k1.25	2.25			5
					1.90					6
					2.25					7
					2.75					8
					3.00					9
					1.50		1.60	1.65		10
					2.10		3.20			11
					2.40					12
										13
										14
					2.95					15
					2.95					16
					4.25					17
					5.00					18
	e.15	.18				.30		.35		19
	e.27	.26								20
	e.27	.26				.53		.63		21
	e.29	.29				.58		.55		22
	e.37	.36				.72		.72		23
	.35	.42				.30		.46		24
	.05½	.05½	.06			.05½		.05½		25
	.12	.08								26
		.25						a.10		27
		.25						a.10		28
		.02						.02		29
		.75								30
	.20	.20				.14	.25	.20		31
										32
										33
	8.50	8.00						b8.75		34
	2.15	2.00				1.90		1.85		35
	2.15	2.00				1.00		1.85		36
	2.40	2.24				2.15		2.10		37
	3.00	2.73				2.60		2.55		38
	3.20	2.98				2.85		2.75		39
	3.50	3.23				3.10		2.90		40
	3.70	3.25				3.00		3.25		41
	4.25	3.90				3.80		3.75		42
	3.20	2.90				3.00		2.90		43
	3.20	2.90				3.00		2.90		44
	3.75	3.40				3.50		3.38		45
	4.80	4.40				4.50		4.35		46
	15.00	16.20				16.00		13.75		47
	.25	d.24				.27	.30	.24	.30	48
		12.00								49
1.95	1.50	1.25		1.95	.95	1.15	1.20	1.15		50
		1.60			1.50		1.60			51
		1.75			1.50					52
		1.35			2.00					53
					2.10					54
	2.50	2.03				2.25		2.25	4.00	55
	3.50	2.65				3.00		3.00	4.50	56
		.30				.35		.25		57
	1.10	1.08				1.23		1.07		58
	2.20	2.21				2.42		2.13		59
	4.30	4.32				4.72		4.17		60
	2.35	4.05						2.12		61
	2.25	5.57						3.03		62
	1.25	1.25								63
	1.85	1.91				2.09		1.84		64

f Eight dozen only. g Seven dozen only. h Ten dozen only. i Common. k Eleven dozen only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantities awarded.
	Files:		
1	Mill-saw, 6-inch	dozen	3
2	Mill-saw, 8-inch	do	17
3	Mill-saw, 10-inch	do	18
4	Mill-saw, 12-inch	do	14
5	Mill-saw, 14-inch	do	4
6	Round, bastard, 6-inch	do	3
7	Round, bastard, 8-inch	do	1
8	Round, bastard, 10-inch	do	3
9	Round, bastard, 14 inch	do	1 ¹ / ₂
10	Square, bastard, 12-inch	do	2
11	Taper, saw, 3-inch	do	13
12	Taper, saw, 3 ¹ / ₂ -inch	do	8
13	Taper, saw, 4-inch	do	13
14	Taper, saw, 4 ¹ / ₂ -inch	do	3
15	Taper, saw, 5-inch	do	13
16	Taper, saw, 6-inch	do	13
17	Fish-hooks, ringed, assorted Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.	M	3
	Flat-irons, per pound:		
18	5 pounds	pairs	4
19	6 pounds	do	13
20	7 pounds	do	13
21	8 pounds	do	10
22	Gates, molasses, 2, iron	dozen	1 ¹ / ₂
	Gauges:		
23	Marking	do	1
24			
25	Mortise, screw-alide	do	1 ¹ / ₂
	Gimlets, metal heads:		
26	Nail, assorted, large	do	1 ¹ / ₂
27	Spike, assorted, large	do	1 ¹ / ₂
28	Glue-pots, No. 1, tinned	number	3
	Gouges, c. s.:		
29	1-inch socket, firmer, handled	dozen	6-13
30	1-inch socket, firmer, handled	do	6-13
31	1-inch socket, firmer, handled	do	6-13
32	1-inch socket, firmer, handled	do	6-13
	Grindstones:		
33	Weighting 50 pounds, per pound	number	65
34	Weighting 75 pounds, per pound	do	5
35	Weighting 100 pounds, per pound	do	1
36	Weighting 125 pounds, per pound	do	2
37	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy	do	41
	Hammers:		
39	Claw, solid c. s., adze-eye, forged. No. 1 ¹ / ₂	dozen	10
40			
41			
42			
43	Farriers', shoeing, c. s.	do	8-13
44	Farriers', turning, 2 ¹ / ₂ pounds	do	3-13
45			
46	Riveting, solid c. s., 1-inch	do	1
47	Riveting, solid c. s., 1 ¹ / ₂ inch	do	3-13
48	Sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 8 pounds	number	13
49			
50	Sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 10 pounds	do	7
51			
52	Sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 12 pounds	do	6
53			
54	Handles, awl, ordinary sewing	dozen	24
55			
	Hatchets, c. s.:		
56	Broad, 6-inch cut, handled	do	2
57	Shingling, No. 2	do	21
58			
59			
60			

a Bastard. b Regular. c Slim. d Boston. e 6 dozen Maydoles. f 10¹/₂ dozen No. 20.

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Chas. W. Arnes.	John F. Merrill.	Albert Gallatin.	Thomas R. Hayes.	Edw'd H. Horton.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
.72	.54	.81			a.71			1
.95	.92	1.05			a.91			2
1.20	1.14	1.37			a1.20			3
1.72	1.62	1.95			a1.70			4
2.55	2.57	2.81			a2.48			5
.72	.54	.81			.71			6
.95	.95	1.05			.91			7
1.20	1.25	1.37			1.20			8
2.55	2.57	2.81			2.48			9
1.72	2.20	2.40			2.13			10
.38	.33	.40			b.35			11
.38	.33	.40			b.35			12
.39	.36	.44			b.38			13
.45	.42	.51			b.43			14
.55	.51	.63			b.53			15
.78	.72	.87			c.66			16
1.50	5.00		2.00					17
.03	.03	.03		.03	.03			18
.03	.03	.03		.03	.03			19
.03	.03	.03		.03	.03			20
.03	.03	.03		.03	.03			21
2.75	2.16	1.50		3.25	2.75			22
.50	.50	.45			.39			23
.78	.78							24
4.00	3.75	1.55			3.15			25
.25	.20	.20			.20			26
.40	.28	.40			.45			27
.45	.33			.42				28
5.15	4.69				d4.87			29
5.75	5.40				5.43			30
6.25	6.00				5.99			31
7.15	6.75				6.74			32
.01	.01	.01			.01			33
.01	.01	.01			.01			34
.01	.01	.01			.01			35
.01	.01	.01			.01			36
.58	.90	.35			.38			37
	.40							38
4.50	2.50	3.25			e4.75			39
	4.20				f3.25			40
	4.60							41
	3.38							42
2.45	2.33	2.40			g4.00			43
20.50	20.40	22.50			h16.00			44
	11.00							45
3.00	3.00	3.25		6.50	9.75			46
3.50	3.25				3.95			47
j1.50	.14				.12			48
	.14							49
j1.80	.14	1.20			.12			50
	.14							51
j2.20	.14	1.40			.12			52
	.14							53
.20	.20				.18	.75	.85	54
							.75	55
0.50	7.40	10.75			i7.25			56
3.75	2.00	3.20			j3.70			57
5.00	3.50							58
	3.83							59
	3.10							60

g Maydoles, No. 51.

A Heller's.

i Miller's.

j Collins & Co., with handles.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity offered.
	Hinges:		
1	Extra heavy, strap and T, 8-inch.....	dosen.....	23
2	Extra heavy, strap and T, 10-inch.....	do.....	23
3	Extra heavy, strap and T, 12-inch.....	do.....	23
4	Heavy, strap, 8-inch.....	do.....	23
5	Heavy, str. p. 10-inch.....	do.....	23
6	Heavy, strap, 12-inch.....	do.....	23
7	Light, strap, 6 inch.....	do.....	23
8	Light, strap, 8-inch.....	do.....	23
9	Light, strap, 10-inch.....	do.....	23
10	Light, strap and T, 8-inch.....	do.....	23
11	Light, strap and T, 8-inch.....	do.....	23
12	Hooks, hat and coat, school house pattern.....	do.....	43
13			
	Iron:		
14	Band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds.....	300
15	Band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....	do.....	150
16	Band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	50
17	Band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....	do.....	60
18	Band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	50
19	Band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....	do.....	50
20	Band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....	do.....	100
21	Band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	do.....	50
22	Band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	do.....	50
23	Band, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	do.....	50
24	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....	do.....	50
25	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....	do.....	50
26	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	do.....	50
27	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....	do.....	50
28	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....	do.....	100
29	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	do.....	100
30	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....	do.....	150
31	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	1,300
32	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....	do.....	500
33	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....	do.....	700
34	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	600
35	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....	do.....	100
36	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....	do.....	300
37	Half-round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	do.....	100
38	Half-round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	do.....	50
39	Half-round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	do.....	250
40	Half-round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	do.....	650
41	Half-round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	do.....	350
42	Half-round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	do.....	150
43	Half-round, 1-inch.....	do.....	300
44	Half-round, 1-inch.....	do.....	50
45	Juniata, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	50
46	Juniata, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....	do.....	50
47	Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 24.....	do.....	100
48	Nail-rod, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	250
49	Norway, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....	do.....	300
50	Norway, 1-inch square.....	do.....	900
51	Half-oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	50
52	Half-oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	100
53	Oval, assorted, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.....	do.....	100
54	Oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	50
55	Oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	50

^a Does not bid on strap-hinge.

^b Bid on $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Frederick A. Gibbs.	James Carrollan.	Albert Gallatin.	John F. Merrill.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
e. 78	d. 04 $\frac{1}{10}$		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$	e. 04 $\frac{29}{100}$		1
e. 25	d. 04 $\frac{1}{10}$		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$	e. 04 $\frac{1}{10}$		2
e. 70	d. 04 $\frac{1}{10}$		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$	e. 04 $\frac{1}{10}$		3
e. 75	d. 04 $\frac{1}{10}$		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$	e. 04 $\frac{1}{10}$		4
e. 25	d. 04 $\frac{1}{10}$		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$	e. 04 $\frac{1}{10}$		5
e. 65	d. 01 $\frac{1}{10}$		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$	e. 04 $\frac{1}{10}$		6
e. 28	.28		.04	e. 28		7
e. 42	.42		e. 60	e. 41		8
e. 60	.56		e. 70	e. 56		9
e. 25	.25		e. 52	e. 25		10
e. 31	.30		e. 60			11
.19	.15		.24	.23		12
	.23			.15		13
		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$		14
		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03	.03		15
		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03	.03		16
		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03	.03		17
		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03	.03		18
		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03	.03		19
		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03	.03		20
		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03	.03		21
		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03	.03		22
		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03	.03		23
		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$		24
		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$		25
		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$				26
		.04				27
		.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$		28
		.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$		29
		.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$		30
		.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$		31
		.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$		32
		.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$		33
		.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$		34
		.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$		35
		.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$		36
		.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$	.02 $\frac{1}{10}$		37
			.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$		38
		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$		39
		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$		40
		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$		41
		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$		42
		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$		43
		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$		44
		.04				45
		.04				46
		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$		.04	.00 $\frac{1}{10}$	47
		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$		48
		.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$			49
		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$				50
		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$				51
		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$				52
		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$				53
		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$				54
		.04 $\frac{1}{10}$				55

e Single dozen.

d Per pound.

e Per dozen pair.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity awarded.
	Iron:		
1	Round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	pounds	350
2	Round, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do	300
3	Round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do	150
4	Round, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do	150
5	Round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do	1,300
6	Round, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do	150
7	Round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do	250
8	Round, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do	200
9	Round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do	200
10	Round, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do	100
11	Round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do	400
12	Round, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do	50
13	Square, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do	50
14	Square, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do	50
15	Square, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do	640
16	Square, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do	450
17	Square, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do	550
18	Square, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do	150
19	Square, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do	50
20	Square, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do	150
21	Swede, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do	150
22	Swede, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1	do	50
23	Swede, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1	do	250
24	Swede, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	do	150
25	Swede, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2	do	100
26	Swede, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	50
27	Knives and forks, per pair	pairs	640
28			
29			
30			
31	Knives, butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster	dozen	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
32	Knives, carving, and forks, cocoa handles	pairs	17
33			
34	Knives, drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenters'	dozen	13
35	Knives, drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenters'	do	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
36	Knives, horse-shoeing	do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
37	Knives, hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolster	do	2
38	Knives, shoe-makers', square point, No. 8	do	3
39	Knives, skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster	do	4
40	Lead, in bars	pounds	50
41	Locks, closet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys	dozen	1
42	Locks, drawer, $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches, iron, 2 keys	do	1
43	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 4 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys	do	6
44	Locks, mineral knob, rim, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys	do	5
45	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 5 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys	do	4
46	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 6 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
47	Locks, mineral knob, mortise, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
48	Locks, pad, iron or brass, 8-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order	dozen	10
49			
50			
51	Mattocks, ax, c. s.	do	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

a 12 pairs only offered.

b 6 dozen awarded.

c 7 dozen awarded.

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Frederick A. Gibbs.	James Carolan.	Albert Gallatin.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	John F. Merrill.	Enoch J. Vealing.	Number
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$					1
.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$					2
.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$					3
.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$					4
.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					5
.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					6
.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					7
.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					8
.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					9
.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					10
.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					11
.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					12
.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					13
.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$					14
.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$					15
.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					16
.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					17
.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					18
.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					19
.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					20
.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					21
.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$					22
.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$					23
.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$					24
.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$					25
.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$					26
	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	27
				.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			28
				.1 $\frac{1}{2}$			29
				.07 $\frac{1}{2}$			30
	1.80	1.10	1.12	1.25		1.37	31
		a. 85	.70	.73		1.00	32
				.90			33
	6.15	b4.75	c5.25	5.40			34
	3.00	d5.25	6.25	5.90			35
		2.95	3.00	2.89			36
			2.75	3.00		3.00	37
	.75	.70	.75	.70			38
		e2.25	2.30	2.00		2.00	39
	.06	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06		40
			2.50	1.30			41
	2.50		.80	1.48			42
			2.25	2.20			43
			4.25	4.50			44
			7.00	7.50			45
			11.00	9.05			46
	3.00		3.00	2.60			47
							48
	1.80	1.50	1.75	1.20			49
	1.65	2.25		1.95			50
				1.26			51
	6.75	d5.85	6.50	6.08			

d Common.

e Genuine Wilson.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
1	Nails, casing, 6d, steel, per 100 lbs*..... lbs.	500	b3.90	b3.90
2			c3.25	c3.25
3	Nails, casing, 8d, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	900	b3.75	b3.75
4			c5.00	c5.00
5	Nails, 6d, cut, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	4,300	b3.40	b3.40
6			c4.45	c4.45
7	Nails, 8d, cut, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	7,500	b3.25	b3.25
8			c4.10	c4.10
9	Nails, 10d, cut, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	6,800	b3.00	b3.10
10			c3.90	c3.75
11	Nails, 12d, cut, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	4,400	b3.00	b3.00
12			c3.75	c3.75
13	Nails, 20d, cut, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	3,500	b3.00	b3.00
14			c3.75	c3.75
15	Nails, 30d, cut, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	18,000	b3.00	b3.00
16			c3.75	c3.75
17	Nails, 40d, cut, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	1,400	b3.00	b3.00
18			c3.75	c3.75
19	Nails, 60d, cut, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	1,300	b3.25	b3.25
20			c4.10	c4.10
21	Nails, fence, 8d, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	1,300	b3.25	b3.25
22			c4.10	c4.10
23	Nails, fence, 10d, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	2,400	b3.10	b3.10
24			c3.90	c3.90
25	Nails, fence, 12d, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	500	b3.00	b3.00
26			c3.75	c3.75
27	Nails, finishing, 6d, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	800	b4.15	b4.15
28			c5.50	c5.50
29	Nails, finishing, 8d, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	300	b4.00	b4.00
30			c5.25	c5.25
31	Nails, horseshoe, No. 6..... do.	125	.12	.12
32	Nails, horseshoe, No. 7..... do.	150	.11	.12
33	Nails, horseshoe, No. 8..... do.	200	.11	.12
34	Nails, shingle, 4d, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	1,600	b3.60	b3.60
35			c4.75	c4.75
36	Nails, wrought, 6d, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	250	b4.15	b4.15
37			c4.45	c4.45
38	Nails, wrought, 8d, steel, per 100 lbs* do.	200	b4.00	4.00
39			c4.10	c4.10
40	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt..... do.	10	.06	.06
41	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt..... do.	50	.05	.04
42	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt..... do.	50	.05	.04
43	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt..... do.	85	.04	.04
44	Nuts, iron, square, for 1-inch bolt..... do.	55	.04	.04
45	Oilers, zinc, medium size..... doz.	2	.80	.70
46				
47	Oil-stones, Washita..... do.	12	.19	.15
48				
49	Packing, hemp..... lbs.	20		.15
50	Packing, rubber, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch..... do.	25		.13
51	Packing, rubber, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do.	5		.13
52	Paper, emery (assorted)..... qrs.	10	.26	.25
53	Paper, sand (assorted)..... doz.	32	.15	.25
54	Pencils, carpenters'..... doz.	40	.20	.20
55				.18
56	Picks, mill, solid cast-steel, 2-lb..... do.	6-12	21.00	18.00
57	Pipe, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... feet	200		.06
58	Pipe, iron, 1-inch..... do.	200		.08

* Bids for plain wire nails will also be considered.
a Judson.b Steel cut.
c Steel wire.d Steel nails.
e Common wire.

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Frederick A. Gibbs.	James Carolan.	Albert Gallatin.	George W. Armes.	William B. Blair.	William P. Fuller, jr.	John F. Merrill.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	d3.90	b3.90					1
	e4.45	e5.25					2
	d3.75	b3.75					3
	e4.10	e5.00					4
	d3.40	b3.40					5
	e4.45	e4.45					6
	d3.25	b3.25					7
	e4.10	e4.10					8
	d3.10	b3.10					9
	e3.90	e3.90					10
	d3.00	b3.00					11
	e3.75	e3.75					12
	d3.00	b3.00					13
	e3.75	e3.75					14
	d3.00	b3.00					15
	e3.75	e3.75					16
	d3.00	b3.00					17
	e3.75	e3.75					18
	d3.25	b3.25					19
	e4.10	e4.10					20
	d3.25	b3.25					21
	e4.10	e4.10					22
	d3.10	b3.10					23
	e3.90	e3.90					24
	d3.00	b3.00					25
	e3.75	e3.75					26
	d4.15	b4.15					27
	e5.50	e5.50					28
	d4.00	b4.00					29
	e5.25	e5.25					30
.17 ² / ₁₀₀	.12	a.11					31
.16 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	.12	a.11					32
.16 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	.12	a.11					33
	d3.60	b2.60					34
	e4.75						35
							36
							37
							38
	.07	.06 ¹² / ₁₀₀					39
	.05 ¹ / ₂	.04 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀					40
							41
	.05	.04 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀					42
	.05	.04 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀					43
	.60	.78					44
	.67					1.00	45
	.17	f.14 ¹ / ₂					46
		g.18 ¹ / ₂					47
	.17	A.11 ¹ / ₂					48
		.14					49
		.27					50
	.20	.19			.50		51
	.18	.15			.18		52
	.18	i.15	.15	.21			53
		j.19	.19				54
							55
.04	.04 ¹ / ₂	k.03 ¹ / ₂				.04	56
.05 ¹ / ₂	.05 ¹ / ₂	k.05				.05 ¹ / ₂	57
							58

f Eight dozen only offered.
g Twelve dozen only offered.

A American.
i Plain.

j Polished
k Black.

Abstract of proposals received and awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.
	Planes :	
1	Fore, double-iron, c. s. number ..	3
2	Hollow and round, 1-inch, c. s. pairs ..	1
3	Hollow and round, 1½-inch, c. s. do ..	1
4	Hollow and round, 1½-inch, c. s. do ..	1
5	Jack, double-iron, c. s. number ..	31
6	Jointer, double-iron, c. s. do ..	2
7	Match, ¾-inch, plated .. pairs ..	3
8	Match, 1-inch, plated .. do ..	3
9	Plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set of iron, c. s. number ..	1
10	Skew-rabbit, 1½-inch .. do ..	2
11	Smooth, double-iron, c. s. do ..	3
	Pliers :	
12	Flat-nose, 7-inch .. dozen ..	6-12
13	Side-cutting, 7-inch .. do ..	2-12
14	Punches, c. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 .. do ..	3
15	Punches, spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes .. do ..	2-12
	Rasps :	
16	Horse, 14-inch .. do ..	7½
17	Horse, 16-inch .. 7do ..	1
18	Wood, flat, 12-inch .. do ..	2
19	Wood, flat, 14-inch .. do ..	2
20	Wood, half-round, 12-inch .. do ..	1½
21	Rivet-sets, No. 3 .. do ..	3-12
	Rivets and burrs, copper :	
22	¾-inch, No. 8 .. pounds ..	1
23	¾-inch, No. 8 .. do ..	3
24	¾-inch, No. 8 .. do ..	10
25	¾-inch, No. 8 .. do ..	23
26	¾-inch, No. 8 .. do ..	6
	Rivets, iron :	
27	¾-inch, No. 8, flat-head .. do ..	5
28	¾-inch, No. 8, flat-head .. do ..	5
29	¾ x 2 inches, flat-head .. do ..	5
30	¾ x 4 inches, flat-head .. do ..	5
31	¾ x 1½ inches, flat-head .. do ..	25
32	¾ x 2 inches, flat-head .. do ..	20
33	¾ x 2½ inches, flat-head .. do ..	5
34	¾ x 3 inches, flat-head .. do ..	5
35	¾ x 4 inches, flat-head .. do ..	5
	Rivets, tinned-iron :	
36	10-ounce, in packages of 1,000 .. per thousand ..	1
37	12-ounce, in packages of 1,000 .. do ..	2
38	16-ounce, in packages of 1,000 .. do ..	2
39	24-ounce, in packages of 1,000 .. do ..	1
40	32-ounce, in packages of 1,000 .. do ..	1
	Rope, manilla :	
41	¾-inch .. pounds ..	425
42	¾-inch .. do ..	725
43	¾-inch .. do ..	575
44	¾-inch .. do ..	350
45	¾-inch .. do ..	400
46	1½-inch .. do ..	200
47	Rules, b x wood, 2-foot, four-fold .. dozen ..	9
48		
49		
50	Saw-blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch .. do ..	1
51	Saw-sets, for cross-cut saws .. do ..	1½
52	Saw-sets, for hand saws .. do ..	1½
53		
	Saws :	
54	Back (or tenon) 12-inch .. do ..	1
55		
56	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade .. do ..	3½
57	Cross-cut, 7 feet, tangs riveted on .. number ..	64
58		

a Handle.

b Bids on 6 tubes only.

c 26-inch.

d Plain.

e Plain, Judson.

advertisement of June 20, 1888. for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.

George F. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	John F. Merrill.	Albert Gallatin.	Frederick A. Gibbs.	William B. Blair.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
.70	.56	.63					1
.50	.45	.45		.44			2
.50	.50	.45		.44			3
.50	.60			.51			4
.48	.40	.45		.49			5
.75	.64	.75		c.74			6
.85	a1.35	.90		1.10			7
.85	a1.35	.90		1.10			8
3.00	a1.30			2.70			9
.40	.42			d.34			10
.45	.36	.42		.44			11
3.50	3.50	3.50	5.04	2.74			12
8.50	6.50	7.25		5.95			13
.80	.79	.90		.70			14
7.00	5.25	b7.00					15
4.40	4.23	4.58		c3.75	6.50		16
6.15	5.85	6.34		5.60	9.00		17
4.50	4.10						18
5.90	5.63						19
4.30	4.10	4.43		3.90			20
2.75	2.50	1.80	3.00	1.75			21
.21	.24			.23			22
.21	.24	.22		.23			23
.21	.24	.22		.23			24
.21	.24	.22					25
.21	.24	.22					26
	.24						27
	.24						28
	.24						29
	.24						30
	.24						31
	.24						32
	.24						33
	.24						34
	.24						35
			.15				36
			.18				37
			.20	.18			38
			.25	.23			39
			.31	.34			40
.111	.11			.10		.13	41
.101	.10			.10		.12	42
.103	.10			.10		.12	43
.103	.10			.10		.12	44
.113	.11			.11		.13	45
.124	.12			.11		.13	46
.90	.70	.75		.70		.13	47
	1.08						48
	2.12						49
4.30	4.25	4.72		4.35			50
3.75	3.25	4.25		2.75			51
2.80	2.00	1.95		91.40			52
	3.00						53
11.20	10.40	11.20		10.60			54
	7.80						55
6.25	4.10	3.75		3.75			56
1.05	2.00	1.75		1.90			57
	1.70			1.20			58

Diaston's.

g Lever.

A Blade.

i W.M. & Co.

j Stillman's.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Albert Gallatin.	Frederick A. Gibbs.	Number.	
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
1	Saws:							1	
2	Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points		4.25	13.00	4.88	a13.30		2	
3	to the inch .....doz.	7 ¹ / ₂	14.00	10.00				3	
4				11.00				4	
5				5.10				5	
6	Hand, 26-inch, 7 to 9 points		4.25	13.00	4.88	a13.30		6	
7	to the inch .....doz.	2 ¹ / ₂	14.00	10.00				7	
8				11.00				8	
9				5.10				9	
10	Hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points		14.00	13.00		a13.30		10	
11	to the inch .....doz.	6 ¹ / ₂		10.00				11	
12				11.00				12	
13				5.10				13	
14	Key-hole, 12-inch compass,		2.00	3.00	1.75	1.80		14	
15	.....dozen.	2		1.98				15
16	Meat, butchers' bow, 20							16	
17	inches.....doz.	3-12	10.00	14.30	9.80	a16.00		17	
18	Rip, 28 inches.....do.	2 ¹ / ₂	10.50	15.00		a15.75		18	
19			16.45	11.00				19	
20				12.60				20	
21				9.90				21	
22	Scale, butchers', dial-face,							22	
23	spring-balance, square dish,							23	
24	30 pounds, by ounces.....No.	1	3.50	3.00		2.75		24	
25	Scales, counter, 62 pounds do.	2	a8.50			b7.00		25	
26	Scale, platform, counter, 240							26	
27	pounds .....No.	1	a8.50	d7.50	2.75	b8.25		27	
28						b8.75		28	
29	Scales, platform, 1,000 pounds,							29	
30	drop-lever, on wheels.....No.	4	a30.00	d27.30		b28.50		30	
31	Scales, spring-balance, 24							31	
32	pounds, heavy, with hook,							32	
33	number.....	6	.18	.17	.10	.20		33	
34					.20			34	
35	Scissors, lady's, 6-inch, c.s., full							35	
36	size, good quality.....doz.	9	3.25	2.40	2.25	3.50		36	
37				2.50				37	
38	Screw-drivers:							38	
39	6-inch blade .....do.	60 ¹ / ₂	1.35	1.05	1.05	e1.10		39	
40	8-inch blade .....do.	2 ¹ / ₂	1.80	1.42	1.42	e1.50		40	
41	10-inch blade .....do.	1	2.70	1.80	1.80	e1.90		41	
42	Screws:							42	
43	Wrought-iron, bench, 1 ¹ / ₂ -							43	
44	inch .....No.	6	.50	.45	5.75			44	
45	Wood, iron, ¹ / ₄ -inch, Nos. 4							45	
46	and 5.....gross.	3	.09	f.08¹/₂	.09	.08 ¹ / ₂		46	
47					.10	.09 ¹ / ₂		47	
48	Wood, iron, ¹ / ₄ -inch, Nos. 5							48	
49	and 6.....gross.	2	.11	f.11	.11	.10 ¹ / ₂		49	
50					.11 ¹ / ₂	.11 ¹ / ₂		50	
51	Wood, iron, ¹ / ₄ -inch, Nos. 7							51	
52	and 8.....gross.	15	.14	f.12.00	.12 ¹ / ₂	.12 ¹ / ₂		52	
53					.14 ¹ / ₂	.13 ¹ / ₂		53	
54	Wood, iron, ¹ / ₄ -inch, Nos. 8							54	
55	and 9.....gross.	3	.17	f.15¹/₂	.15 ¹ / ₂	.14 ¹ / ₂		55	
56					.17 ¹ / ₂	.16 ¹ / ₂		56	
57	Wood, iron, 1-inch, Nos. 9							57	
58	and 10.....gross.	28	.20	f.18¹/₂	.18 ¹ / ₂	.18		58	
59					.20 ¹ / ₂	.19 ¹ / ₂		59	

a Disston's. b Howe's. c Howe's Standard. d Buffalo Scale Company. e Cowies'. f Steel.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Albert Gallatin.	Frederick A. Gibbs.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
1	Screws—continued.							
2	Wood, iron, 1½-inch, Nos. 10 and 11.....gross.	37	.23	a.29	.22½	.21¾	.....	1
3	Wood, iron, 1½-inch, Nos. 11 and 12.....gross.	36	.30	a.28	.24½	.23½	.....	2
4	Wood, iron, 1½-inch, Nos. 12 and 13.....gross.	18	.37	a.35	.30	.26½	.....	3
5	Wood, iron, 2-inch, Nos. 13 and 14.....gross.	15	.44	a.40	.36	.34½	.....	4
6	Wood, iron, 2½-inch, Nos. 14 and 15.....gross.	12	.56	a.52	.39	.37	.....	5
7	Wood, iron, 3-inch, Nos. 16 and 18.....gross.	8	.89	a.79	.42	.40	.....	6
8	Scythe-stones.....doz.	30	.38	.30	.46	.44½	.....	7
9	Shears, 8 inch, c. s., trimmers' straight, full size, good quality.....doz.	3	5.25	4.80	.54	.51½	.....	8
10	Shoes, horse:				.60	.57	.....	9
11	No. 1.....lbs.	920	4.35	.04½	4.15	a.04.12	.....	10
12	No. 2.....do.	1,110	4.35	.04½	4.15	a.04.12	.....	11
13	No. 3.....do.	780	4.35	.04½	4.15	a.04.13	.....	12
14	No. 4.....do.	650	4.35	.04½	4.15	a.04.13	.....	13
15						75.00	.....	14
16						4.95	.....	15
17								16
18								17
19								18
20								19
21								20
22								21
23								22
a Steel.			g Moss.			A Cal.		i Burden's.

a Steel.

g Moss.

A Cala.

£ Burden's.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George W. Arnes.	William B. Blair.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
1	Shoes, mule:			
2	No. 2.....lbs.	100		
3	No. 3.....do.	300		
4	No. 4.....do.	300		
5	Sieves, iron-wire, 18-mesh, tin frames.....doz.	3½	2.06	2.00
6				2.08
7				2.47
8	Spirit-levels, with plumb, 30-inch.....do.	1½		
9	Squares:			
10	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch.....do.	2		
11	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide.....do.	1½		
12	Try, 7½ inch.....do.	1		
13	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long.....do.	12		
14	Steel, cast:			
15	Bar, ½ x 3 inches.....lbs.	10		
16	Bar, ½ x 1 inch.....do.	50		
17	Octagon, ½-inch.....do.	75		
18	Octagon, 1-inch.....do.	125		
19	Octagon, 1½-inch.....do.	100		
20	Square, ½-inch.....do.	50		
21	Square, ¾-inch.....do.	50		
22	Square, 1-inch.....do.	100		
23	Square, 1½-inch.....do.	100		
24	Square, 2-inch.....do.	50		
25	Steel, plow, ½ x 3 inches.....lbs.	25		
26	Steels, butchers', 12-inch.....doz.	6-12		
27	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterers', size No. 43, per M.....M.	1		
28	Tacks, cut:			
29	4-oz., full half weight.....papers.	61	.01½	.01½
30	6-oz., full half weight.....do.	128	.01½	.02
31	8-oz., full half weight.....do.	134	.02½	.02½
32	10-oz., full half weight.....do.	58	.02½	.02½
33	12-oz., full half weight.....do.	46	.02½	.02½
34	Tape-measures, 75 feet, leather case.....doz.	7-12		
35	Tap, taper, right-hand:			
36	½-inch, 26 threads to the inch.....No.	1		
37	½-inch, 18 threads to the inch.....do.	1		
38	½-inch, 16 threads to the inch.....do.	1		
39	¾-inch, 16 threads to the inch.....do.	1		
40	¾-inch, 14 threads to the inch.....do.	3		
41	¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch.....do.	1		
42	¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch.....do.	3		
43	¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch.....do.	3		
44	Tire-bender.....do.	1		

advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

George T. Hawley.	Livingston L. Baker.	Frederick A. Gibbs.	James Carolan.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Merrill.	Albert Gallatin.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
.05 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	.05 ¹ ₂	.05 ¹¹ ₁₀₀	.....	.....	.....	.05 ¹¹ ₁₀₀	1
.05 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	.05 ¹ ₂	.05 ¹¹ ₁₀₀	.....	.....	.....	.05 ¹¹ ₁₀₀	2
.05 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	.05 ¹ ₂	.05 ¹¹ ₁₀₀	.....	.....	.....	.05 ¹¹ ₁₀₀	3
.....	2.00	.....	.....	2.40	2.00	2.12 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
5.00	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.75	6
2.25	2.25	.....	2.35	.....	.....	2.15	7
7.62	5.94	.....	6.50	.....	.....	10.00	8
.....	6.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	9
2.00	2.05	.....	2.25	.....	.....	2.00	10
.05	.08	.....	.07	.....	.....	.05 ¹ ₂	11
.....	.....	.08 ¹ ₂	.08 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.08 ¹ ₂	.08 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	.10 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	13
.....	.....	.08 ¹ ₂	.08 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	.09 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	14
.....	.09 ¹ ₂	.08 ¹ ₂	.08 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	.09 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	15
.....	.09 ¹ ₂	.08 ¹ ₂	.08 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	.09 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	16
.....	.....	.12 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	.....	.....	.....	.09 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	17
.....	.....	.10 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	.08 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	.12 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	18
.....	.....	.09 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	.08 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	.10 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	19
.....	.....	.08 ¹ ₂	.08 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	.09 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	20
.....	.09 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	.08 ¹ ₂	.08 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	.09 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	21
.....	.09 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	.08 ¹ ₂	.08 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	.09 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	22
.....	.09 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	.08 ¹ ₂	.08 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	.09 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	23
.....	.09 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	.08 ¹ ₂	.08 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	.09 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	24
.....	.....	.08 ¹ ₂	.08 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	.09 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	25
9.50	7.20	.03 ¹ ₂	10.20	.....	.....	67.50	26
.55	.65	.....	.50	.....	.....	.50	27
.01 ¹ ₂	.01 ¹ ₂	.....	.01 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	b. 18 ¹ ₂	28
.01 ¹ ₂	.01 ¹ ₂	.....	.02	.....	.....	b. 19 ¹ ₂	29
.01 ¹ ₂	.02	.....	.02	.....	.....	b. 20 ¹ ₂	30
.02 ¹ ₂	.02 ¹ ₂	.....	.02 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	b. 26 ¹ ₂	31
.02 ¹ ₂	.02 ¹ ₂	.....	.02 ¹ ₂	.....	.....	b. 30 ¹ ₂	32
5.25	4.50	.....	6.75	.....	.....	4.90	33
.20	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	34
.20	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	35
.20	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	36
.22	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17	37
.25	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.19	38
.26	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.19	39
.32	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.24	40
.32	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.24	41
.40	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33	42
17.50	.....	15.00	8.00	.....	.....	c18.50	43
.....	.....	.....	11.50	.....	.....	.....	44

a Nicholson.

b Per dozen papers.

c Kingsley, No. 3.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1887, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George T. Hawley.	Livingston L. Baker.	Frederick A. Gibbs.	James Carolan.	John F. Merrill.	Albert Gallatin.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
1	Tire-shrinkers No.	3	a20.50		b28.00			22.00	1
2	Toe-chalks, steel:								2
3	No. 1 lbs.	40	.07½	.07	.07½	.07½		.06½	3
4	No. 2 do.	30	.07½	.07	.07½	.07½		.06½	4
5	No. 3 do.	75	.07½	.07	.07½	.07½		.06½	5
6	Tongs:								6
7	Blacksmiths', 20 inches pairs.	2	.35	.30		.40		.25	7
8	Fire, 20 inches do.	3	.40						8
9	Traps:								9
10	Beaver, No. 4, with chain No.	2	.87	.48		.78		.50	10
11	Mink, No. 1, with chain No.	4	.16	.13		.15		.15	11
12	Trowels, brick, 10½-inch dozen.	5-6	7.75	5.75				c7.30	12
13				7.00				d3.90	13
14	Vise, carpenters', parallel, 4-inch jaw No.	1		3.30		5.00		g7.60	14
15	Washers, iron.								15
16	For ¼-inch bolt lbs.	32	.08	.08½		.09½		.08½	16
17	For ½-inch bolt do.	45	.08½	.08		.08½		.07½	17
18	For ¾-inch bolt do.	35	.07	.07		.07½		.06½	18
19	For 1-inch bolt do.	65	.05½	.06½		.06		.05	19
20	For 1½-inch bolt do.	65	.05	.04½		.05½		.04½	20
21	For 1-inch bolt do.	15	.05	.04½		.05½		.04½	21
22	Wedges, wood-choppers', steel point:								22
23	5 pounds (per pound) number.	24	.06½	e.07½		.07		.05½	23
24	6 pounds (per pound) number.	81	.06½	e.08				.05½	24
25	7 pounds (per pound) number.	119	.06½	e.05½				.05½	25
26				e.07					26
27				e.08					27
28	Wire, annealed:								28
29	No. 17 gauge lbs.	60		.05			.05		29
30	No. 14 gauge do.	100		.05½			.05		30
31	No. 16 gauge do.	30		.08			.05		31
32	No. 20 gauge do.	10		.10			.09		32
33	Wire bright iron:								33
34	No. 9 gauge do.	100		.07½			.04		34
35	No. 10 gauge do.	100		.07½			.04		35
36	No. 16 gauge do.	25		.10			.05		36
37	No. 18 gauge do.	25		.12			.05		37
38	Wire-cloth, for screens, painted sq. ft.	280	.02	.02		.02	.02		38
39	Wire, copper, No. 16 gauge pounds.	5		.22½			.26		39
40	Wire, barbed, galvanized, for hog fence, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required pounds.	500	.04½	.04½		.04½		.04½	40

a Lightning.

b Stoddard.

c Disston's.

d Baker's.

e All solid steel.

f Parker's.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1888, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	George T. Hawley.	Livingston L. Baker.	Frederick A. Gibbs.	James Carolan.	John F. Merrill.	Albert Gallatin.	Number.	
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
1	Wire, fence, barbed, galvanized, to weigh not less than 18 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required . . . lbs.	7,000	.04½	.04½		.04½		.04½	1	
2	Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized . . . lbs.	345		.04½		.04½		.04½	2	
3	Wire-fence stretchers number	10	.63	.65 .75		.50		.75	3	
4	Wrenches, screw, black:								4	
5	8-inch doz.	7	2.50	2.19		2.15		\$2.15	5	
6	10-inch do.	1	3.00	2.68		2.50		\$2.60	6	
7	12-inch do.	1	3.50	3.14		3.00		\$3.00	7	
8	15-inch do.	1½	6.00	5.40		4.90		\$10.25	8	

f Coo's pattern.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
Washington, January 16, 1889.

SIR: The law requires that the Superintendent of Indian Schools "shall, from time to time, report to the Secretary of the Interior what, in his judgment, are the defects, if any, in any of them [the Indian schools] in system, in administration, or in means for the most effective advancement of the children in them toward civilization and self-support, and what changes are needed to remedy such defects as may exist."

No one who examines the entire act from which the above quotation is taken can doubt that its intention is to place in the Superintendent the general direction and control of the Indian schools, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. This will naturally and properly lead to the transmission, by the Superintendent of Indian Schools to the Secretary of the Interior, of an annual report gathered from the records of a year's administration of his office, and giving a comprehensive view of the condition of the schools, and the improvements and progress made in a year's history, accompanied by recommendations for the ensuing year. I do not at this time propose to make such a report, for the reason that I am not in possession of the material for doing so. I am the first occupant of this office, with the weighty responsibilities now attached to it. Some of the most important powers and duties which have now fallen upon me have been, until within a few weeks, borne by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I purpose, at this time, respectfully to submit for your consideration, a few prominent facts that have fallen under my notice during the few weeks that have elapsed since I assumed this office, and to make some recommendations in connection with them.

NEED OF REGULATIONS DEFINING DUTIES AND POWERS OF SUPERINTENDENT.

One of the first difficulties, that I encountered, on assuming the duties of this newly created office, was that of ascertaining the extent and limitations of my prerogatives and responsibilities. The law but imperfectly defines them; it fails to draw a line of division between the duties

of the Superintendent of Indian Schools and those of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For the information and guidance of all who have dealings with either office, whether here or in the field, I earnestly recommend that you will, at an early date, promulgate regulations that shall define clearly and authoritatively the line of my duty where the law has left it obscure or merely inferential.

TRANSFER OF PUPILS FROM THE RESERVATION TO THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

My attention has already been called to the irregularities and objectionable methods in practice for obtaining pupils for the large industrial schools situated at a distance from the reservations. The superintendents of these large institutions have a natural and laudable ambition to fill them with pupils to the extent of their capacity. In the absence of any restrictive regulations that have ever been enforced, the agents of these schools, in their eagerness to obtain large numbers of new pupils, have in many instances been altogether too indifferent about the quality and condition of their recruits.

The evils consequent upon such practices are obvious. In the first place, a great many young children are taken to some of these schools. When these pupils have remained at the school for the period of time that pupils are ordinarily kept there, they are still children; they are by no means old enough to have so formed their habits and characters as to be able to withstand the temptations they are destined to meet on being returned to their homes; such a strain has proved too great for the strength of many who have gone back to savage parents and kinsmen, even though fortified by the experience and endurance of mature manhood and womanhood. Furthermore, these young children can not, from the nature of the case, learn any trade or form of industry to give them the power of self-support, and they, consequently, lose the best part of the education furnished by these industrial schools. A second evil consequence of the irregular practices referred to, is the taking to an industrial school of young men or women who have already been to another school of a similar character, and returned to their homes well educated and capable of easily supporting themselves and of helping their less fortunate brethren. At best, so long as the present lack of system or regulations exists, much time and energy are wasted in the hunt for pupils. Were all the Indian children in school, and were the schools systematically graded, as will be the case, I trust, in the near future, the industrial schools would be replenished in an easy and natural manner by the influx of pupils, promoted from the highest grades in attendance at the lower schools on the reservations. With a view of gaining the information needed for the preparation of regulations for the better control of this practice in the future, I issued to the superintendents of schools and agents on the reservations the inclosed circular letter of inquiry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1888.

Great irregularity exists in the methods now practiced of securing pupils for the large industrial schools; the effect is detrimental to the schools and to the cause of Indian education. I believe a remedy, at least a partial one, may be found in a system of promotions from the agency schools to the industrial schools. When a pupil has arrived at a proper age, and has attended school on the reservation long enough to have availed himself of the advantages offered him there, he ought, if his mental attainment and physical condition gives promise of further advancement, to be sent to an industrial school.

You will materially aid me in devising a practical system for such promotions by giving me your opinion on the points suggested by the following questions:

(1) What is the minimum age at which pupils should be taken from the reservation to the industrial school?

(2) What standard could be most uniformly and successfully applied for ascertaining whether the intellectual advancement of a pupil is sufficient to warrant his promotion to an industrial school, the length of time he has been in attendance at school or his proficiency in reading, writing, and speaking English?

(We can not make use of the grade in the school held by the pupil on account of the lack of uniformity in the system of grading in the schools.)

(3) If the standard adopted be the length of time the pupil has been in attendance at school, how long a period would you suggest?

(4) If the standard adopted be proficiency in reading, writing, and speaking English, what attainment would you suggest as the required standard? (Name some grade of reader, *e. g.*, that he should have mastered to a fair degree.)

(5) What will be the best season of the year for transporting pupils from the reservation to the industrial schools?

(6) Please give information relative to any other points that may occur to you with reference to this matter.

You will greatly oblige me by an early response to these inquiries.

Yours, very truly,

Superintendent Indian Schools.

The numerous answers given in response to these questions were more uniform than I had anticipated. By availing myself of the information furnished by these responses, it will not be a difficult matter to make such rules as will be effective in bringing order and system to this important work.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW.

We have no right to expect that the Indians, in their present condition, will appreciate fully the advantages to their children, of educating them. The fact that many of the tribes do seem highly to prize such advantages and to insist upon them as important considerations in the treaties made with us, seems to me marvelous. But such intelligent views of education and schools are by no means universal; they are rather the exception. In most localities compulsion must be employed to keep the schools filled. The compulsory power we possess, based upon treaty compacts, is local. Where we need it most, it is not to be had, and we are helpless. Unless my view of the situation is wholly

false, a general compulsory law is indispensable to any considerable degree of progress in Indian education. A law compelling every Indian child to attend school, whenever and wherever schools are provided for him, can not be made too soon, nor too stringently enforced. Those States which are most enlightened on the subject regard the children of school age as wards, so far as to supply them with common schools and to compel their attendance. This nation ought, for more obvious reasons, and to an equal extent at least, to provide for the children of the Indians. Legislation that protects a State and brings blessings to its white children ought, for like reasons, to protect the nation and bless the Indian children. If a State can not afford to allow the children of civilized and self-supporting parents to grow up without the rudiments of a school education, still less can the nation permit the offspring of filthy and mendicant savages to be reared in the helpless ignorance and disgusting practices of their parents. It seems to me most desirable that we have the benefit of such a law without delay. Considering the time and energy now spent in coaxing the Indians to allow their children to go to school, the annoyance and discouragements arising from their irregularity and truancy when in attendance, and the further fact that many of our schools are not filled to the extent of their capacity, because of obstinate refusal on the part of the Indians to place their children in them, I am forced to the conclusion that further postponement of compulsory legislation would be unwise and unfortunate. The necessity for such legislation will appear still more urgent if provision is to be made for enlarging the number and capacity of the schools.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS SHOULD BE INCREASED.

About one third of the forty thousand Indian children who ought to be educated, are in school, the other two-thirds are growing up in the ways of their fathers, that is to say, they are in the way of becoming not only degraded and brutal, but helpless vagabonds and beggars. The young Indian of to-day can never be like his father, in his power to sustain himself and to maintain an independent existence. He can not be the equal of his father, in character or happiness, unless he be fitted, by education, for a new kind of life. Unless we help the new generation to rise to a higher condition than was maintained by the old, it will sink a great deal lower. The passing away of the forests and the game, leaves no hope for the rising generation of Indians, except by toiling and living as the white man does. In the face of such a fact, it seems to me that the only justifiable policy this Government can pursue is to provide schools at once, sufficient for the whole of the present generation of children. When this has been done, and the one generation has been provided with the "knowledge of civilization and the means of self-support," the duty of the Government has been performed. Thereafter, the true and just policy of the nation toward the Indian will be to compel him to support himself and to help support the Government. To carry out the policy I have indicated, the present

capacity of the schools must be increased more than twofold; this should be done as early as practicable. I believe the present Congress should appropriate not less than a half million of dollars for the creation of new schools. In distributing these schools, the Government should make no discrimination between the different tribes. Irrespective of treaty obligation, every tribe, alike, should be offered the privilege of educating their children, and be compelled to accept it.

The General Government could do all this and still find the burden very light. A single state will expend more money annually for the support of its free schools than would be the annual amount needed to school every Indian child of school age in the United States. The conduct of any State which should provide schools for only one-third of its school population would be regarded as niggardly. I doubt if there will be presented to the Congress now in session, a matter of more importance or urgency than that of adequately providing for Indian education.

THE RELATION BETWEEN TEACHERS AND INDIAN AGENTS.

The United States agent is quite an autocrat over his domain. Under the circumstances, this is quite natural, and, in his dealings with the Indians, perhaps excusable, except when he makes himself a tyrant. The schools located on the agencies have hitherto been included in his dominion, and, in large measure, controlled by his will. He has been allowed to exercise, practically, the appointing power in the matter of supplying teachers, and has regarded the school as completely under his dictation as any other agency affair. Although he has sometimes abused this power, I do not mean to say that he has usurped it; it has been placed in his hands, and he has been held responsible for its exercise and for the conduct of the school. At the time of its adoption this may have been the best policy at hand, but I am convinced that the time has arrived for a change. When the office of agent is filled by an intelligent, liberal-minded man, the schools will prosper if placed under his control; we have such men now in the field, and the schools testify to the high character of the agents.

But we can not expect every agent to be well qualified for school supervision; they are not appointed with special reference to those qualifications. And when, by some unhappy accident—and such accidents do happen—a jealous, narrow-minded tyrant is placed over a reservation, nothing that he lays his hands upon suffers to so great an extent as the schools. The Indian woman who comes for her family ration has it thrown at her as though she were a beast; but she can pick it up, with no further injury than a temporary feeling of resentment at the insult. The agency employes are treated as slaves, but many kinds of work can be well done by slaves. Not so with teachers. If they are worthy of their calling, they can not submit to such treatment. A good teacher must respect himself and have the respect of his pupils. For the sake of its influence on the pupils I would have the superintend-

ents of schools, and the teachers, yield to no one in rank or respect paid to them. The authority over the schools, as well as the responsibility for their success, must rest upon the superintendents. This should not release the agents from co-operating with the officers of the schools and rendering them all the aid they can.

THE STANDARD OF QUALIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

I find that no uniform standard has ever been set up by which the qualification of candidates for the position of teacher in the Indian schools should be tested. There certainly should be some such a test; just what that test should be, and how it could best be applied, are important and difficult questions, which we must attempt to answer at an early day. There are circumstances which make the solution of this problem particularly difficult. In the first place, the usefulness of an Indian-school teacher depends more upon native qualities and personal character, and less upon literary attainment, than is the case with teachers of any other schools; but character and natural fitness can not be demonstrated by any system of examinations. In the second place, the schools are so widely separated, and the teachers are to be drawn from localities so remote, that uniform examination, even if they could give satisfactory results, would be conducted with a great deal of difficulty. While in the short time I have had to consider this important matter, I have not yet decided exactly what course should be adopted, I have positive convictions of what should not, for an instant, be entertained as a proper course to pursue in the selection of teachers; viz, to allow political affiliations or religious belief to have any weight in deciding the question of fitness. I am also convinced that we can not afford to make these appointments, trusting solely to the recommendations of friends. Few persons are so friendless as to be unable to find somebody who, after sufficient importunity, will consent to recommend them for a position where they may draw their salary from the United States Treasury. As a temporary expedient, and until some better method can be devised, I have prepared the following blanks, with explanatory letters, as a means of obtaining more definite and complete knowledge than I have hitherto obtained, of the candidates who make application for positions in the schools.

[LETTER TO THE CANDID

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
Washington, D. C., _____, 188—.

M _____,
_____ :

As a candidate for a position in the Indian school service you are asked to make careful and well-considered answers to the inclosed list of questions, and to fill out the blanks at the head of the list, and return the same to this office.

Yours, very truly,

S. H. ALBRO,
Superintendent.

BLANK TO BE FILLED BY THE CANDIDATE.

Application for appointment in the United States Indian School Service.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
Washington, D. C.:

I, _____, hereby apply for appointment as _____ at _____, and declare to the best of my knowledge and belief the answers made by me to the following questions are true, and that they are made in my own handwriting.

	Questions.	Answers.
1	Your Christian name and surname! [in full.]	
2	Are you a citizen of the United States? If a naturalized citizen, when and where were you naturalized?	
3	Of what State or Territory are you a legal resident. Your present post-office address?	
4	What is your age?	
5	Are you married? Of how many members does your family consist, and what are the ages of your children, respectively? What members of your family will be with you upon the reservation?	
6	Your education! [Mention the kind of school at which you were educated; whether common school, high school, business college, academy, college, or professional school.] How old were you when you finally quitted school?	
7	How long have you been engaged in teaching? During what years were you so engaged? [Give dates.] In what grades of schools were you so engaged? Give names of school officers by whom you have been licensed to teach. Give names and post-office addresses of two school officials who have, at some time, had supervision of your schools and visited them, to whom I may refer for information in regard to your moral character and your proficiency as a teacher. [If you have never taught, you may omit the questions under "7," and, instead, give the information asked for under "8."]	
8	Give the names and post-office addresses of two superintendents or principal teachers of the school or schools where you were last in attendance, to whom I may refer for information in regard to your moral character and your qualifications for teaching and managing an Indian school. [If you are a candidate for a position other than that of teacher, you may leave the blanks opposite "7" and "8" unfilled and give the information called for under "9."]	
9	In what institution were you trained or by what experience have you fitted yourself specially for the position for which you are an applicant? Give the name and address of some responsible person who is thoroughly acquainted with your qualifications for the position for which you apply, to whom I may refer for further information.	
10	Do you use intoxicating liquors? Do you hereby pledge yourself not to use intoxicating liquors while you are upon an Indian reservation?	

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this _____ day of _____ 188-, at _____, county of _____, and State of _____.

Applicant's signature: _____.
Post-office address: _____.

LETTER TO BE SENT TO EACH OF THE TWO PERSONS TO WHOM THE SUPERINTENDENT IS REFERRED BY THE CANDIDATE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,

M ———,

Washington, D. C., ———, 189—.

SIR: M ———, of ———, is a candidate for the position of ——— in the Indian school service. You will render the cause of Indian education valuable service by giving careful and well-considered answers to the inclosed list of questions and returning the same promptly to this office. In so doing, you have my assurance that the information so furnished will be considered as strictly confidential. Neither the person concerning whom the information is given nor any other, except by your request, shall have any knowledge of your answers.

Yours, very truly,

S. H. ALBRO,
Superintendent.

BLANK TO BE FILLED BY THE PERSONS NAMED BY THE CANDIDATE FOR REFERENCE.

Statement concerning applicant for appointment in the United States Indian School Service.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,

Washington, D. C. :

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with ———, of ———, county of ———, State of ———. I also hereby certify that the answers made by me to the following questions are true to the best of my knowledge and belief:

	Questions.	Answers.
1	Are you well acquainted with the person named above?	
2	How long have you known him (or her)?	
3	Are you related to him (or her)? What is the relationship?	
4	What do you know of applicant's education and qualifications in other respects for the position applied for?	
5	What has been the condition of applicant's health since you have known him (or her)?	
6	Does applicant use intoxicating liquors?	
7	Is applicant a person of good moral character?	
8	Is applicant a person of good repute?	
9	Are you aware of any circumstances tending to disqualify applicant for the position applied for?	
10	Would you yourself trust applicant with employment requiring undoubted honesty, and would you recommend him for such to your personal friends?	
11	Has the applicant ever held a certificate or license from a school official to teach in the public schools in any part of the United States? If so, by whom granted?	
12	Have you ever, in the performance of your official duty, visited the school taught and managed by the applicant?	
13	If so, please give me your estimate of his (or her) qualifications and proficiency on the following points: 1. Ability and success in management and control of children. 2. Aptness to teach. 3. Personal appearance and manner, whether pleasing and attractive, or otherwise. [If the position applied for is other than that of teacher, the blanks opposite 11, 12, and 13 may be left unfilled.]	

(Date:) ———.

(Signature:) ———.
(Post-office address:) ———.
(Occupation:) ———.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

As to the advisability of an indefinite tenure of office in any other department of Government service, except the schools, I have no occasion to speak here. I can understand how intelligent men can honestly differ in their views on this subject. But when the question is applied to school teachers, there is no room for well informed men to differ. When a good teacher has been secured, and he has proved his efficiency by the fruits of his labor, it is a matter of the first importance that his services be retained. No change can be made without incurring serious risk. Even if we are fortunate enough to secure an equally good teacher to fill the vacant place, we suffer loss by the change. Much of the teacher's power for good is due to the confidence and esteem of his pupils, and these are acquired, in a high degree, only as the slow growth of time. The annual percentage of changes in the list of teachers in the Indian schools is larger than it should be. I attribute this fault mainly to two causes: Disagreement and jealousy between teachers and agents, growing out of political and personal interests, and the appointment of teachers unfit for the positions for which they are designated. The first source of trouble will be removed by taking from the agent the privilege of appointing the teachers, and his authority over the schools; the second may be remedied by a more thorough scrutiny of the qualification of applicants before appointing them, and still further by offering greater inducements to good teachers to enter the service and to remain there.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

The salaries of superintendents and teachers of the Indian schools are insufficient. They are much smaller than are paid for similar services in the white schools in the same States and Territories, while the services required of the teacher of an Indian school are more laborious, demand greater personal sacrifice, and greater devotion and ability. With the meager compensation we now offer, our main ground of expectation that we shall get the best kind of service is that teachers will be moved by a missionary spirit. This is really the case in some instances, but, it is needless to say, we can not depend upon this, nor am I aware that the Government generally employs its servants with that expectation. I earnestly recommend that Congress be asked to make an increase of the general appropriation for the support of Indian schools for the next fiscal year, sufficient to allow of an increase of teachers' salaries, of 20 per cent., beside provision for the payment of a largely increased number of teachers.

A UNIFORMLY GRADED COURSE.

It is a surprising fact that no step has ever yet been taken toward grading our Indian schools after any uniform plan. There is no system either in their form or their mode of operation. This condition of the

schools places insurmountable obstacles in the way of satisfactorily administering the duties of this office. It greatly embarrasses the Superintendent in giving general directions to the superintendents of the schools; he is barred from making general regulations for promoting pupils from grade to grade, or from one school to another, or from preventing pupils from remaining in school long after they ought to be sent away to support themselves; he is deprived of a trustworthy standard by which to estimate the relative success of different teachers; he is prevented from prescribing the course of study that shall be followed through the different stages of the pupils' advancement. By making a tour of inspection of the schools, and consulting with superintendents and teachers in regard to this matter, the Superintendent might, without difficulty, inaugurate a system of uniform grades in the schools that would add immensely to the efficiency of their work.

CURRICULUM AND TEXT-BOOKS.

There is no uniformity in the courses of study and the text-books used in the different schools. The superintendents of schools and the agents have followed their individual predilections in this matter; this is to be expected in the absence of uniform grades. With the grading of the schools, the courses of study and text-books will be easily arranged to conform to the grades. This work done, the superintendent will be prepared to enter upon the very important duty of prescribing the subjects to be taught, and the work to be done, by every child at each stage of his progress.

What we teach should be mainly matters not found in books. How to live properly, and how to work, furnish the topics most needful to be taught. The tendency among teachers, in civilized communities even, is to labor with the intellect and the book, to the neglect of the life. Instruction in the ways of civilized life and in the industrial arts, is made most prominent in our best Indian schools. I believe it would be better if the instruction were still more exclusively in this direction. I suspect that the vacations, spent by the boys and girls of the Carlisle school among the farmers of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, furnish the most valuable lessons of their whole course. In laying out the curriculum to be followed in our Indian schools, I would give the principal place to manners and morals, and the industries of a simple agricultural or pastoral people. The farm, the garden, the kitchen, the work-room, and the dairy, furnish lessons of greater value than are learned in the class-room. The time given to the study of books should be very limited; the text-book should be the simplest, both in matter and language. Speaking, reading, and writing simple English, a practical knowledge of the fundamental processes and tables in arithmetic, elementary lessons in drawing, and the primary laws of hygiene should constitute the course of study for those Indian schools which answer to our common schools. Geography and history may be included to a limited

degree, given in the form of oral lessons. While the pupil is struggling with a new language, the study of history or descriptive geography from books is too difficult. The completion of the common-school course shall constitute the schooling of the masses; the few, in every grade who shall show superior aptitude for more advanced training, shall be promoted to the higher schools, where they may be fitted for special trades or professions.

In following out the common-school course described above, the teacher must supplement the lessons given from the books by much oral instruction. No school books published, that I have ever seen, are simple enough for our purpose. The compilers of books make no provision for the difficulties of pupils who are, at the same time, learning an unknown tongue and the art of reading. It might be a good plan to employ some competent persons who have had experience in teaching Indians, to prepare text-books for our special use. Such books need be scarcely more than revisions of books already in use, with a view to greater simplicity of language.

I have not yet visited the reservation schools to acquaint myself with the amount and character of apparatus in their possession. There should be no stint in this direction. To an Indian child, even more than to children in general, the senses are the main avenues to the mind. Any kind of illustrative apparatus, that appeals to the eye or other senses, will reach the young learner's understanding, and delight his soul, when mere verbal descriptions leave him in darkness and perplexity. Such physical aids are indispensable when the pupil is but slightly acquainted with the language used by the teacher or book.

MISSION AND CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

Religious organizations are doing extensive and valuable work in giving secular education to the Indians. Much of this work is wholly independent of Government aid. In some instances the Government enters into a contract with a society, by the terms of which it pays a per capita allowance for the support and education of pupils. Inasmuch as the Government has recognized its obligation to perform the work, it would seem that these religious bodies ought, in justice and propriety, to be relieved of the burden, and to be allowed to expend their energies in their appropriate field of Christianizing the Indians; but until the Government is prepared to perform its full duty in the matter, that is, to furnish schools for all Indian children, it is very desirable that the mission and contract schools be continued and multiplied, especially in view of the efficiency and excellence of their work.

Very respectfully submitted.

S. H. ALBRO,

Superintendent Indian Schools.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *January 31, 1889.*

SIR: The Board of Indian Commissioners, pursuant to the act of May 17, 1882, respectfully submit their twentieth annual report.

Twenty years ago, in their first report, the Commissioners outlined a policy of justice, humanity, and peace towards the Indians in the following words:

They should be taught, as soon as possible, the advantage of individual ownership of property, and should be given land in severalty as soon as it is desired by any of them, and the tribal relations should be discouraged. To facilitate the future allotment of the land, the agricultural portions of the reservations should be surveyed as soon as it can be done without too much exciting their apprehensions. The titles should be inalienable from the family of the holder for at least two or three generations.

The civilized tribes now in the Indian Territory should be taxed and made citizens of the United States as soon as possible. The treaty system should be abandoned, and as soon as any just method can be devised to accomplish it existing treaties should be abrogated. The legal status of the uncivilized Indians should be that of wards of the Government; the duty of the latter being to protect them, to educate them in industry, the arts of civilization, and the principles of Christianity; elevate them to the rights of citizenship, and to sustain and clothe them until they can support themselves. The payment of money annuities to the Indian should be abandoned, for the reason that such payments encourage idleness and vice, to the injury of those whom it is intended to benefit. Schools should be established and teachers employed by the Government to introduce the English language in every tribe.

It is believed that many of the difficulties with Indians occur from misunderstandings as to the meaning and intention of either party. The teachers employed should be nominated by some religious body having a mission nearest to the location of the school. The establishment of Christian missions should be encouraged, and their schools fostered. The religion of our blessed Savior is believed to be the most effective agent for the civilization of any people. We look forward to success in the effort to civilize the nomadic tribes with confidence, notwithstanding the many difficulties and obstacles which interpose, but their elevation can only be the result of patient, persevering, and long-continued effort. To expect the civilization and Christianization of any barbarous people within the term of a few short years, would be to ignore all the facts of history, all the experiences of human nature. Within the term of your administration, their condition may be greatly improved, and the foundations laid, broadly and firmly, of a policy which the newly awakened sense of justice and humanity in the American people will never permit to be abandoned until it has accomplished the intended result.

The principles and purposes thus set forth at the outset have been steadily adhered to and pursued throughout the entire history of the Board. Having advisory functions only, with no executive authority, we have used our influence in every legitimate way to promote honest dealings with the Indians, to educate and civilize them, and to give

them an equal standing with other men as citizens of a common country. Our policy and hopes are not yet fully realized, but we still look forward with confidence to complete success. We have now far greater ground for such confidence than we had twenty years ago. We have witnessed changes and progress all along the line then indicated. The treaty system, the great source of perplexity and difficulty has been abandoned. The tribal bond has become weak and in many cases broken, and proud chiefs no longer exercise undisputed sway. In all matters of bargain and agreements the Government now deals with the people, and annuities and rations are now distributed to families and individuals. Many Indians have learned the advantage of individual ownership of property.

By the act of February 8, 1887, which has been well called the Indian emancipation act, land in severalty is now offered to all who are willing to accept it and prepared to care for it and improve it. On several reservations the Indians have taken advantage of the provisions of this act, and are entering upon a new life of industry and self-support. Others are waiting for surveys and allotments. The Executive Department in charge of Indian Affairs, heartily approving this measure, is pushing the work as fast as the means provided by Congress will permit. The experiment so far as tried is proving the wisdom of the policy. On the Red Cliff and Odana Reservations, Wis.; the Omaha Reservation in Nebraska, and the Puyallup, Wash., where patents have been issued, the Indians are proud of their position as individual proprietors of the soil, and have become already in large measure independent of Government help. When allotments are completed and patents granted to the Sissetons, Winnebagoes, the Crows, the Yanktons, the Pottawatomies, and others, on whose reservations the work was begun last year but suspended by lack of funds, we shall look for good results on a larger scale.

Since the organization of our board we have witnessed good progress, though not so rapid as we have desired, in the education of Indian youth. Twenty years ago the schools were few, and, with the exception of one or two mission schools, they were small day-schools of very inferior character. Now, according to the latest reports, there are 233 Indian schools in operation, with a capacity for 16,464 pupils, a total enrollment of 15,212, an average attendance during the last year of 11,420 pupils. Of these 126 are boarding and industrial training schools, well organized and equipped and having an average attendance of 8,739 pupils. For the support of Indian schools the Government expended during the year ending June 30, 1888, the sum of \$1,203,748.30, and the various religious societies and charitable associations have contributed \$410,732.34 in addition, making a total of \$1,614,480.64.

We are glad to present such a record of progress in a single score of years. At first the work was simply tentative and experimental. The majority of the people had no faith in efforts to educate and civilize Indians, and the majority in Congress were slow to appropriate funds for such a purpose. But now there is no question as to the capacity of Indian youth to master the common branches of learning. It is simply a question of methods for the wisest prosecution of the work and of means for its enlargement so as to embrace all the Indian children of school age. At our Mohonk conference in September last this was the prominent topic under discussion, and it was the unanimous sentiment of all present that it is the duty of the Federal Government to undertake at once the entire task of furnishing primary and secular

education for all Indian children of school age on the reservations under Federal control.

The same sentiment has been expressed again and again by former and present officials of the Interior Department, and it can be found often repeated in the reports of this board. The cost of such an undertaking will much exceed the sum now annually appropriated for education. It is estimated that the Indian children of school age, not including the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, now number about 40,000. The number enrolled and attending school some part of the last year was a little above 15,000, and the sum expended for their education, including the construction and repairs of school buildings by the Government and religious societies, was about \$1,600,000.

Reckoning at the same rate, there is needed an annual expenditure of \$4,000,000. The call for such an amount need not frighten us. We have abundant means to meet it. Were the demand twice as large we ought not to hesitate. We ought not to make it a mere question of cost. It is a question of saving or destroying a race within our own borders. And, even on economical grounds, it is cheaper to educate and train to self support than to feed and clothe and guard the Indian in perpetual pauperism. Ten years of thorough training of all Indian children in industrial schools will take a large portion of them off our hands, and in twenty years there would be but few Indians needing the care and support of the Government. We do not advise the immediate appropriation of the entire sum above named, for with the present limited school accommodations such an amount could not be wisely expended the first year; but we do ask that the appropriations for the next fiscal year be increased to \$2,000,000, then to \$3,000,000, and \$4,000,000 for the succeeding years, respectively. And until such full provision shall be made for the instruction of all Indian children, we trust that the "contract system" may be continued and the mission schools generously fostered.

These schools, managed by the mission boards of various denominations of Christians, are quite equal in usefulness and efficiency to those wholly supported by the Government. Besides, they are distinctively Christian schools, and, as we said at the outset, "the religion of our blessed Savior is believed to be the most effective agent for the civilization of any people." This subject was fully considered at the Mohonk conference, and resolutions were adopted which will be found in the report of that meeting hereto appended.

During the twenty years of our history we have seen great improvement in the business methods of the Indian service, especially in the purchase and shipment and delivery of annuity goods and supplies of all kinds.

As required by law, we have been present at the annual reception of bids and award of contracts, in consultation with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and we can testify that strict impartiality has been the rule. We have given much time to the inspection, not only of samples offered but also of the goods delivered in the Government warehouse. During the last year we have devoted more than usual attention to this inspection, because of reports that some contractors were delivering goods inferior to the samples upon which the contracts were awarded. Formerly we made frequent visits to the reservations, either in person or by agents appointed by us, to make sure that the supplies purchased and shipped were actually received by the Indians. But now the funds granted by Congress are not sufficient for the expenses of such service.

It is believed that such visits to reservations not only for the purpose above indicated, but also for the inspection of all the work of the agencies and the condition of the Indians, especially of the Indian schools, would be productive of benefits, and the information thus acquired would enable the board to make important suggestions for the further improvement of the service. In the present transition state from nomadic to settled home life the Indians find themselves confronted by new and perplexing problems, and they need all the advice and encouragement which their friends can give. The only visits made during the last year were those by Commissioners Smiley and Whittlesey to the Hampton Institute, and by Commissioner Waldbury, when in California, to the North San Diego industrial boarding-school, and the Tule River Agency. Reports of these visits will be found in the appendix.

Not the least gratifying and important change which we have witnessed is the change of public sentiment toward Indians since the organization of this board. The then "newly-awakened sense of justice and humanity in the American people" has not only kept alive but it has grown into a strong public sentiment which will no longer tolerate the frauds and wrongs that were once practiced in the Indian service. Relying on this public opinion as the talisman that produces all great effects in our Government by the people, we have done all in our power to foster and stimulate it by public meetings and through the press, both religious and secular. Very much has also been done in this line by the Indian Rights Associations, with their branches in all the States, and by the principals of Indian schools visiting cities and towns with companies of their pupils.

It is due to the pressure of this aroused public opinion that so much wise legislation has been secured in behalf of the Indians, and that some proposed measures not wise have been defeated. The most important legislation during the last year for the benefit of the Indians is contained in the act making appropriations for the current year. One clause provides \$30,000 to be expended in aiding Indians who have taken land in severalty under the act of February 8, 1887, "to establish themselves in homes thereon, to procure seed, farming implements, and other things necessary in addition to means already provided by law or treaty for the commencement of farming." This measure, which we have earnestly urged in former reports, we regard as most useful and beneficent. It will do on a large scale what the ladies of the National Indian Association have already done for some of the graduates of Hampton and other schools. It will meet the perplexities felt by many Indians when proposing to accept homesteads. "What can we do," they ask, "on 160 acres of unbroken land, without a tool of any kind, or seed to plant, or a roof to shelter us?" The agent can now reply, "The Government will help you to make a beginning."

We trust that appropriations for this purpose will be continued and increased from year to year so long as the need shall require; and we trust also that, under another clause of the same act, a considerable portion of the sums appropriated for subsistence may be saved and used "for the purchase of stock cattle for the benefit of the tribe for which such appropriation is made, and for the assistance of such Indians to become farmers." It is a hopeful sign that some of the more intelligent Indians are asking that rations be stopped and their cost expended in farming implements.

Another clause of the appropriation bill provides for the appointment of a superintendent of Indian schools, defines his duties, and enlarges his authority. To fill this office the President has appointed Mr. Samuel

H. Albro, a gentleman of good report and of large experience in the management of public schools.

He has entered upon his work with earnestness, and under his control we hope to see improvement in the organization of the Indian school system, and its rapid growth in usefulness.

The same act contains another brief clause which we regard as of special interest and value. It provides for the compensation of judges of Indian courts "at such rate as may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior." This recognizes and legalizes the "courts of Indian offenses," which were organized under the administration of Commissioner Price, and have been effective for the punishment of minor offenses. They have served also to train Indians in civilized methods of conducting trials and administering justice. They serve the same purpose as our police courts. For higher crimes Indians are now subject to the jurisdiction of the United States courts like other citizens of the Territories. The defect of the act of Congress extending the jurisdiction of these courts over the Indians is that they make no provision for the expenses of trying and punishing Indian criminals, and the people of the Territories feel that they ought to bear the burden of such costs. To remedy this defect, a bill has already passed the Senate (S. 2004) and is now before the House of Representatives which provides:

That immediately upon and after the passage of this act all Indians committing against the person or property of another Indian or any person any of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, or larceny, within any Territory of the United States, and either within or without an Indian reservation, shall be subject therefor to the laws of such Territory relating to said crimes, and shall be tried therefor in the same courts and in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same penalties, as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases: *Provided*, That in all cases where any of said crimes shall be committed against the person or property of another Indian, the judge of the court before which such Indian may be tried shall certify to the Attorney-General of the United States the cost of the apprehension and trial of such Indian, and the Attorney-General shall cause the same to be re-imbursed to the Territory, or any county thereof, incurring the same, out of funds that may be available or appropriated for that purpose: *And provided further*, That the cost of the support and maintenance of Indians convicted of any of said crimes against the person or property of another Indian, and sentenced to imprisonment, shall be borne by the United States. And all Indians committing any of the above crimes against the person or property of another Indian or other person within the boundaries of any State of the United States and within the limits of any Indian reservation, or within the limits of any portion of the Indian Territory not set apart for and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, or Seminole Indian tribes, shall be subject to the same laws, tried in the same courts and, in the same manner, and be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons committing any of the above crimes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

The passage of this bill is earnestly recommended and urged. It will meet an immediate and pressing need. Dangerous criminals are now at large upon Indian reservations whom sheriffs will not arrest, because under existing law there is no provision for paying the costs of their trial and punishment.

The Mission Indians of Southern California are still waiting for relief, and almost in despair. Measures for their benefit have repeatedly passed the Senate, but they still await action by the House of Representatives.

The Round Valley Indians are in equal need of relief, their reservations being almost wholly occupied by cattle owners who, having abundant means, are able to secure the protection of local courts, and bid defiance to United States authority. An act (S. 1361) to defend the rights

of these wronged Indians is now before the House. It has been approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior year after year. It has been twice recommended by the President in special messages to Congress. The last of these transmitted a year ago is as follows :

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a communication, of the 23d ultimo, from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting a draught of a bill "to provide for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and for other purposes," with accompanying maps relating thereto. The documents thus submitted exhibit extensive and entirely unjustifiable encroachments upon lands set apart for Indian occupancy, and discloses a disregard for Indian rights so long continued that the Government can not further temporize without positive dishonor. Efforts to dislodge trespassers upon these lands have in some cases been resisted upon the ground that certain moneys due from the Government for improvements have not been paid. So far as this claim is well founded the sum necessary to extinguish the same should be at once appropriated and paid. In other cases the position of these intruders is one of simple and bare-faced wrong-doing, plainly questioning the inclination of the Government to protect its dependent Indian wards and its ability to maintain itself in the guaranty of such protection.

These intruders should forthwith feel the weight of the Government's power. I earnestly commend the situation and the wrongs of the Indians occupying the reservation named to the early attention of the Congress, and ask for the bill herewith transmitted careful and prompt attention.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 5, 1888.*

Why measures so warmly urged, so obviously just, so greatly needed are so long delayed and neglected we find it difficult to explain. We know that more bills are introduced and referred to committees than can be carefully considered, reported, and enacted. But time is found and ways devised for securing legislation for granting rights of way for railroads through Indian reservations, not less than ten such acts having been passed during the first session of the present Congress; time and ways are found for the passage of "acts for the relief" of Indian tribes by the sale of valuable timber on their reservations, the result of which will be, we fear, to relieve the Indians of their property and to swell the profits of lumbermen. If so much Indian legislation can be effected in cases where the interests of white men are involved, we venture to suggest that time might be found by an earnest and vigilant committee for some legislation for the welfare and safety and protection of Indians in their rights. No good reason can be given for neglecting longer the interests of the Mission and Round Valley Indians of California.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Chairman.

ALBERT K. SMILEY.
WM. McMICHAEL.
MERRILL E. GATES.
WM. H. WALDBY.
WM. H. MORGAN.
JOHN CHARLTON.
JAMES LIDGERWOOD.
WM. D. WALKER.
E. WHITTLESEY,

Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

A.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1889.*

SIR: The purchasing committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners respectfully submit their annual report for the year 1888, as follows:

In compliance with the advertisements of the Indian Bureau at Washington, sealed proposals for annuity goods and supplies for the Indian service were opened and publicly read on the 22d of May, 1888, at the United States Government warehouse, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York City, in the presence of Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, then Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Mr. J. J. S. Hassler, representing the Secretary of the Interior; and the following members of the Board of Indian Commissioners: Albert K. Smiley, E. Whittlesey, John Charlton, William H. Waldby, James Lidgerwood, and William McMichael.

There was a large attendance of bidders and others at the opening of the bids, and in the opinion of your committee the facts of the receiving and opening of bids were publicly and generally known. This committee will be glad to receive any suggestions from bidders or others which will add to the efficiency of the service, the object being to secure the best goods possible and for the lowest prices. After contract and delivery the goods offered in fulfillment of the contracts are inspected to see whether they conform to the standards required by the Government. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Hassler, representing the Secretary of the Interior, and also members of the Board of Indian Commissioners participated in these inspections, and the following special inspectors were during the year 1888 appointed by the Commissioner, viz: E. R. Livermore, for flour; T. J. Paine, for groceries; James T. Faulkner, for caps and hats; G. W. Jarman, for medical supplies; Charles A. Scofield, for harness and leather; R. B. Currier, for boots and shoes; A. T. Anderson, for clothing; James E. Halsey, for shelf hardware; E. L. Cooper, for agricultural implements and hardware; D. W. McCauley, for notions; James W. Mather, for dry goods; F. A. Hudson, for school books; C. F. Chandler, for baking powder; Mrs. S. H. Mudge, for organs.

The number of bids received at the opening in New York was 462.

The awards of contracts are made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Commissioner Atkins attended personally to making the awards, assisted by Mr. Hassler and by your committee. The number of contracts awarded was 202.

The business of the Government warehouse at New York from July 1, 1888, to December 31, 1888, was as follows:

Number of packages of assorted merchandise shipped, 31,271; weight of said merchandise, 4,480,161 pounds.

The shipments from various points in the West thus far reported were: Packages, 45,000; weight, 4,588,847 pounds.

To these are to be added the number and weight of additional packages still to be reported by E. L. Cooper, inspector: Packages 8,000; weight, 1,000,000 pounds.

The special assistance of your committee in the inspection of blankets was requested by the Hon. John H. Oberly, who succeeded Hon. J. D. C. Atkins as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and was given. Subsequently the Secretary of the Interior referred the matter of the inspection of blankets to the entire Board of Indian Commissioners, who considered and reported upon it and whose action will be found stated in the records of the Board.

WM. MCMICHAEL,
Chairman.

General CLINTON B. FISK,
Chairman Board of Indian Commissioners.

B.

REPORT OF WILLIAM H. WALDBY.

ADRIAN, March 27, 1888.

DEAR GENERAL WHITTLESEY: I arrived home from California on Friday last after nearly two months spent very pleasantly in that State.

During my stay in San Diego I met Fr. A. D. Ubach, who has been the head of the Roman Catholic institution of San Diego for the past twenty-four years. He told me much of Helen Hunt Jackson and of her visits to the missions. He gave her much information, furnished many statistics, and opened the records for her inspection, and besides told her many things afterwards incorporated in her "Ramona." On invitation I rode over with him to the North San Diego industrial boarding school for the Mission Indians, situated some 6 miles distant from the city. I was asked to inspect the institution and visit the school classes, which I took pleasure in doing. The institution is in charge of a lady superior and sisters. The various departments seemed to be well appointed and cleanly. The scholars are taught in two separate school-rooms and are graded in four classes. There were twenty-seven male and twenty-eight female pupils in attendance, many of them bright, and all doing fairly well in their studies. All were cleanly in appearance and dress and each appeared to be well fed and cared for. I am impressed that good and faithful work is being done, and excellent progress in learning by these Indian children is apparent.

Under the contract with the United States Indian Department, I learn that this mission has seventy-five Indian children and receives 31 cents per day for clothing, board, and tuition of each child.

While in San Diego I received a call from Col. Joseph W. Preston, United States Indian agent for consolidated mission Tule River and Yuma Indians. From him I was glad to learn of the recent decision of California superior court in case of *Byrne vs. Alas et al.*, favorable to the much-abused and long-suffering Mission Indians, and confirming their titles to the Pueblo lands, so far as occupied by them, and that their title antedates the succession to the United States, etc., of all which I presume you have ere this been advised.

Colonel Preston some weeks ago effected an amicable settlement and adjustment with the San Diego Flume Company, who were constructing their big flume through the Capitan Grand Indian Reservation, between San Diego and Julian. The construction and maintenance of the work as agreed upon will cause no damage to the Indians' interests. The flume company guarantees to furnish the Indians with an ample supply of water and convenient facilities for obtaining it from the flume. The agreement would seem to protect the Government and the Indians in all their rights.

I learned from Agent Preston that educational matters were quite unsatisfactory at the Tule River Indian reservation, and that no schools had been in operation there for the past four years, but that he hoped soon to secure a teacher and have a school in process. I afterward, by chance, learned that a petition was being circulated in Tulare County for the removal of these Indians, and I decided to stop off at Tulare on my way northward, and drive out and visit that reservation. I did so, arriving there on the 11th instant after a delightful drive of some 45 or 50 miles, and remaining over there until the following day. The reservation comprises some 34,000 acres of rough, broken, mountainous land, situated something more than 2,500 feet above sea level and watered by the south fork of the Tule River. It is the abode of 136 Indians, 26 of whom are of school age. They wear citizens' dress, are civilized and peaceable. They make their own living by raising fruits, melons, and grain in a small way, and by working a portion of the year at shearing sheep and as herders of stock for the whites. Some white persons in Tulare County seem to be scheming for a transfer of these Indians to some other locality, near Banning, I am informed, and a petition is being circulated for signatures asking for such removal.

Such removal I am satisfied would be attended with exceeding injustice to the Indians, and would also be an unwise proceeding. Mr. Anderson informed me that some of this reservation land is well adapted to fruit raising and vine culture, and that preparations had been made for setting out many acres of fruit trees this season, the Indians having become quite interested in the proposed work, but having been informed of the efforts in progress to force them from their homes they have lost heart and are now not co-operating in that direction. It is very unfortunate, and it seems to me they ought to have some authoritative assurance that they will not be removed.*

* This matter was referred to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and he at once assured the Indians that they would not be removed.

I understand that several ledges of gold and silver bearing quartz have already been discovered in the hills of this reservation. Much of the hilly and mountainous portions of their land I understand to be well adapted to stock-grazing.

It is sad to go among these Indian people and find so many of their number untaught and in ignorance. Scarcely any of the children under eighteen years of age can either read or write. I trust the effort now being made to procure a teacher and establish a school may be immediately successful. It is lamentable that the school has so long been suspended.

Very truly,

W. H. WALDBY.

C.

REPORT OF E. WHITTLESEY AND ALBERT K. SMILEY.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1888.

SIR: Pursuant to your request, we have visited the Indian school at Hampton, Va., and have made a careful investigation of its condition and management, giving special attention to the "discipline, diet, and health of the students," as upon these points the institution has been subjected to some complaint and criticism. Hampton is so well known that we need not describe its situation, its substantial and convenient buildings and its mills and workshops supplied with the best machinery and facilities for productive industrial training. Nor need we report upon the instruction given in the school-rooms. The uniform testimony of hundreds of visitors is that a more accomplished, earnest, zealous corps of teachers can not be found in any institution. The whole spirit of the school is bright, cheerful, and enthusiastic, and the moral and religious tone is as full and strong as the intellectual.

Some complaints and criticism have been made in respect to discipline and health, as affected by climate and diet.

DISCIPLINE.

With the general military discipline of the school no fault is found. The only objectionable feature of it is the use of a small room under the office as a guard-house for the punishment of refractory students. This room was complained of as "a disgrace to civilization," and declared to be "certainly a fearful place of punishment." We examined it and measured it accurately. It contains 247 cubic feet, 21 cubic feet more than a state-room on a Potomac steamer, which we also measured, and which is regarded as sufficiently capacious for two persons. It is dry and warm and clean, but the ventilation of it was defective. That having been remedied, the room can not with justice be described as "a disgrace to civilization," or "a fearful place of punishment," or an unsuitable place for the confinement of obdurate offenders, even before this improved ventilation. In confirmation of our own opinion, and of greater value, we have the judgment of an experienced and capable medical officer, as follows:

FORT MONROE, VA.,
February 4, 1888.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I have made a careful examination of the room in the administration building of the Hampton Institute used as a place for the temporary solitary confinement of refractory Indian pupils, and I desire to state that I found it to be a warm dry room with about 250 feet, cubic, of air space and sufficiently ventilated by means of auger holes in the transom, frame, and door, and also open joints between the frame and brick work of the walls.

The system of ventilation might be improved, but the room can not be referred to as a "disgrace to civilization, or as a fearful place of punishment," since it compares favorably with many places of like character and for similar purposes which I have inspected.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. TORNEY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Gen. S. C. ARMSTRONG,
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

The resident physician, Dr. Waldron, testified that though she objected to the "office guard-house" as wanting ventilation, she had found no one's health injured by confinement therein.

HEALTH AS AFFECTED BY CLIMATE AND DIET.

The critic says, "To the majority the change to so warm and humid a climate as this on the sea-coast of Virginia must naturally be very great, and with the special tendency of the race to pulmonary complaints it would not be strange if the change proved unfavorable." This is but the expression of a doubt or hypothesis. But further on he becomes more positive and says, "With great hesitation I have been impelled to the conclusion that this climate is clearly unfavorable to the Indians." In this connection he quotes from a letter of Dr. J. T. Bontelle, who has resided and practiced medicine twelve years at Hampton, but the quotation does not support the conclusion, and the entire letter, as well as the conversations we had with Dr. Bontelle, with the resident physician, Dr. M. M. Waldron, and several residents of the place, together with the fact that the longer the students remain the better their health becomes, have led us to the conclusion that the climate of Hampton, a famous health resort, whose mild temperature and pure sea-air attract thousands of people at all seasons, is decidedly favorable to the Indians. Dr. Bontelle writes as follows:

"Theoretically the climate of Hampton is not adapted for consumptives or people with weak lungs, being damp and very changeable, but my experience in private practice for the past twelve years has shown that the majority of those coming here with pulmonary complaints do greatly improve. The air is pure and fresh from the sea and bay and the cold is rarely severe. As regards the effect of this climate upon the Indians, it is extremely difficult as yet to give an opinion. For them the change is a complete one from a dry, bracing, inland atmosphere to a moist one by the sea-shore, but whether such a change is harmful or not can only be shown by experience and comparative records of the amount of disease, rapidity of its progress, and the mortality in the two localities.—December 22, 1887."

Dr. Waldron, in a letter dated December 29, 1887, says:

"It is my opinion that the Indians who were sound on arrival have as a rule done well. The deaths which have occurred may fairly be attributed to special constitutional weakness in certain cases and the general race tendencies."

With regard to diet as affecting the health of the students, the critic reaches this conclusion:

"Considering the constitutions and tendencies of the race as represented here, especially their predisposition to scrofulous and pulmonary diseases, my opinion is that they need a much more nourishing diet than they now receive; that a better supply of beef with greater variety in cooking, and a much more liberal and varied vegetable and fruit diet are of urgent importance if the students are to obtain and retain vigorous physical constitutions. . . . The best medical judgment that I have been able to obtain sustains decidedly my conclusions. In view of all the facts, therefore, I do not think I can too strongly urge a radical change in the dietary system of the school."

It does not appear that he made a personal inspection of the food served or of the kitchens and the cooking. The student's kitchen is 38 by 37 feet; the special-diet kitchen is 40 by 13½ feet; the main bakery is 37 by 16½ feet, with an offset of 21 by 17 feet; a bakery for emergencies is 18 by 25½ feet.

In the kitchen there are eight large steam-kettles; in the kitchen for special diet there is a large sized range, and an ample supply of hot and cold water in every department. There are two brick ovens, either of them capable of baking bread for 600 people, and an iron oven that will roast meat or bake bread for the same number.

Kneading troughs, meat-chopper, sinks, etc.

The cooking is well done, and the tables are neatly and promptly served. All this we have inspected several times, and have found no just ground for complaint as to the preparation of food. The quality and variety of the diet can best be learned from the bill of fare. This bill of fare was in force at the time of our visit. It was adopted as the result of long experience, and by the advice of two physicians as a nourishing and healthful diet. Those who have been among Indians and have seen the food and cooking of their camp life will wonder that fault can be found with the fare at Hampton. We have visited many Indian schools, and have found no better or more wholesome food.

The death rate at Hampton is fully explained in the above statement of Dr. Waldron. Of the 31 deaths during the entire ten years, 3 were infants not affected at all by the climate or diet, 14 were of pupils from one agency, the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, which has proved the worst source of supply as regards soundness, and from which on that account no students are now received at the Carlisle school. Deducting those 17, there have been 14 deaths out of 360 pupils received from all other sources, or 1 in 25.7, while at Carlisle in nine years the ratio has been 1 in 20. At Hampton no deaths have occurred since early in February, 1887, a period of nearly fourteen months, while at Carlisle there were 6 deaths during the last six months of last year; this large mortality caused probably not by climate or diet, but by the condition of a large number of Apache children recently received. Statistical comparisons

are unjust where all the conditions and causes are not duly considered. We deprecate any such comparison between two most excellent institutions, for it is very difficult to make them with fairness, however honest may be the intention. The comparison as to expense is in our judgment not only uncalled for, but especially unfair. "The expense," it has been said, "of supporting and educating a pupil at Carlisle for a year is more than \$100 less than at Hampton."

To reach this conclusion all charitable gifts to Hampton are included and all such gifts to Carlisle omitted. The former during the last fiscal year amounted to \$3,400; the latter to \$14,720. On the Government basis, the only proper basis for a comparison, the actual cost of supporting and educating a pupil at Carlisle is not less, but more than at Hampton. At Hampton the Government pays for 120 pupils \$167 each per annum; at Carlisle it pays for 440 pupils \$167 each per annum. The excess of pupils at Hampton above 120 are supported by private charity. The excess reported at Carlisle above 440, though nominally connected with the school and under its supervision, are supported by their own labor among the farmers of Pennsylvania. The salary of the superintendent of Carlisle, an army officer, is paid by the Government. The buildings at Carlisle, the machinery, the whole plant, and one farm are all the property of the Government, and repairs are made at Government expense. The entire plant at Hampton costs the Government nothing. The help given by friends to increase the comfort of the pupils or the efficiency of instruction in either school should not be taken into account, as it forms no part of the Government expense.

The race question is briefly touched by the inspector, and while he does not discover any injury to the Indian pupils from the presence of the negro, he is "compelled to doubt the benefit to the Indian of his co-education with the negro."

One of the advantages of the admirable "outing" system at Carlisle is that the Indian boys and girls are placed in farmers' families, "where they have the benefit of constant English speaking." This benefit the Indian pupils at Hampton have all the time. They are in the midst of English-speaking people, not only in the classroom, when they have advanced far enough to enter the regular classes, but also in the work-shops and on the play ground. They have also the example and stimulus of those who are used to work, and who know how to work. On this subject we have testimony of a competent witness, the Rev. J. J. Gravatt, a Southern man, and rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Hampton, Va., which is regularly attended by quite a number of Indian pupils. Mr. Gravatt also holds frequent religious services at the school, and takes great interest in the moral welfare of the students.

DECEMBER 24, 1887.

Hampton Institute was the first Eastern school (of recent years) to open its doors to the Indians, and that at a time when it was unpopular to do so. The school being so well known throughout the country has had much to do with changing the sentiment of the people in favor of the Indians.

The Indians must of necessity be taught habits of industry. There is no school in the land with greater industrial facilities than Hampton and none where greater attention is paid to the teaching of the hand. It is here that the negro can help the Indian. He has learned to work, and when sent to the field or the shop expects to do it, giving the Indian an example. Industrial schools for whites (at the South at least) have not been a success; the students shirk the work, or think it smart to do it in an unfaithful manner. They would be of no help to the Indians. To him "labor must be" and must be faithful.

After an experience of nine years I have known of no case of injury as to morals by contact with the negroes. The case is about as broad as it is long. The Indian has an innate feeling of superiority to everybody, and the negro feels that he has not been a savage at least in this country. I know several Indian boys now at Hampton who were greatly demoralized by their stay at white schools in Illinois who have improved very much in coming here. The Indian naturally will follow more readily the example of the white than the colored man. If that example be not good it is more easily followed.

J. J. GRAVATT,
Rector St. John's.

In conclusion, we can not admit that "it is a question whether it may not be wise and right that Hampton should give itself entirely to the work for which it was founded—the education of the colored race—while the Indian is removed to some institution where he may have equal educational advantages at less serious risk of life and health." We know of no place where he could have equal advantages or where the risk would be less. We should regard the closing of the Indian department of Hampton Institution as a great calamity. No other Indian school can show better results; no other has taken stronger hold of the people or done more to mold public sentiment in favor of Indian education. Its discontinuance would be followed, we

fear, by the breaking up of all Eastern Indian schools. The time for that is not yet. Much work remains to be done by both Hampton and Carlisle, and we hope both will be continued and liberally sustained.

E. WHITTLESEY.
ALBERT K. SMILEY.

Hon. CLINTON B. FISK,
Chairman.

D.

REPORTS OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The expenditures by religious societies during the last year for Indian missions and education are as follows (special gifts to Carlisle, Hampton, and other schools are not included):

Baptist Home Missionary Society.....	\$10, 440. 83
Southern Baptist Missionary Society	10, 778. 95
Bureau of Catholic Missions (last report)	115, 000. 00
Congregational Missionary Association	30, 780. 34
Methodist Mission Board (South).....	12, 196. 96
Mennonite Mission Board	5, 500. 00
Friends, orthodox	14, 752. 52
Presbyterian Home Mission Board	112, 515. 63
Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board.....	25, 620. 72
Presbyterian Southern Mission Board.....	7, 301. 55
Protestant Episcopal Mission Board.....	39, 056. 01
Unitarian Mission Board	7, 295. 12
Indian Rights Association	11, 518. 04
Women's National Indian Association	7, 975. 67

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

SCHOOLS FOR THE INDIANS.

The society maintains three schools for the Indians in the Indian Territory. The reported attendance has been 232. The leading institution is the Indian University, near Muscogee. It is located conspicuously, has the finest school building in that part of the Territory, and is second to none in its faculty and in its educational work. It has enrolled 86 students, who represent the leading nations and tribes of the Territory. Nine are preparing for the ministry. The religious interest in the school has been very marked, several having been converted and 6 baptized, among them a son of Rev. John Jumper, an ex-chief of the Seminoles.

The school at Tahlequah, on our mission premises, has been well attended. It is for primary instruction and preparatory to the university, to which some of its advanced students have already gone. Its usefulness would be greatly increased by a building for dormitory and a boarding department, at an expense of about \$1,500.

The third school, an entirely new enterprise for the society is at Sa-sak-wa, in the Seminole Nation. Earnest petitions from prominent men and brethren among the Seminoles for the appointment of teachers to this school, which for two or three years had been conducted under other auspices, were favorably considered, and in December Rev. W. P. Blake assumed charge thereof under the auspices of the society. It is a boarding-school for girls, whose expenses are met by an appropriation from the educational funds of the nation. For years a Baptist church has been maintained among the Seminoles without assistance from any society.

A fourth school at Atoka is under consideration. The property and the school now in operation are to be transferred to the society upon the assumption by the latter of a comparatively small amount due on the building. This will be mainly self-supporting. All will be tributary to the university.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE INDIANS.

Your committee on the Indians have found the review of the year's work exceedingly pleasant and inspiring. Nothing has occurred to seriously interfere with the industrial pursuits and progress, as a whole, of the partially civilized Indians. The

large and increasing body of such are making commendable progress toward self-support. The Indian commissioners report "they have more land under cultivation than heretofore, 23,000 acres of new land having been broken last year. They have more and better dwellings, 1,200 new houses having been erected by themselves. They have more agricultural tools and machines, some of them purchased of their farm products. Their stock has increased in number and improved in quality, and is better protected and cared for."

Outside the five civilized tribes, 17,046 houses are occupied, 1,674 of which were built last year; 14,333 scholars are in schools; 19,816 of the inhabitants can read.

These are some of the results of labor already expended in their behalf, and are a significant intimation of what the possibilities are among this long abused and neglected people.

During the year progress has been made in legislation favorable to Indians. The land in severalty bill became a law on the 8th of February, 1887, and is generally accepted as a decided step in advance. "It affords to him (the Indian) the opportunity to make for himself and his family a home, and to live among his equals a manly and independent life. It offers to him the protection of law and all rights and privileges and immunities of citizenship." Whatever adjustments may be necessary later to the practical benefits sought in this bill, it must be conceded as a strong movement in the right direction.

Your committee is glad to report the passage by the Senate of a bill making the education of Indian children compulsory. We trust it may speedily become a law. We note with satisfaction the vigorous endeavor of the Executive to protect the mission Indians in southern California.

How largely public sentiment has influenced legislation in behalf of the Indians may be inferred from the fact that in 1877 the Government expended for their education \$209,337, and in 1887 \$1,166,025. Denominational gifts have during the same time increased from \$70,114 to \$304,914. These are significant and hopeful statistics.

In that portion of Christian work which has fallen to us as Baptists, it has been a year of steady progress. Statistics just at hand from our general missionary, Rev. Daniel Rogers, for the Territory, are as follows: Churches, 162; ordained ministers, 137; members, 8,300; baptisms last year, 538. We note with great satisfaction that a number of native ministers are being supported, in part or entirely, by their own churches. One of the most hopeful indications of the intellectual and spiritual development of the churches is found in the organization of the missionary convention of the Indian Territory, which is putting forth special efforts for the evangelization of the wild tribes, having appointed and sustained some missionaries among them.

The progress in our educational work is substantial. The Indian University, near Muscogee, has 83 students in attendance, of whom 9 are preparing for the ministry; 12 have been converted during the year. To this university we look for large and helpful influence throughout the Territory, and especially in providing a more intelligent ministry for the churches and competent Christian teachers for the schools.

The Seminole Academy, a school for girls at Sa-sak-wa, in the Seminole Nation, has been taken up by the society, and promises great usefulness.

The Cherokee Academy at Tahlequah has 115 pupils, and a Freedmen's school among the Creeks has fifty students. We record our judgment that these schools ought to be vigorously sustained, and as rapidly as possible their number increased among the more destitute tribes.

We would also call your attention to the Indians in our eastern reservation, where religious work has formerly been done and is now greatly needed. The sad moral and religious condition of these remnants of tribes is an index of the difficulty of the work we have in hand. They need especially the establishment of Christian boarding schools. The expense for such schools ought to be borne in part by the General Government. If this could be realized, the society might establish such schools as may be needed and are not otherwise provided by other denominations.

In conclusion, your committee, after a review of the year, are impressed with the wisdom which has characterized the society's administration of affairs in the general missionary and educational work of the Territory. Our churches are increasing in numbers, spirituality, and intelligence; our schools are well located and officered, and although in their infancy, give promise of wide and increasing influence for good; while the successes of past labor open the grander possibilities for the future. It needs but the generous liberality of the Baptists of the United States to make this work an abiding and increasing success.

S. H. GREENE,
Chairman.

Missionaries to Indians	18
Schools, boarding	3
Pupils	232
Sunday schools	37
Scholars	923

SOUTHERN BAPTIST HOME MISSION BOARD.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The work of long years among the Indians has resulted in the evangelization of many of these people. There is among the five civilized tribes an average of one Baptist church for every thousand Indians. But these churches have been but poorly developed in the practical duties of Christian life. Only within the last few years have any well-considered efforts been made in this direction. Now they are making commendable progress. The Baptist churches in the Creek Nation are supporting a missionary among themselves and are aiding in the support of one among the wild tribes.

The Choctaws are struggling to establish a school at Atoka, where young men studying for the ministry and others may be taught.

The Levering school among the Creeks was perhaps never more prosperous than it now is under the superintendence of Brother James O. Wright.

Our obligations to the Indians will never cease so long as we hold the rich heritage from which they have been so ruthlessly driven, nor so long as they need our help in reaching the better land. The dangers now darkening around them threaten their extinction and admonish us that whatever we do for them must be done quickly.

The board is endeavoring by a Christian education to prepare as many of them as possible for the evil day.

The missions, years ago undertaken to the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, have resulted in the formation of numerous churches, so that to-day the number of Baptists among these Indians is relatively as large, perhaps, as among the white people of the South; but the difficulties in the way of making these churches self-sustaining have been great, and the lesson of self-dependence has been poorly learned by the Indian. The work, however, of Christian education of the young, more recently undertaken, is more promising. By means of the Levering manual labor school, now of over 150 pupils, boys and girls, supported jointly by this board and by appropriations from the Creek Nation, a work is being done which will result, it is believed, in sending back to their homes active and earnest Christian workers through whom life and energy will be imparted to these hitherto inefficient churches. For the sake of the Indian, as well as for themselves, there is also need for missionaries to the adventurous and demoralized white population settling rapidly among these people, and this demand is being met in part by the Home Mission Board and State boards of Arkansas and Texas.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

THE INDIANS.

The people of America are determined to press the Indian problem to a speedy solution. Provision has been made for giving lands in severalty, and the next great movement should be to induce the Government to provide secular education, and the churches to furnish religious instruction to all the Indians. The American Missionary Association, during the year, has responded to this new impulse by enlarging its work—in the opening of new stations, in the erection of new buildings, and in the appointment of more missionaries and teachers.

At the Santee Agency, Nebr., our oldest mission station and school has had marked prosperity in its normal, theological, and industrial departments, and, better than all, in a deep and wide-spread religious interest that has pervaded the school and the church. The new building, named Whitney Hall—from its giver—has been erected, affording accommodations for twenty-two of the larger and more advanced pupils, and furnishing rooms for the treasurer's family. A liberal gift from Mrs. Henry Perkins, of Hartford, Conn., provides, for the present at least, for the running expenses of the Boys' Hall, and, in appreciation of the gift, and of the interest in the school which the gift implies, the building will hereafter be called Perkins Hall.

At Oahe, Dak., on the beautiful Peoria bottom, both the school and church have prospered. The school is crowded to its utmost capacity and a greater number of pupils has been granted in the contract with the Government. A new building is urgently called for. The closing exercises of the school were attended by a picturesque group of three or four hundred Indians, who were encamped around the station. Some of these came 125 miles to attend the exercises.

One marked feature in the enlargement of the work has been the opening of two more central stations; one at Rosebud Agency, the other located at Fort Yates, near

the junction of the Grand River with the Missouri. The new mission-house has been built, and by the aid of special gifts from benevolent friends at the East a commodious building has been erected for a hospital.

A peculiar and very interesting feature of our Indian work is the out-stations, located remote from the central stations. These stations, numbering twenty-one, have been hindered and also enlarged during the past year. The hindrance came from the interference of the Government. In its well intended zeal for the introduction of the English language, it surpassed the limits which experience had fixed, by requiring that the vernacular should not be taught, nor even spoken, in any Indian schools on the reservation, including these mission stations, which were wholly sustained by benevolent funds. Under this ruling, thirteen stations were closed from September to January. But the remonstrances coming from almost every denomination of Christians in the land induced the Government to modify its orders, and the schools have all been re-opened.

Some new buildings have been erected on this part of the field—a new house for dwelling and school on the Grand River, and a cheap structure at the Cheyenne River Agency, in which religious services are held at the times for the disbursements of the rations, when large numbers of the Indians assemble and remain for many days. A new impulse has been given to this out-station work by contributions received at one of the missionary meetings in Northfield, Mass. Four new stations were provided for at that time by the contribution of \$400 for a building at each station, and \$300 for the support of the teacher. One was the gift of Mr. Moody, another of Mr. Sankey, whose names these two stations will bear.

Fort Berthold, in the northern part of Dakota, has authorization from the Government for a larger number of pupils under contract than last year. But our exigencies require for this only a few and inexpensive repairs and additions to be made on the buildings.

The Skokomish mission continues its stable progress. The missionary, Rev. Myron Eells, has been tempted during the past year by several calls to enter more lucrative fields of service, but his attachment to the work, begun by his most honored father and continued by himself, is so great that he prefers to remain with his people and to aid them in their progress in civil and Christian life.

The Indian school at Santa Fé, N. Mex., has had some changes, but the arrangement between the association and the trustees is continued, and the school, under the charge of Prof. Elmore Chase, maintains its useful service in the training of the children of the Apaches, one of the most hopeful and promising tribes of Indians on the continent.

FORT YATES, DAKOTA.

[From Miss M. C. Collins.]

What are we going to do? This is the question coming to us continually. The American Mission Association doubtless is in a happy mood and smiling condition, now that it has strengthened our forces by two new men—one, Rev. Mr. Cross, 300 miles below here, and one, Rev. Mr. Reed, 32 miles from here at the agency. It is a good thing—a great deal better than not to have sent any one. But now, think of it: An agency containing 6,000 souls, scattered in villages of from 20 to 50 families in a village, and the settlements from 5 to 10 miles apart.

I have now given twelve years to this work. I have seen wonderful changes. I have seen men with painted faces and feathers following the leader on to darkness and death. I have seen the same men, clothed and in their right minds, standing before a heathen audience of their own people, and I heard one say, only last week: "Men and brethren, you know me as a man fierce in war—a man whose hands are stained with blood—a man bearing many wounds. My body still bears the marks, but Christ has made me whole. I am another man. My body is the same, but my heart is new. My soul is clean; my will has changed; I think differently. The Gospel has renewed me." It was one of the grandest pleas for the Gospel I ever heard. O! will you not empty your gold and your silver into the treasury? Will you not advance and take every post as fast as ready to surrender? Let us guard these people with a great army of the Lord. Send on the advance guard and bring up your re-enforcements. I do not want to fall till I see Dakota taken for the Lord!

SPEECH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

"This land which lies about us was once the property of my people; you have now possession of it and have made yourselves homes and are rearing your families on the land which formerly belonged to my forefathers. I have no complaint to make of this fact, for it is perhaps better as it is. Our desire is to become like the white man; to learn to cultivate the land and to make a living from it; to learn to read and to

write and to transact business; to learn the principles of government and become citizens; to acquire title to 160 acres for each member of our tribe. We have faith in the Great Spirit and in the Great Father at Washington, and believe that in time your people will teach my people to be like you; the Negro's skin is darker than ours, and you have made a man of him; we ask the Government to do us the same justice."

FROM OAHÉ, DAKOTA.

We are in the midst of the closing exercises of school for the year past. Some three or four hundred Indians, chiefly relatives of pupils, are now encamped about us. These have come some as far as 90 miles, and some few 125 miles, to attend the exercises and take their children home.

Number of Indian schools.....	18
Number of instructors	50
Normal students	10
Grammar students	43
Intermediate students	106
Primary pupils	419
Total number of pupils	580

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY BISHOP OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

The whole missionary district of South Dakota is divided for purposes of administration into two deaneries, known respectively as the Western or Niobrara Deanery and the Eastern Deanery.

The Niobrara Deanery includes all the Indian reservations within the jurisdiction of South Dakota, and all Indian missions within it, wherever situated; in other words, the Indian field.

The Indians receive the mission with open arms and give to support it generously, according to their ability, but that ability is small.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Niobrara Deanery.—Sisseton Reserve, St. John Baptist's Chapel, 17; St. Mary's, 12; St. James's station, 12; Cheyenne River Reserve, St. John's Chapel, 23; St. Andrew's station, 7; St. Stephen's, 8; St. Paul's, 10; Emmanuel, 17; Calvary, 14; Ascension, 10; Standing Rock Reserve, St. Elizabeth's, 17; Pine Ridge Reserve, Holy Cross, 2; Lower Brulé Reserve, St. Alban's, 4; Rosebud Reserve, Church of Jesus, 4; Santee Reserve, Chapel of Our Blessed Redeemer, 6; Chapel of Our Most Merciful Saviour, 18; Chapel of the Holy Faith, 11; Yankton Reserve, Church of the Holy Fellowship, 20; Chapel of the Holy Name, 6; Chapel of St. Philip the Deacon, 6; total, 224.

NEW CHURCHES.

The year has been rich in enterprises of this kind. First, on the Cheyenne River Reserve, a commodious church erected by the Indian's Hope, of Philadelphia, and known as St. John's William Welsh Memorial Church, takes the place of the tiny structure originally put up to accommodate the little settlement around St. John's school.

A friend who has often stood by me in time of need has given a chapel, to be known as Emmanuel, to the faithful people in White Horse's settlement.

The Indian women of St. Andrew's station handed me, through their chief, Charger, \$30 last September, begging me to secure them a chapel, and this I have been able to do through the generous help of the Connecticut Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary and of other friends. The young ladies of St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Md., and the Sunday-school of St. Mark's, New Britain, Conn., and other friends, have provided a chapel for Calvary station, Swift Bird's settlement.

Pine Ridge Reserve.—A chapel is being erected for St. Peter's station out of a gift bestowed by Mrs. J. J. Astor before her lamented death, and the Woman's Auxiliary of Chicago have undertaken to put up a chapel for the people of Porcupine Tail Creek as a memorial of their late president—a faithful friend of the Indians—Mrs. W. H. Vibbert.

Rosebud Reserve.—The Woman's National Indian Association nobly undertook to open up a new field in this reserve on Corn Creek, and to furnish means to put up a neat chapel and dwelling under one roof and to provide the salary of the deacon in charge for one year. This they have done and now have generously transferred the property to the mission.

BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

St. Paul's, St. Mary's, St. John's and Hope schools have all been carried on with their usual order, during the past year—the only exception to their wonted health being an epidemic of a diphtheritic type which threatened St. Mary's and rendered it advisable to dismiss the children to their homes a month before the time of the usual summer vacation.

St. John's School.—A new building, to be known as the St. John's William Welsh Memorial School, is now going up for this institution, which has suffered much from want of a suitable structure.

Hope School.—Miss Howes withdrew from the charge of Hope School at the close of December after rendering for three years services of the highest value. She left the school in the best possible condition. The Rev. W. J. Wicks succeeded her, and the institution has maintained under him its high character.

The average number at St. Paul's has been 40; St. Mary's, 44; St. John's, 33; Hope School, 36.

St. Paul's Boarding-school (boys), Yankton Reserve.—Mrs. Jane F. Johnstone, principal.

St. Mary's Boarding-school (girls and boys), Rosebud Reserve.—Mr. A. Heys, principal; Miss Mary S. Francis, teacher.

St. John's Boarding-school (girls), Cheyenne River Reserve.—Mr. J. Fitch Kinney, principal; Mrs. J. Fitch Kinney, house mother.

Hope School (girls and boys), Springfield.—Rev. W. J. Wicks, principal; Miss Maud Knight, teacher; Miss Bailly, teacher.

St. John's William Welsh Memorial Boarding-school.—There has been in care of the local treasurer in Philadelphia, to whom the fund was originally committed, a sum of money given for the erection of a memorial to the late William Welsh by those who know that to him, more than to any one man, the Niobrara mission owes its existence. This fund is now being used in the erection of a fine building to replace the wretched building in which St. John's School has been conducted. The new structure is to be known as St. John's William Welsh Memorial School. Near by is the new church built by the Indian Hope, of Philadelphia, to be known as St. John's William Welsh Memorial Church. On my visit there last May I found it well and substantially built, under the careful superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Handford, and had the pleasure of holding an opening service in it in the presence of a packed congregation of delighted and admiring Indians.

I cordially thank the board of managers for their generous care of the work committed to my episcopal charge, and I commend it to the blessing of Almighty God.

WILLIAM H. HARE,

Missionary Bishop of South Dakota.

 THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (ORTHODOX).

The past year has been one of quiet work, with some gain in the number of stations at which religious meetings are held and in the Indian membership. There have been three boarding-schools conducted by the society and ten day schools. The boarding-schools have had an enrollment of 161 pupils, and the day schools of 372; total, 533. The average attendance of the day schools for Twelfthmonth, 1888, was 79 per cent. Six pupils have been received into the house of a missionary to enable them to attend a day school.

Tunesassa Boarding-school, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., on the Alleghany Reservation of the Seneca Indians, has had further additions made to its buildings during the past year. It has a good farm of 500 acres, very well cultivated, upon which the boys can see carried on the raising of good stock, with the production of all suitable crops. The boys are trained to some extent in farm work, and the farming of the Senecas has improved of late years. The girls are taught housework and show aptitude for it, so that many of those educated in the school have very neat, comfortable homes. There is some gain in the moral as well as in the industrial state of the people, and were it not for the facility with which they procure ardent spirits in some of the towns adjacent to their reserves their progress in civilized living would be steady.

The school is a graded one, and well taught. Its influence, and that of those in charge of it, upon the moral, industrial, and religious welfare of the people is decided.

The school is wholly supported by private funds supplied by Friends of Philadelphia and its vicinity.

White's Institute, near Wabash, Ind., continues its good work. Upon its fertile and well-drained farm of 760 acres stand buildings kept in excellent order and repair, and well adapted to their purpose. Cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, and bees are raised on the farm; and crops of grain, grass, sorghum, and vegetables are grown. The school has had an enrollment of 85—boys 34, girls 51. The boys take an active part in farm work, and become skilled in all the handicraft of that occupation. Moreover, they are taught the use of money, the art of buying and selling, and become fitted in some cases not only to do the usual labor of a farmer, but to carry on agriculture for themselves. A carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, and saddler shop, permit instruction to be given in the corresponding trades. The girls learn all the usual household arts, and also dairy work. Pupils have been taught trades as follows: Blacksmithing, 2; carpentering, 5; shoe and harness mending, 3; broom-making, 2; house-painting, 2; dress-making, 37. The school has had three teachers who have had experience with Indians; it has been well graded, and the pupils have made solid progress. All the pupils write letters frequently, at stated times, and those who remain the full term of three years acquire a useful command of the English language, sometimes a surprisingly good knowledge of it.

The pupils are taught good manners, to be self respecting and courteous, and under instruction by word and example a large proportion of them become practical Christians.

The training-school for the Eastern Cherokees has had 40 pupils—20 of each sex. It has been under the management of a capable and devoted superintendent and of skillful teachers. The boys are taught farm work, the girls the arts of household management. The society has supplied means for buildings and other objects, but the greater part of the expense has been borne by the school funds of the Indians. This school and the five-day schools for the same Indians have been of manifest benefit to the people. In all of them there is careful school instruction, with attention to the development of religious character and a fitness for the various duties of life. The day-schools have had an enrollment of about 260 pupils. They command the confidence and support of the adult members of the band.

The remaining day-schools are at Blue Jacket, Skiatook, on the Seneca Reserve, and among the Iowas, all in the eastern part of the Indian Territory. They are connected with mission stations, and are doing good work. Two new school-houses have just been finished, one at Skiatook and the other at the Iowa station.

The Quapaw United States boarding-school has been under the management of a superintendent and matron, who are members of the Society of Friends, and some aid has been extended to it.

MEETINGS AND MEMBERS.

There are seven congregations in the Quapaw Agency, in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory, and three in the Cherokee country that lies between the Quapaw and the Osage Agency boundaries. There are two congregations within the limits of the Sac and Fox Agency, one at Shawneetown and one at the Iowa station. The Mexican Kickapoos continue to receive frequent visits from the missionaries, but it has not yet been found possible to induce them to permit their children to enter schools.

The total membership of the meetings is 383, a gain for the year of 46 over all losses. There have been thirty-one persons engaged in the educational work, and seven men, with their wives, more specially occupied with religious instruction. Besides the two school-houses built during the year there has been one meeting-house erected. The total expenditures, so far as known, are \$14,752.52, of which \$10,000 was applied to education.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. RHOADS.

BRYN MAWR, PA., June 25, 1889.

BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.

The standing committee having in charge the interest of the Indian tribes formerly under the care of this Yearly Meeting, produced the following report, which, upon being read, met with the full approval of the meeting, and the committee is encouraged to embrace any opportunity for further service in this interesting field of labor:

To Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends:

The committee on Indian affairs has, during the past year, given attention to the subject under their care, and has endeavored to close in with such opportunities for usefulness as have been presented.

We find, however, that the field of philanthropic labor in this cause by the Society of Friends is narrowing year by year. There are several reasons for this. One is that other religious denominations have gone into the work so largely and have had such abundant means, that they have in a measure crowded out those who have not been able to bring such facilities to bear. Another reason is that those Indians in whom we have been especially interested and for whom we have been working more particularly are themselves very nearly self-supporting, and so almost beyond the need of outside help.

There is no ground for discouragement in this outlook, except in the fact that the Society of Friends is perhaps not contributing its full quota of usefulness in a cause wherein it has been a pioneer. But the work is going on and great good is being done the Indians by the different religious denominations engaged in it.

We think that the Indian question has reached that point where it is safe to assume that there is now no danger of the Indian degenerating, but, on the contrary, under such influences as at present surround him he must advance.

As was intimated in our last report, an effort was made by this committee to unite with other Yearly Meetings in the appointment of a matron for the Santee Sioux, to instruct the women of that tribe in the art of housekeeping.

Up to fifth month last we had every reason to believe that the effort would be successful. All the yearly meetings but one had agreed to co-operate with us, and we had assurance that that one would also join in the enterprise. From the many applicants who came forward to fill the position one was selected whom we feel assured was well qualified and who would have discharged the duties faithfully, and she was ready to go forward at once. At the last moment Philadelphia Yearly Meeting declined to co-operate in the measure, and the subject was necessarily dropped.

An effort was subsequently made to carry it through with the co-operation of such meetings as would consent to join in the measure. Illinois yearly meeting agreed to do so, provided not less than five meetings united. Ohio and Indiana, after considering the matter at the recent sessions of their meetings, both declined, and Genesee has not been heard from. This state of affairs made it seem best to the committee to abandon the effort for the present.

We hope at the next session of Congress to obtain such legislation as will provide for the appointment of matrons in at least five of the agencies, and we have reason to believe it can be done.

A delegation from this committee attended the last annual meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners held in Washington City in first month last, and took part in the discussion of the Indian question which was had at that time. It was a very satisfactory and profitable occasion. We met there many of the leading workers in the cause of Indian civilization and advancement from all parts of the country, and were pleased to find that the unceasing labor by Friends in behalf of the Indian was acknowledged and appreciated by these co-workers.

The following report was made to that body by our delegation on behalf of our Society viz:

"To the Board of Commissioners on Indian Affairs:

The work done by the Society of Friends during the past year in aid of Indian education and advancement has not been great, but we feel that it has been effective in proportion to our opportunities.

"We have had a continued oversight of the Indians at the combined Santee, Flandreaux and Ponca Agency in Nebraska, and have co-operated with the agent in charge thereof in an effort to make these Indians independent and self-sustaining. We have directed our efforts to a thoroughly practical education not only of the Indian children, but of the men and women as well. We have worked upon the theory that when you shall have made an Indian understand and feel the importance and necessity of making his own living and acknowledge the duty of providing for his family, he will have made a long stride towards independence and self support. Implements of agriculture are always at his command, and competent instructors always within reach. Get him once enthused with the idea of becoming the head of an independent domestic establishment, and let him once see the dignity of such a position, and the desire will come to bring it about.

"This is not to be hoped for in its fullness, of course, among the older Indians, but with the rising generation it is more than probable.

"Baltimore Yearly Meeting sent a delegation of Friends to visit the Indians at the Santee and Ponca Agency in Nebraska, and in their report allusion was made to the need of an instructor among the Indian women to teach them how to keep house. The houses of the Indians were found to be sadly deficient in the essential elements of home. They noticed that the women generally had no idea of the refinements of the home circle, or how to get up those simple household adornments that help so much to make the home attractive. To meet that want we are about to employ a

matron, whose duty it will be to go amongst the Indian women at their homes and teach them the art of housekeeping. From this effort we expect good results to flow.

"The situation of affairs at this agency is highly encouraging. Charles Hill, the agent, is giving good satisfaction, both to the Government and to those who are in a measure his co-workers, and the *morale* of his corps of teachers and assistants is first-rate. Those Indians seem to be making rapid strides towards an independence of government or denominational oversight, and it seems as though the time is not far distant when the members of this tribe, with the exception of the old and infirm, can be safely left to their own resources.

"We continue to send literature to the schools of this agency for distribution amongst the children, and the agent reports that the papers are well appreciated. The demand always exceeds the supply.

"Thus, in our small measure, are we endeavoring to help along the work, feeling that while we can not do much, the little good that our hands find to do must not be neglected.

"With a cordial feeling of brotherly interest, we are, your friends.

"LEVI K. BROWN,

"Secretary of the Convention of the Seven Yearly Meetings."

PROCEEDINGS OF FRIENDS' UNION, NEW YORK.

[Sixth month, first and second, 1888.]

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Since the meeting of this body in Philadelphia eleventh month, 2d and 3d, 1886, but little has been done by our Society for the good of the Indians. We have not a tribe under our care, although we practically designated an agent for the Santee Sioux, and he was appointed.

There still is a warm interest among Friends in the civilization of our red brothers, and our central executive committee has made frequent trips to the seat of Government to consult with members of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Indian Commissioner with regard to legislation affecting the Indians, and trust they were instrumental in at least one case (that of a bill relating to the Seneca Indians, of New York State) in preventing the passage of a very unjust bill.

The land in severalty bill—a measure Friends have long advocated—has become a law.

The Indian men are working well on their allotments, but the women as a class are far behind the men in the arts of civilization. Hence Friends have labored to have a matron employed for the most advanced tribes, especially for the Santee Sioux. The commissioners last year could not authorize the appointment on account of the want of funds applicable to that purpose. The central committee then asked the seven Yearly Meetings to join in bearing the expense of one matron, but failed to get the consent of all, so reluctantly abandoned that plan.

There is a prospect now that the Government will take the matter up. The Commissioner has recommended an appropriation of \$750 each for five matrons to teach the Indian women the art of housekeeping. Our committee is working to secure this appropriation.

The Winnebagos acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of \$50 worth of goods contributed by New York Friends through the efforts of Martha H. Brinkerhoff for the aged and the children of that tribe.

As an interesting incident connected with Indian work, we feel willing to call attention to the circumstances attending the appointment of Isaiah Lightner, a member of our society and former Indian agent, as special agent to superintend the allotment of lands in severalty to the Sisseton Indians in Dakota.

The President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, appointed this Friend to this responsible position entirely on his record at the Department. At the interview between the Secretary and Friend Lightner the former stated that although he was aware that the appointee was of the opposite school of politics, and on general principles he did not appoint such to office, yet in his case the record he had made was so exceptionally good that he could not do otherwise than confer the position on him, thus showing the high position that some of our Friends have attained in the estimation of the Government through a faithful and conscientious discharge of their duties.

The future seems fraught with labor for the protection and elevation of the Indians, and we recommend that our society be ever on the alert in performing their whole duty.

On behalf of the committee on Indian affairs.

PHEBE C. WRIGHT.
WM. C. STARR.

The following paper was now read:

THE PRESENT DUTY OF FRIENDS TO THE INDIANS.

[By Edward H. Magill.]

FRIENDS: It is my purpose, in the brief period allotted to me to-night, to speak especially of "the present duty of Friends to the Indians." I would speak, I say, of the present and the future, and only so much of the past as may be an aid and a stimulus to us in the performance of present pressing duties.

From the time of the earliest settlement of Friends in this country they have ever been distinguished for their interest in the welfare of the Indians. The noble example of strict and impartial justice to the native owners of the soil, so conspicuously set by William Penn, gave an impetus in the right direction to the government which he established in his colony of Pennsylvania, which lasted for seventy years. When, by the loss of the influence of Friends in the government of the State, the Indians and the settlers became involved in jealousies and hostilities, and in concealed and open warfare, there was formed in 1756, in Philadelphia, an organization called a "Friendly association for regaining and preserving peace with the Indians by pacific measures."

This association entered earnestly upon the labor of securing the observance of treaties, the fulfillment of contracts, and remonstrating earnestly against that fatal governmental policy, of which we have seen so much in later years, and which has contributed toward the making up of our "century of dishonor;" a policy which, in that early day, had been steadily undermining the friendship between the settlers and the natives. In pursuing this work, large sums of money were freely expended, and we have exact data, giving the amount contributed to this cause by Friends in the third year of the existence of the "association," *i. e.*, in 1758. During that year, in Philadelphia alone, the subscriptions amounted to £2,447 12s., and in the other localities within the present limits of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, to £1,134, making a total for the year of £3,611 12s.; or, considering the value of our money at that time, about \$10,000—\$10,000 contributed in one year toward the Indian cause, by Friends within the present limits of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting!! And this was one hundred and thirty years ago! This "Friendly Association" closed its special labors about 1767. In the language of Samuel Parrish, "The present committees on Indian affairs, appointed by the various Yearly Meetings throughout the country, are so many scions from this parent stem."

In 1792 the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting appointed a large committee to unite with the meeting for sufferings, "to promote peace and friendship with the Indian tribes."

In 1795 the same Yearly Meeting appointed a committee "for promoting the improvement and gradual civilization of the Indian tribes."

In the same year Baltimore Yearly Meeting appointed a committee "for improving the condition of our red brethren."

In 1799 New York Yearly Meeting appointed a committee "to improve the condition of the aboriginal inhabitants."

In 1813, on the establishment of Ohio Yearly Meeting, there was expressed a "concern to improve the condition of the Indian nations," and a committee was appointed to unite with the committee of Baltimore Yearly Meeting (whence most of the members came) in carrying out this concern. This was the beginning of the joint committee of the different Yearly Meetings on Indian affairs.

As the other Yearly Meetings were established, their Indian committees were appointed, under a similar concern, and of latter years all seven of our Yearly Meetings have been represented in the Indian committee. Much of the labor in this committee, in the earlier years, was expended upon the tribes constituting what were called "The Six Nations," in the State of New York, though by no means confined to these. Zealous and devoted Friends were found who cheerfully gave their lives to this work.

The interests of the Indians were defended when they were in danger of being dispossessed of their lands by greedy speculators and land-jobbers; Indian legislation at Washington was narrowly watched; petitions and remonstrances were prepared by the different Yearly Meetings, and sent to the seat of Government by deputations of weighty Friends, who presented them in person, and who were uniformly accorded a respectful hearing, and not unfrequently turned the tide of legislation in favor of the Indians. Schools were established among the Indians, taught by conscientious and faithful teachers, under a deep religious concern, and whose consecration halloed the work in which they were engaged. The men were taught agriculture and the mechanic arts; farming utensils and tools were furnished them. The women were taught how to make comfortable and attractive their new homes, which took the place of the wigwam, and all the mysteries of good housekeeping, and, in short, the labors of Friends who devoted themselves to this work were directed toward making of these barbarous and uncivilized tribes good, Christian, civilized men and women. In pursuance of this truly missionary labor, concerned Friends, often at great personal

sacrifice, repeatedly visited the Indian tribes and inspected the progress of the work which they had instituted on their behalf, and it must be borne in mind (and this is a very important point) that in those days all of those labors were bestowed, and necessarily large expenses incurred, with little or no direct aid from the Government of the United States.

It was not until after our recent war, early in the administration of President Grant, that a different policy in the governmental management of Indian affairs was inaugurated. As is well known, one of the early acts of President Grant's administration was the enlisting of the various religious organizations of the country in the work of Indian civilization, by appointing as Indian agents those recommended by these organizations. In these appointments, as was natural, Friends who had so long been interested in ameliorating the condition of the Indian tribes had a prominent place. In Second month, 1869, the following communication was sent to Benjamin Hallowell, of Sandy Spring, Md., by direction of the President:

"General Grant, the President-elect, desirous of inaugurating some policy to protect the Indians in their just rights, and enforce integrity in the administration of their affairs, as well as to improve their general condition; and appreciating the friendship and interest which your society has ever maintained in their behalf, directs me to request that you will send him a list of names, members of your society, whom your society will indorse as suitable persons for Indian agents.

"Also to assure you that any attempt which may or can be made by your society for the improvement, education, and christianization of the Indians, under such agencies, will receive from him, as President, all the encouragement and protection which the laws of the United States will warrant him in giving."

This was indeed the beginning of a new era for the Indian race upon this continent. Commenting upon this remarkable order, in 1877, Samuel Parrish, in his history of the "Friendly Association," uses these words:

"Whereas one hundred and twenty years ago the then little colony of Pennsylvania, through its political machinery, sought to overthrow the 'Friendly Association,' in our day, a great nation, through its chosen head, seeks the counsel and aid of those who can rightfully claim religious fellowship with the members of this 'Friendly Association,' to promote the work of peace with Indians which they commenced."

Alas! that the good work, which was progressing so favorably when Samuel Parrish wrote these words could not have been continued. The appointment of our Friends to six important agencies, and their devoted and successful labors in this field during Grant's administration; and the appointment of the Board of "Indian Commissioners," representing the various religious denominations, who have freely given their services through all of these years, without pecuniary compensation, labors productive of the most excellent results, are well known to all.

So great, indeed, was the change in Indian affairs, wrought by the noble stand of President Grant, and so thoroughly aroused by it was the public sentiment of the country that no less an authority than Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, the honored originator of the land in severalty bill and the great champion of the Indian cause in the Senate of the United States, stated in a public address before the Mohonk Conference three years ago that the general interest in the civilization and Christianization of the Indians of this country dated from the inauguration of President Grant. I was present and heard this statement, and felt deeply its injustice (though unintentional) to Friends, who, although a comparatively small body, had been laboring so earnestly, according to their means and opportunities, in the same cause for more than one hundred and eighty years. Indeed, most of the arguments and appeals in behalf of the Indian to which I then listened I had heard from my childhood among members of our religious society.

We are all familiar with the fate of the Indian policy of President Grant. It scarcely survived his administration. In this respect he was a generation in advance of his time. The greed of politicians, seeking reward for political services, and the baneful Jacksonian policy that "To the victors belong the spoils," once more triumphed and places in the Indian service, which needed especially well prepared and conscientious men, were speedily filled by those who accepted these responsible positions (in the expressive language of the politicians) "for what there was in them." In such a struggle Friends could of course take no part, and it was not long before our faithful agents were displaced, and gave way to successors, or rather a series of successors, many of whom were but little better qualified for or interested in the work in which they were engaged. Then followed those constant changes in office; appointments were made and unmade, in many cases, in very brief periods, and the great work of civilizing and Christianizing the Indian seemed likely to be put back a half a century.

But the interest of the various religious organizations having been once thoroughly aroused, many of them were not daunted nor dismayed by this sadly retrograde movement. Instead of relaxing, they renewed their efforts, secured their own members as

agents where they could, and where this was impossible, they still did not hesitate to continue their missionary work. I can not accuse them of a merely proselytizing spirit in their active pursuit of these labors of love among this oppressed and deeply wronged people. They felt that in the labor of changing barbarous and uncivilized tribes into a Christian community no merely official agents of Government, without a deep religious calling, could be successful. Feeling this, and seeing the inadequacy of many of the appointees of the Government, they felt all the more the weighty responsibility resting upon them, as representing the religious sentiment of the country. The Indian Commissioners, originally appointed by President Grant, continued their meetings with unabated interest, watched the progress of legislation upon Indian affairs, directed it by their wise counsels, and invited the various religious organizations to meet with them, by their representatives, in their annual meeting at Washington, and report upon the progress of their work.

Nor were the members of the different religious organizations active in this great work for the Indian merely within the limits of their own sect. Of latter years the Indian Rights Association, and the Women's Indian Rights Association, including among their members those of all religious beliefs, have sprung into existence, and have made themselves deeply felt for good, both among the Indian tribes and in the counsels of the nation.

And while all this widespread interest has been developed, and the whole nation seems at last aroused to right the wrongs of the Indian, and to put an end to our "century of dishonor," how do our Friends, as a religious organization stand to-day? Is it not manifest that the discouraging condition of affairs which has so completely aroused other religious bodies to the necessity of greater exertion has paralyzed the energies of Friends, and that those who were the first to espouse the cause of the Indian, and seek by all possible means the bettering of his unhappy condition, are too much disposed to let their hands hang down in despair, and to let others go forward and carry on this great work? This is not a pleasant picture, but may it not be one which, we as Friends, would do well to contemplate?

And yet, with all of our discouragement, is not the field of labor into which we may now enter broad and comprehensive; and is it not growing even now white unto the harvest? The passage of the Dawes land in severalty bill, largely through the efforts of the Indian Commissioners, and other representatives of the various religious bodies, by no means settles the Indian problem, but it opens the way to its proper adjustment if the necessary work of preparing the Indian for the responsible duties of citizenship is not now neglected. As their lands are allotted to them they will stand more in need than ever of instruction, to enable them to establish upon these lands, that have thus become their own, homes that will be pleasant and attractive, that we may thus bring to bear the home influence, which all civilized peoples recognize as a most powerful agent in improving their moral and spiritual condition.

If we are in earnest, if our hearts go out as they should to this cruelly wronged and outraged people, we shall not fail to find abundant fields for labor, whether in agencies under the care of our own Friends, or elsewhere. But we have an important agency, under the care of one of our Friends, i. e., "The Santee, Flandreaux and Ponca" Agency, in northern Nebraska. Of this agency the standing committee on Indian affairs, of Baltimore Yearly Meeting, thus speaks in its last report:

"The well being of the Indians in this whole agency is carefully looked after by Charles Hill and his excellent corps of assistants, and their advancement in the knowledge of the practical duties of life, as regarded by enlightened and conscientious white people, is very gratifying. The men of the Santees have nearly all learned to be industrious, and many of them have become skillful and industrious farmers. The agent states in his report that the habits and morals of the Santees are exceptionally good, and attributes their improvement in this respect to the influence of the schools and the missionary work done amongst them."

Here then, under an agent of our own, though under the pay of the Government, is a field for extensive and profitable labor.

But while the men are making good and industrious farmers, our Friends who have visited the agency have been impressed with the need of instruction to the women, to enable them to introduce into their homes the conveniences and all the attractive surroundings of civilized life. They labored for some time with the authorities at Washington to secure an appropriation for the appointment of matrons for this purpose. These would not only travel over the reservations and visit, for a longer or shorter time, as circumstances seemed to require, the Indian women in their homes, but they would set up some houses as examples, which they would encourage the rest to imitate. Not being able to secure the necessary legislation to this end, after conferring with Charles Hill, and finding him in full sympathy with the movement, and ready to supply the needed conveyance and an interpreter, most of our Yearly Meetings united in a proposition to appoint, for a year, one such matron for the Santees, at their own expense. The way did not open in all the Yearly Meetings to expend money for this purpose; therefore, to the great regret of many interested Friends,

the plan had to be abandoned for the present. During the past month a communication has been received by the House of Representatives, from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a recommendation from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the appointment of five matrons for the purposes which I have here indicated, at a salary each of \$720 a year. No bill has yet been drawn up on this subject, and judging from the past slow progress of Indian legislation at Washington, there is little hope of securing its passage in the present Congress. It is therefore all the more to be regretted that after this recommendation of our Friends, of two years' standing, its practical execution should be delayed for the sake of a few hundred dollars.

But, as I have intimated, we are by no means restricted in our labors for the Indian to the one agency where a Friend happens to preside. Even here it should be noted that the denominational schools are supported by other religious sects, and are not under the care of Friends. If we should look so carefully after all the interests of this agency as to make it a model in all respects, and should spare neither pains nor money to this end, might we not reasonably suppose that gradually again other agencies would be placed under the care of Friends recommended by us. But even where they are not thus placed, why may we not imitate the good works which we can not fail to see among other religious denominations, and carry on our missionary work (I use the term in no narrow, sectarian sense) wherever we find the need. And is not the need sufficiently widespread? Of the 250,000 Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, notwithstanding all the labors of the Indian Department at Washington, and the far more valuable and effective labors of the religious denominations, about 100,000 of these are still blanket Indians; about 24,000 Indian children are wholly unprovided with schools; and 68 tribes, and separate portions of tribes, are without missionaries.

Nor is it a sufficient excuse for us to say that the field is so wide that we know not where to begin, and that only great Government instrumentalities and appropriations can be commensurate with so great a work. Such a conclusion deprives the Indian of that most valuable of all aid, contributed by the religious element of the country, and dwarfs our spiritual growth. Nor should we claim that all of our surplus means are needed to increase the efficiency of our own schools, which are many of them so sadly in need of help. "These things ought ye to have done, and not leave the other undone." We have, as a religious body, enough and to spare for all of these needs. If, within the limits of our Philadelphia Yearly Meeting \$10,000 could have been subscribed, one hundred and twenty years ago, in a single year; and if our brethren of the other branch of society could give, in the past year, \$18,000 to the Indian cause, \$5,000 of which was taken directly from the funds of their Yearly Meetings, can our branch of society continue to be satisfied with the meager responses that have been made from year to year, when called upon to report, before the Commissioners at Washington, with the representatives of the other religious denominations?

My friends, I feel deeply upon this subject, and it is a feeling which has been gaining strength with every passing year, as I have associated with others and witnessed the good work in which they are engaged. If there is one part of this concern which weighs more heavily upon my mind than another it is that we should be strengthened for this great work, and not paralyzed by the increased difficulties which have surrounded us in these latter years. Let us rise above them. Let us continue our committees on Indian affairs, and rather increase than diminish the number appointed on these committees. They will find ample work to do for the advancement of the Indian race, and work which no other religious denomination can do so well as Friends. They must keep familiar with all legislation concerning Indian affairs, and be ready to petition and remonstrate promptly whenever the best interests of the Indian demand it. They should send some of their number every year to visit the Indians in their homes, and suggest means to be used for the amelioration of their condition. They should strive to exercise such an influence at Washington as to secure the appointment of the best men and women as agents, and for the assignment of lands to the Indians, and carrying out the other provisions of the severalty bill. And that they may properly carry on all of this important work, they should receive the encouragement and necessary financial support of their respective Yearly Meetings.

Thus, in time, by persistent and patient labor, Friends may yet be instrumental in bringing about the time when those employed by the Government in all responsible positions, in the management of Indian affairs, shall possess the qualifications so well described by the convention of delegates of Friends held in Baltimore, at the beginning of the administration of President Grant, as the qualifications necessary for Indian agents:

"*First.*—A prayerful heart and a firm trust in the wisdom and power of God, and not in men or military force, for guidance and protection.

"*Second.*—Industry, economy, firmness, vigilance, mildness, and practical kindness and love.

"*Lastly.*—High in the scale of qualifications, to be possessed of strict integrity and

to be perfectly reliable in all financial matters, and to know how to employ with economy and to the best advantage the funds intrusted to them by the Government."

All of these desirable results I believe it to be within the power of Friends to realize if they do not fail in their long-continued interest in the Indian race, and are ready to make such sacrifices in behalf of this cruelly oppressed people as their fathers made. I would say, therefore, most earnestly to Friends, in closing, go forward in this truly Christian labor. In educating the Indian children we are educating our own in a knowledge which far surpasses that which is contained in books. What-over sacrifices we may be called upon to make in this cause will be returned to us many fold. In blessing the Indian race we bring a rich blessing upon the religious society which we love. And thus shall we abundantly testify to the efficacy of the faith which we profess and prove our love for God, whom we have not seen, by our love for our brother whom we have seen, and manifest that love by our works.

John J. Cornell said that at the beginning of President Grant's administration Genesee and Ohio Yearly Meetings having in charge the Santee Agency sent matrons to it for four years. These ought to have been continued. Other religious denominations send missionaries who labor zealously and effectively in the work of converting the Indians to Christianity.

William C. Starr said that the Indian policy of President Grant originated in the advice of Oliver P. Morton, governor of Indiana, who told the President-elect that he could bring to him half a dozen Friends who could manage the Indians without money and without war.

MENNONITE MISSION BOARD.

To the Board of Commissioners of Indian Affairs :

The work which the Mennonite Mission Board is doing among the Indians is both missionary and educational. And although we can not report any great advancement during the past year, we feel that our labors have not been entirely without encouraging results.

The tribes intrusted to our care are the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Indian Territory, ours being the only mission on this agency. Schools are established at Darlington and Cantonment. The school at Darlington has accommodations for 50 pupils and was well filled throughout the past year. The one at Cantonment accommodates upwards of 75 pupils. This school was pretty well filled during a part of the year, but, as the greater portion of the Cheyenne children for some cause left the school, there were only about 50 pupils there during the spring and summer terms. At the opening of the school in September many of these returned and the rooms are now pretty well filled.

Farms are connected with both of these schools, and large boys are required to assist in tilling the ground, in planting seeds, and in housing the crops. The girls are taught to do the housework.

In the schools the various branches of a common-school education are taught. Beside these, daily lessons in Bible history are given. The latter, together with the Sunday-school, the Sabbath-day services, and the services, for the benefit of the Indian men and women constitute the missionary part of our work. The latter of these services are necessarily conducted by the aid of interpreters, since our missionaries are as yet unable to speak the language of the Indians. This we very much regret, being confident that the Gospel preached to the Indian in his own tongue will make a deeper and more lasting impression than is given by the intervention of the interpreter. There is comparatively little trouble in getting the young Indians to understand and to speak the English language; but for the good of the older ones it is almost obligatory that those laboring among them should be able to converse with them in their own vernacular. Working upon this theory our missionaries have made some laudable efforts in studying the language of the Arapahoes. They have succeeded in establishing an alphabet and have published a small tract in that language.

During the early part of last summer our board sent a commission to visit our mission stations and report and make such changes and improvements as were deemed necessary. This commission found the work in an encouraging condition, but saw that greater efforts must be made if all the Indians of these tribes are to be reached. The Government has two schools on this agency, one for the Cheyennes and another for the Arapahoes, but they, together with our mission schools, are unable to accommodate nearly all of the children of school age on the agency. Further, the commission reports that the Government barracks at Cantonment which our board, by the Government's permission, uses to carry on its work there, are in such a poor and decayed condition that they are not much longer safe to be occupied. This is one of the reasons given by the Cheyennes why they removed their children from the school. Our board in consequence contemplates the erection of a new mission school-

house there during the coming summer. It has also decided to erect one or two day schools at places where Indians have selected farms, built houses, and are leading a more settled life.

Of late one of our female workers has made it a practice to visit the Indians in their houses and tents, giving instruction to the Indian women in cooking, baking, and housekeeping. This we find to be a very essential and much-needed work, as the majority of the Indian women have no idea whatever of housekeeping and of making the home pleasant and agreeable. We believe that much good can be done in this way. Some of the Indian women are very anxious and willing to learn, and these will no doubt soon endeavor to follow the advice given them as well as circumstances permit. Although it is not to be hoped that all, or nearly all, of the Indian women will be persuaded to make the needed change at once, we have reasons to hope that gradually a change for the better in this particular also will become more general among them.

There appears to be a desire growing among these Indians that their children should go to school and learn "the white man's ways." We consequently find comparatively little trouble in having our schools filled with pupils; but as there exists a certain amount of repugnance between the tribes of this agency, we find it somewhat difficult to prevail on them to send their children to the same schools. This is more the case with the Cheyennes than with the Arapahoes. This hindrance appears to be falling off more and more.

Besides the schools named above, our board has a Government contract school at Halstead, Kans., under the supervision of Rev. Christian Krehbiel, the president of our board. This school contains from 20 to 25 pupils, the greater portion of whom were formerly pupils in our mission schools in the Territory.

One serious drawback to our mission work is the sickly condition of these tribes, more especially the Arapahoes. A great portion of the children appear to be affected with pulmonary diseases, from which cause quite a number of our most promising pupils have died. It appears as if this tribe were destined to become extinct. A more settled and civilized mode of living, however, may cause a change for the better.

Our work, and this is no doubt the case everywhere, meets with many discouragements. Sometimes the most promising hopes are disappointed. On the whole the progress is slow and we would desire to see much more and better results of our labors. But viewing the present condition of these people and comparing them with what they were at the time when our work was commenced, about eight years ago, we are permitted to notice a decided and encouraging change for the better. And without detracting in the least from what the efforts of the Government have brought about by establishing schools and instructing the Indians in the different industrial pursuits, we feel confident that our efforts have not been in vain but have helped in a great measure to bring about a most gratifying change in the habits and mode of living of these hitherto savage tribes. But there is a great work to be done, a work which requires much persevering labor, before these tribes are fully civilized and Christianized. And as we are convinced of the fact that no people can be fully civilized without possessing the Christian religion, our aim is to instil into the minds of these Indians the principles of Christianity by teaching them the history and doctrines of the Bible. And as the Word of God is likened unto a leaven which works gradually though unperceived, we have reason to hope and do hope that the time is coming when this yet benighted people will embrace the light and will come to enjoy the privileges and blessings of a civilized Christian life.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

The gospel is solving the Indian problem. It is demonstrating the possibility of transforming the savage into an intelligent, law-abiding, enterprising, Christian citizen. The Government recognizes the fact, and cordially accepts the co-operation of the missionaries in their efforts to lift these wards of the nation to the rank of citizenship. While we appreciate the efforts of the Government to educate and civilize the Indian, we must record the fact that while accepting the co-operation of other branches of the church, but very slight recognition has been given to the work and claims of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. While the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is allowed only some two or three teachers in two different schools, the Government the same year paid for the education of Indian youth in contract schools \$318,147.45, of which \$176,592.15 went to Catholic schools, \$141,555.20 to all others; but of which the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, received nothing. Yet

our church has had missions among the Indians for over sixty years, has expended for their education and Christianization over \$400,000, and has now a membership among them as large as any other church within this field. Before the war a fair proportion of the appropriations for their education was intrusted to our church. Since then our work has been overlooked and our claims persistently set aside. As we are now enlarging our work among the wild tribes of the Indian Territory, some measures that will command the respect of the Government should be employed in order to obtain the charge of the Government schools among the tribes in which we propose to enterprize new missions. Our work in this field may be seen from the following reports and communications:

There is a gratifying increase in the contributions by our people to the cause of missions. The assessment made by the general board was \$1,200. The collections were more than \$200 in excess of our assessments, and in addition to that, \$500 was collected at our missionary anniversary, aggregating nearly \$2,000, for which we are devoutly thankful.

We, as preachers and people, can not take too much interest nor become too much enthused upon the subject of missions. All that prohibits the people throughout this country taking a deep interest in the great work of sending the gospel to all lands is lack of proper information. We therefore urge upon the members of this conference to supply themselves with missionary literature (leaflets, etc.), prepared by our general board, and circulate it among their respective charges. This literature can be obtained direct from our missionary secretary or through your conference secretary of board of missions.

We realize the necessity of making an assessment for domestic missions, which assessment we put at \$1,000, divided among the respective districts as follows: Cherokee district, \$212.50; Chickasaw district, \$212.50; Canadian district, \$212.50; Paul's Valley district, \$212.50; Muscogee district, \$150. We recommend that this collection be taken as early after conference as possible, and forwarded to the conference treasurer.

We appropriate the assessment of the general board to the several districts as follows: Cherokee district, \$475; Chickasaw district, \$475; Canadian district, \$475; Paul's Valley district, \$400; Muscogee district, \$250.

We further appropriate to Andrew Marvin Institute \$250 toward the liquidation of the indebtedness on that institution. This \$250 is the amount belonging to the conference board of the anniversary collection.

M. L. BUTLER,
Secretary.

What the conference is doing for the education of the Indians under their charge will appear from the reports received by the last annual conference.

HARRELL INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.

We are glad to report Harrell International Institute, located at Muscogee, Ind. T., as having entered the present term with a degree of prosperity which it has never before had. This institution is under the control of the Woman's Board of Missions, and they are making every effort to insure its success. They have recently appropriated money to furnish the building and the necessary improvements in the way of outbuildings, etc. The board is very fortunate in having Rev. T. F. Brewer as the superintendent of their work. He is the founder and builder of the institution, and knows well what is necessary to make it a success, as the present opening clearly shows. He is assisted in the good work by five excellent Christian ladies, employed as teachers. Number of students enrolled up to date, 118; 45 of whom are in the collegiate department. The music class numbers 25; the art class, 15. From this it will be seen that the school, more than ever before, is meeting the demands of higher education in this Territory, for which it has been built. All the rooms in the boarding department are now full, but in a few more weeks there will be room for accommodating four more girls at command. The superintendent expresses the opinion that if there was room for them thirty or forty more girls could be secured for the school. Truly this is encouraging. Truly we have great cause to thank God for the success attained in this enterprise. Truly the Woman's Board of Missions is thus doing a grand and noble work that will be a fountain of knowledge, light, and life to the various tribes in the Indian Territory. In consequence of the foregoing statement of the prosperity and needs of this institution: Therefore, be it

Resolved (1), That as preachers and laymen of this conference we hereby express our unqualified indorsement of the school, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure the patronage of our people to the school.

(2) That we hereby join the authorities of the institution in memorializing the Woman's Board of Missions, to whom the school belongs, to grant an appropriation of money sufficient to enlarge the capacity of the institution for accommodating those who wish to patronize the school.

ASBURY MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

The report of the Rev. E. R. Shapard, superintendent of Asbury, is before us. The school was in a prosperous condition from the sitting of our last conference till the 26th of November, when the building was again unfortunately burned. This, of course, turned the superintendent and eighty students out-of-doors, and the school was suspended until December 14, when the trustees rented a house; and by the authority of the bishop and mission board the school was opened again with forty pupils, and ran until June 17, which was as long as the money allowed by the authorities of the nation would last. The superintendent has turned over all properties to the nation, and has receipt for the same. So the school has virtually passed out of our hands.

Resolved, That the bishop be requested to appoint a committee of three to take into consideration, and, if necessary, make a new contract, subject to the action of the board of missions, for the continuance of the school. The following committee was appointed: T. F. Brewer, E. R. Shapard, and M. A. Clark.

PIERCE INSTITUTE.

Pierce Institute during the past year had an enrollment of seventy, with an average attendance of forty.

We find, by examination into matters pertaining to the school, that there is a debt of \$1,600 hanging over the institution unprovided for.

As the bishop will provide for the salaries of teachers, we therefore recommend that all the proceeds of the school be appropriated toward the payment of the above debt.

ANDREW MARVIN INSTITUTE.

This institution has closed a year as prosperous as could have been expected when we consider the sickness which has visited the section of country surrounding it. The average attendance has been good, the progress commendable, and, better than all, "quite a number of the girls have been converted during the year." The school is necessary to the stability and advancement of our church in this vicinity, and should be sustained.

In order that this institution might accomplish the greatest good possible, it is important that, first, the debt of \$500 and interest be provided for; and, second, that additional boarding facilities be provided for the accommodation of an increased patronage. Your committee would therefore respectfully recommend that this conference request the presiding bishop to assist this institution by using any available funds at his command in the liquidation of this debt and interest.

MALE COLLEGE FOR INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

The appointment of a committee of five by the bishop at the last annual conference, together with the subsequent action of said committee in securing a favorable location and a desirable grant of land from the Cherokee national council, seems to indicate that a favorable opportunity and a bright future is before us as a church, if wisely improved. The present status of this enterprise is such that standing still is impossible and retrograding is dishonorable. Material aid, unflinching devotion on the part of members of the conference, and action of outside and inside agencies are the demands of the hour.

Cherokee district.—White members, 550; Indian members, 1,363; local preachers, 18; total, 1,931. Sunday schools, 22; officers and teachers, 133; scholars, 872.

Chickasaw district.—White members, 656; Indian members, 1,871; colored members, 6; local preachers, 50; total, 2,583. Sunday schools, 37; officers and teachers, 104; scholars, 880.

Canadian district.—White members, 593; Indian members, 585; colored members, 5; local preachers, 12; total, 1,212. Sunday schools, 19; officers and teachers, 92; scholars, 671.

Muscogee district.—White members, 122; Indian members, 1,353; colored members, 13; local preachers, 34; total, 1,522. Sunday schools, 11; officers and teachers, 40; scholars, 370.

Paul's Valley district.—White members, 1,599; Indian members and local preachers, 142; total, 1,741. Sunday schools, 21; officers and teachers, 108; scholars, 1,183.

Total members in the conference, 8,910; Sunday schools, 110; officers and teachers, 477; scholars, 3,981.

Brother Clark reports as follows from the Okmulgee district:

"The Okmulgee district is now composed almost entirely of full-blood Indians. There are four white preachers besides myself and eight full-blood Indian preachers engaged in regular work. All of the Indian preachers are engaged in work among

the Creeks and Seminoles. There are three white preachers among the western or wild tribes.

"The district comprises a territory nearly 250 miles square.

"The Creeks and Seminoles have had the gospel preached to them more than sixty years. Much of that time, however, they have been left entirely to themselves. A good many years their presiding elder has been a Creek Indian. The type of Christianity developed has not been as healthy as could be desired. There are indications of improvement. They have now the whole of the New Testament translated into the Creek tongue. There has been a manifest desire upon the part of native preachers and people to know more of the Word. Often am I kept busy at quarterly meetings between regular services explaining the Scriptures to a group gathered around me. Some one would ask me to explain a passage of Scripture; I would take my English Bible, the Indians would take their Creek Testaments, the interpreter would be the medium of communication. I have never felt so near heaven as when trying to explain God's word to the ignorant red man.

"Another indication of growth is the desire to support their own ministers. Up to a few years ago nothing was paid by them for the support of their native pastors, although for quite a number of years they have been contributing to the missionary cause. When the duty of supporting their own preachers was first explained and enforced upon them there was a prejudice against it. They are now undergoing a happy change. I have known the male members of churches to come together and split rails to get money to pay the assessment for the preacher. Another church made a certain amount of fence to get money for the same purpose. A number of men belonging to a church 6 miles away hauled wood to the door of the district parsonage to pay the assessment for presiding elders.

"There is some spirit of church-building among them. A spirit also to help themselves, in order that God might help them. One church hauled their lumber 85 miles to erect a church building. Another hauled lumber 45 miles. These are signs of improvement among the Creeks and Seminoles."

Rev. J. J. Methvin, one of the missionaries sent by Bishop Galloway among the wild tribes, writes as follows from the Wichita, Kiowa, and Comanche Agency:

"Arriving at this place in November last, I began at once laying plans for missionary operations. On account of the scattered and wandering condition of these Indians, I have done but little more than go over the field and take notes for future work. There are so many things of interest in connection with these 'wild tribes' that I hardly know where to begin. There are nine tribes represented at this agency, and two at the Cheyenne Agency, 40 miles north of here, with a population in all of nearly 10,000. Of course, I have not been here long enough to note any progress in the civilization of these people under the management of the Government. I can only mention the agencies it has in operation for that purpose. There are two Government schools at this place of the capacity of eighty pupils each, and there are three of about the same capacity at the Cheyenne Agency, and one at Cantonment, about 100 miles northwest, on the North Canadian. In these schools, besides the usual text-books, pupils are taught various industrial arts. In addition to these home schools, many Indian boys and girls are sent away to Chillico, Haskell, and Carlisle. These schools are not kept as full as they should be, many being averse to sending their children to them, but I learn there is a growing interest in the matter. One of the most efficient agencies that the Government has in operation for the advancement of these Indians in practical civilization is that of farmers, appointed to instruct them in the management of farms. The beneficial effect of this is shown in the amount of corn (several thousand bushels) that they had to sell during the past fall, and they are preparing to enlarge their farming operations the present year. Some of the Indians are building dwelling-houses and improving places; and this is a step forward, for no people can ever make much advancement living in tepees and wandering about, as do these Indians. They need such surroundings as will promote home life.

"To human eyes there are insurmountable barriers to the success of the gospel among these people—a complete revolution of their habits, thoughts, and modes of life. They have taken on some of the white man's vices and but few of his virtues. Unfortunately for them, the class of whites with whom they have come in contact have not been well fitted to teach them virtues; and a large number of the Government employes have been of that class "who neither believe nor practice religion." Pioneer and frontier settlers are not disposed to be missionaries, and as a rule hate and prey upon the Indian. I mention this as one of the greatest hindrances to our efforts to Christianize them, for one bad white man is an argument to many of them that all white men are bad. Gambling is a passion with them. They will bet on any game of chance, wagering even the blankets they wear. Another thing that is hurting them, and will doubtless carry many of them prematurely to the grave unless its importation to them is stopped, is the habit of eating a cactus button which has about the same effect as opium. It was introduced here by the Mexicans. It is a species of mescal. The Comanches call it wo-co-wist; the Apaches, ho-as or ho-se.

"There is a considerable desire upon the part of some of the Indians to hear preaching, but whether it grows out of their insatiable curiosity to know everything that is going on, or a real desire to learn Christianity and be benefited by it, I am not able to determine. In either case opportunity to preach to them is afforded, and the utmost attention on their part is given. I received word not long since from an Indian village (camp) up the river several miles asking me to come and preach to them again. I had been there once before. An intelligent young Kiowa Indian told me a few days ago that he was exceedingly anxious to go with me some 75 miles west to the camp of some of the principal 'medicine chiefs' to tell them about Jesus. On Sabbath evening last, at the Sabbath-school for the whites, four young Indians who could speak some English came to me and asked permission to join the school. 'Stumbling Bear,' an old Kiowa chief, who has in the past scalped a goodly number of 'pale faces,' has just been in and inquired when I would come and 'good talk' to Indians again, meaning preach to them. In all services that I have held with them they have given me the utmost attention, and when I have invited any who wish to become Christians to come and give me their hand, numbers have done so, seemingly in earnest. I preached recently to a Kiowa congregation. At the close I gave opportunity to them to ask questions. I urged them to let me know if there was anything that was not made plain to them. One said that he was satisfied that what I had told them was true, and he believed it. Then To-her-sin, an old man, and one of considerable influence by virtue of his having undergone the 'torture' in his youth and become a 'brave,' spoke in substance as follows, and as near verbatim as I can recall it as interpreted to me: 'What you have said is the truth. I believe it. There are but two roads: God's road and the devil's road. I believe many Indians are interested in this religion and will accept it when they hear and understand it; but whether they do or not, I am going to travel God's road as you have been showing us.' I was encouraged. I could read decision in his face. He meant what he said.

"On account of the scattered condition of the people, it is impossible to get together large congregations, and their wandering habits prevent any permanent appointments being made at any one place. There are a goodly number of young Indians of both sexes on the reservation who were educated abroad, and who, I think, can be used in evangelistic work among the other Indians. I am endeavoring to get them together and formulate some line of action in such work for them.

"Now, as to our needs in this field, we ought to have at once two more preachers. Provision has been made for at least the board of two more single men, and Bishop Galloway has issued a call for them, but as yet none have responded. There is great necessity for the two. A parsonage is a sore need here, and church buildings must be erected at various points.

"There is fine opportunity for woman's work among these Indian women—a work that nobody else can do. The Woman's Board could find no better field of operations than here, and one that would in the course of a few years yield most satisfactory results.

"In view of the rapid changes that must inevitably take place here in the course of a few years, and the legislation that is sure to come, with reference to this section, we can not act too promptly in preparing to meet all emergencies and demands arising by such changes and such legislation."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Board of Home Missions among the Indians.

During the past two years the matters of the greatest interest to the Indians have been the dividing their lands in severalty and the orders from the Government to teach only the English language in their schools.

There has been only a beginning made in giving to them their individual farms and homesteads, because only a few of the tribes are sufficiently advanced in civilization to either cultivate them or protect them from the depredations of the evil-disposed. Very few of them can speak the English language, and fewer yet have any idea how to conduct any kind of business or make a contract, and consequently great caution is needed not to put them into a position where they would be a prey to bad men. A few tribes have been found ready for the change, and among them this has been actually and successfully done, while there are several others where the process is slowly but surely going forward. It is a matter that requires great prudence and wisdom, such as has been shown by Miss Alice Fletcher in her notable and complete work among the Omahas and her present endeavor among the Winnebagoes. We hope and expect that several other tribes will soon enter into these new and advanced relations.

We are in hearty sympathy with the effort of the Government to have only the English language taught in the schools to the Indians. It has been the policy of this Board from its very first effort among them, and, in fact, also among all foreign-speaking people in our land. We believe it is the way to Americanize them as well as to Christianize them, and consequently the way of safety to our nation.

WISCONSIN.

Rev. A. W. Williams has been working among the Stockbridge Indians in Wisconsin. This tribe has been without a minister since the death of Mr. Slingerland. We have had difficulty in getting the right man for this work, but believe that in Mr. Williams we have found him. Pray for him.

DAKOTA.

The Good Will Mission at Sisseton Agency, Dak., is better supplied than ever before with buildings and workers. A new building for school-room and boys' dormitory is sadly needed. There are 120 pupils, and for want of room many are turned away. Who will help erect this much-needed building? Mr. W. K. Morris is the efficient superintendent, with Mrs. Morris and the Misses White, Patterson, Coe, and Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Buck as helpers.

The eight churches among the Sioux are under the general supervision of Rev. M. N. Adams. There is a native membership of 521. They are served by six native ministers, viz: Revs. J. B. Renville, D. Renville, L. Mazakinyanna, D. Graycloud, I. Renville, and C. R. Crawford. Rev. W. O. Rogers serves the Wood Lake Church. The Sissetons have had their lands allotted to them, and only await the Government patents to make them citizens.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

There has been more advance in this Territory than in any other portion of our Indian work; in fact, there is no better or more hopeful mission field anywhere than is presented here. The number of missions is simply limited by the number of workers we can obtain and the necessary means to sustain them.

Among the Cherokees we have 433 church members and 255 scholars in the schools. Vinita is still served by Rev. W. T. King. Rev. W. L. Miller is preaching at Tablequah and stations. The school at the latter place is doing exceedingly good work. There are about 80 pupils, of which 30 are boarding scholars. The Misses Morrison, Guernsey, and Loeb are the teachers.

Rev. A. G. Evans has charge at Park Hill and Fourteen Mile Creek, while the Misses Mathes and Caleb have about 60 scholars in the school at Park Hill. Rev. L. Dobson preaches at Childers Station.

Rev. W. H. Reid has the church at Caddo. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Squier, Miss Reid and Miss Orr have, in addition to the day scholars, about 35 pupils in the boarding-school at Old Dwight. New buildings have been erected and the old ones repaired, and we expect to see the old mission field soon in excellent running order, doing good work.

Rev. A. N. Chamberlain preaches at Pheasant Hill and to the full-blooded Cherokees. Miss Ada Bodine has a school of 30 pupils in the church building at Pheasant Hill. Rev. D. N. Allen preaches at Fort Gibson, Tegalea and stations, while his brother, J. F. Allen, teaches and preaches at Canadaville. Rev. A. D. Jacks preaches at Coody's Bluff, Claremore, and Oowalah, and Rev. Joseph Smallwood, a native preacher, at Barren Fork and neighborhood.

Among the Creeks or Muscogees our work has been more largely increased than in any other tribe. At Muscogee an additional cottage has been built, which is said to be one of the most beautiful homes in the Territory. Thirty-five boarding pupils are cared for by Miss Alice Robertson, Miss Grace Robertson, Miss Willey, and two assistants. Dr. Williams is supplying the church. Improvements have been made at Nuyaka, where there are 80 pupils. It is a model school in good work in all departments and in results. Quite a number have become Christians during the year. Prof. F. B. Wells and his noble band of helpers deserve great praise for their faithfulness and efficiency. Rev. T. W. Perryman is the pastor of Nuyaka and Okmulgee. Tulsa is under the care of Rev. R. M. Loughridge, D. D. The school has 61 scholars and 3 teachers. There has been steady progress.

The transfer of the Wealaka and Wewoka mission to this board by the general assembly gives us 100 pupils at the former and 63 at the latter place, and quite a number of ministers and teachers. The Wealaka school is at present undergoing repairs at a cost of \$11,000. Wewoka is under the care of Rev. J. R. Ramsey and five assistants. Rev. J. N. Diamant preaches at Wewoka and vicinity. The native ministers

are G. Johnson, J. K. Hacho, D. Fife, J. H. Land, P. Fife, and E. P. Robinson, who supply Kowasato Town, White House, Achena, Kowetah Chapel, North Fork, and other stations. There are 357 church members and 339 pupils among the Creeks.

The work among the Choctaws has grown from five to thirteen schools during the year. Wheelock boarding-school for girls, under the care of W. B. Robe, superintendent, and four assistants, has more than maintained its good reputation. Several pupils have been brought to Christ. The new Spencer Boarding and Industrial School, under the care of Prof. Alfred Docking, with eight teachers and helpers and 100 pupils, was one of the schools formerly under the foreign board, now taken under the care of our board in accordance with their action transferring all the work in the Indian Territory. McAlester has outgrown its quarters, and reports 140 day pupils. Mr. E. H. Doyle has proved himself a wise leader. Atoka, with the Misses Charles as teachers, has a school of 59 pupils. Mrs. and Miss Knight have gathered 66 scholars into the new school at Caddo. The Mary A. Watson Academy at Lehigh has over 200 pupils, while the other schools are flourishing in a similar manner. The ministers at work among the Choctaws and Chickasaws are Revs. J. Edwards, at Wheelock; H. A. Tucker, at Atoka; W. H. McKinney, at Mount Zion, Apeli, and Big Lick; S. R. Keam, at San Bois; J. Dyer, at Mountain Fork and two stations; W. J. A. Wenn, at Lehigh; T. A. Byington, at Bayou; J. Jackson, among the full-bloods; B. J. Woods, at Lenox, Rock Creek, and High Mountain; C. J. Stewart, at Philadelphia; Rev. W. J. Moffatt, at Paul's Valley, Johnsonville, and White Bend Hill; Rev. William Kendrick, at Powell; and Rev. S. V. Felt, at Anadarko. There are 764 church members and 912 pupils. Five or six ministers are needed. May we not expect that number from the theological seminaries?

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

At Albuquerque the loss by fire of our main building interrupted the work. A new one is just finished at a cost of \$7,000, and new life infused. The school is doing its work well under the care of Dr. Robert Coltman and his faithful helpers. The spiritual results has been cheering.

The day-schools at the pueblos of Isleta, Laguna, Jemez, and Zuni have made progress. The Misses Scott have charge at Isleta, Miss Shields at Laguna, Dr. and Mrs. Voorhees at Jemez, and the Misses De Sette and Pond at Zuni. These schools and teachers have special trials, which call for the prayers of God's people.

The building is finished and the work opened with enthusiasm and hope at Tucson, Ariz. Rev. H. Billman, superintendent, Miss Whitaker, Miss Gibson, and the other helpers are on the ground. The school has 75 boarding pupils. We expect to have 50 more as soon as the additional buildings are ready. Mr. J. H. Willson has opened the school at San Xavier.

Rev. C. H. Cook continues his labors among the Pimas. The results are great, and the outlook very encouraging.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Rev. M. G. Mann and his native assistant, Peter Stanup, labor among the Puyallup, Chehalis, Nisqually, and Squaxon tribes. Over 300 members have been brought into the church, and give good evidence of being faithful and consistent Christians.

ALASKA.

At the first glance it may appear that we are contracting rather than enlarging our borders in Alaska, as we can report but four of our schools now in active operation.

Fort Tongass work is closed for the present. The sudden death of our young Alaskan missionary, Mr. Louis Paul, with that of the Government teacher, Professor Saxman, stopped the work. Mrs. Tillie Paul, with her three fatherless little ones, has been transferred to the Industrial school at Sitka, where, we are told, her patience, submission, and sweet Christian life are a "benediction" to her people, and a powerful example in the school.

Mrs. Saxman returned to her Pennsylvania home, but so impressed has she become with the needs of these people that she has returned to Alaska to give her life to their welfare.

Juneau.—Rev. and Mrs. Eugene S. Willard continue their work at Juneau. This school, though small, is doing much good, and is as a bright light in the midst of great darkness.

Juneau is a typical western mining town, with all its vices, set down in the midst of a native heathen population. We still need funds for building purposes here. We commend these workers to your sympathy and prayers. Meanwhile the station at Chilcat, where Mr. and Mrs. Willard formerly labored, is cared for by Dr. White, a Presbyterian elder, who receives his salary from the United States Government.

Hoonaah.—Rev. and Mrs. J. W. McFarland still labor at this isolated station, and report a large school and attentive audiences.

Howcan (Hydah Mission).—Although the day-school has passed from our hands into the care of the Government, we still report our mission-school work, with Mrs. McFarland and Mrs. Gould, sisters, in charge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gould, with Miss C. Gould, have long been known to us as the missionaries at Hydah, while Mrs. A. R. McFarland, the pioneer in all this work under Dr. Jackson, first established at Fort Wrangell, then removed with our mission-school work to Sitka, is now in charge of the girls' home at Howcan. More money is needed to finish the buildings.

Sitka.—Here, at the most important town in Alaska, is established our largest and most important school—a training-school in process of satisfactory development. It is growing in every direction—more pupils, more industries taught, more buildings erected, more funds demanded. Much remains to be done. Do not overlook these needs.

The new departure in our work became an immediate necessity here, and a hospital was started last summer.

A thank offering of \$1,000 began the work, and one ward of the hospital is now finished. This ward for girls contains but twelve beds. Another for boys is needed at once. Dr. Henning is the physician in charge.

We report with gratitude a school numbering over 160 pupils, an earnest band of Christian workers, and the great blessing continually granted us in the conversion of souls at Sitka. Every communion season brings new members into the church on profession of faith. One hundred and thirteen were added to the church last year.

Professor Kelly is superintendent of our school and hospital work. Under his direction are ten commissioned workers consecrated to the Lord's work, serving Him faithfully.

By act of the last Congress the amount of money for education in Alaska was reduced so much that we are compelled to request more liberal gifts from our friends this year.

Rev. Allen Mackay is at Fort Wrangell, where a church of 54 members is reported, some of whom are bright examples of the power of Christian faith.

One hundred miles south of Fort Wrangell is Port Chester, the place where the new Mellakahla is located. Mr. William Duncan for many years labored among the natives in the Tsimshyan peninsula within the domain of British Columbia, and succeeded in building up a most marvelously successful mission. Troubles regarding the titles of land and religious liberty compelled them to transfer the mission to the United States. New buildings are now being erected, and the expectation is that soon the whole work will be completed and in better condition than ever before. This colony, while not one of our missions, is a wonderful addition to the religious work of Alaska.

The summary below shows decided progress and great encouragement in the work among the Indians. Never was there a more auspicious time to push our work among the Indians. The President is deeply interested in it. Congress was never more favorable; the church, in all its denominations, is on the alert to save and civilize the Indian. The thing most needed now is more money for school buildings and appliances.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men." This seems to be the flood-tide with these people. When everything else is so favorable let our churches promptly come forward to uplift and save them.

SUMMARY.

Ministers, churches, etc.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Ministers:			
Natives	8	17	25
All other	30	31	38
Total	38	48	63
Churches	43	59	68
Church members	2,001	2,306	2,863
Teachers	63	95	115
Schools	20	27	29
Scholars	1,184	1,780	2,441

Board of foreign missions among the Indians.

THE SENECA.

During the last year the Seneca Mission has been more or less disturbed by the public discussions in regard to the general condition of the people as set forth in the official reports of the commissioner of Indian education for the State of New York. Some of these reports have been so discouraging as to affect the minds of many, but they have been combated more or less successfully by counter statements by Rev. M. F. Trippe, who for a number of years has lived and labored among the Indians, and who protests against the representations which have been made of the people as a whole.

The year, according to the report which Mr. Trippe has rendered, has been one of considerable spiritual success, and the evidences which he gives are abundant that among the Christian Indians there is much of order and noble aspiration as well as Christian hope.

In November last Mr. Trippe held special meetings at Jamesontown, on the Alleghany Reservation. Delegates from the various mission stations met together for a week's visitation among the people, with prayer and preaching services. At the close of the services seven were added to the church. The good work, however, continued, and many others have since acknowledged Christ. In connection with this awakening several temperance meetings were held, and over 75 Indians signed the pledge. As an evidence of the sincerity and earnestness of these native Christians, they have secured a lot and have contributed over \$100 towards the building of a church, besides drawing stone for a foundation. The great infelicity and obstruction in the case of the Alleghany Indians is that their reservation is 40 miles in length and only 1 mile in width. Co-operation in any line of Christian work is thus rendered difficult.

At Oldtown there has also been considerable interest. Crowded religious services have been held and twenty persons have been added to the church, among whom are some of the best of the Indian people. A teacher in one of the State schools has taken a deep interest in the work and has organized a Sabbath-school. In all forty-one have been received into the church on this reservation since November, among them one man who has developed promising talent as an assistant.

Mention is made incidentally in Mr. Trippe's report of the good work accomplished at the Friends' school near Oldtown, where both sexes are fitted for Christian usefulness in various spheres.

The people on the Alleghany Reservation have not felt the pressure which has been experienced by the Cattaraugus Indians with respect to the division of their lands.

Mr. Trippe's report states that land in severalty has been tried on the Corupianter Reservation for ten years or more, but it does not seem to produce any greater prosperity than land in common. The people are no more industrious and are no more inclined to make improvements upon their land than those who reside on the other reservations. Indeed, it is thought that the division has rather wrought evil than good, as it has afforded a temptation for the more fortunate Indians to absorb the possessions of their less thrifty neighbors.

As a result of the religious interest both now and in the past, the report states that only six or seven adult Indians remain out of the church in a community of about one hundred. The whole population is Christian, and by their own efforts these people have repainted their church edifice, and seem disposed to help themselves in every way.

The Tonawanda church has also received eight accessions. The weekly prayer-meeting and the Sabbath-school are conducted by the Indians. By their own effort they have erected a number of substantial horse-sheds connected with the church. The report says: "The Tonawanda Indians need our sympathy and help; they strive to help themselves; they are not given to grumbling; they are obedient to the counsels of the missionary, and defer to his views of their good. They appeal for better schools and are earnest to secure the same education and civilization as the whites. There are a number of good and beautiful homes on this reservation, wherein the graces and amenities of a Christian civilization are practiced."

"The continued agitation of the question of land in severalty and citizenship tend to harass the Indians and check the progress of mission work. It disquiets their minds and casts over them a cloud of suspicion and uncertainty. They can not understand why misrepresentation should be made the ground for legislative investigation and a pretext for the violation of solemn treaties."

The Cattaraugus Reservation.—The work on the Cattaraugus Reservation has been, during the latter part of the past year, under the care of the veteran missionary, Rev. William Hall, who has performed much labor in visiting from house to house, teaching the people and praying with them in their homes.

Sabbath services have been regularly maintained, the congregation being supple-

mented by about seventy-five persons from the Thomas Orphan Asylum, including Mr. and Mrs. Van Valkenburgh, who are in charge of that excellent institution. At the close of the morning services the congregation has regularly resolved itself into a Sabbath-school, which has numbered about one hundred and forty. Mr. Hall reports that he holds religious services almost daily with about one hundred pupils in the asylum, and during the year he has preached or given instruction in ninety private homes and in ten school-houses, in some of them several times. Thus he has reached a large proportion of the people on the reservation. On Sabbath evenings he has held prayer-meetings at the asylum with about forty boys. The services at the asylum seem to have been blessed to the conversion of the lady in charge of the boys' school, and twenty of the youth of both sexes who have united with the church.

The girls' school, under the care of Miss Olivia P. Ball (now Mrs. Bailey), has proved a blessing to the youth of her sex, though the number enrolled has not been large. She has been able to exert a most salutary influence upon her pupils in every way, and her presence on the reservation, her visits among the homes, and her Sunday-school work in the little community known as Pine Woods, have been greatly blessed.

Grateful mention should be made of the zeal and interest felt by the Christian women of Buffalo in this enterprise. The mission-house occupied by Mrs. Bailey has been repaired and furnished largely by their effort, and the general sympathy which has been expressed by the people of Buffalo of both sexes for the work among the Indians of this reservation has undoubtedly given new hope and courage to these poor and unsettled people.

THE CHIPPEWA.

A diminished force has been employed in the Chippewa Mission in Wisconsin. The only male missionary employed is Rev. S. G. Wright, stationed at Round Lake, and having charge of three stations—Round Lake, Lac Cour d'Oreilles, and Puhquah-wong, situated 8 and 11 miles apart.

Educational work on the reservation, except so far as it is maintained by Roman Catholics, has been given up, with the exception of the bright and purely mission school under the care of the Misses Susie and Cornelia Dougherty.

In regard to learning English, Miss S. Dougherty says: "The children are making very commendable progress in their studies and we have been surprised at their so readily learning English. Many of them who knew no English when we came here are now able to talk very well, comprehend nearly all they read, and can write a very fair letter."

The labors of all our missionaries to the Chippewas have been carried on under peculiar privations. The great isolation of these worthy Christian ladies, and the patience and cheerfulness with which they have borne this and other privations attending their work, entitle them to the prayer and sympathy and love of all who are interested in the blessed work which they are carrying on.

THE DAKOTA MISSION.

Yankton Agency.—The tone of Rev. John P. Williamson's report concerning the work among the Indians at and around Yankton Agency is one of the greatest thankfulness. He writes: "The Lord has graciously visited us with the Holy Spirit and brought many souls to their Saviour the past year. This good influence has been felt among the Indians of Yankton Agency and of our outpost at White River, at the Brule Agency, 100 miles up the river [the Missouri]. To the churches among the Dakota Indians there have been added 63 on profession of their faith, while 21 others have professed Christ at White River. As a result we have organized a third church among the Yanktons called Cedar church. It is located near White Swan, 15 miles above Yankton Agency. We have also been able to organize a church among the Lower Brule Indians called White River church, the first organization among the Lower Brules. Of the 34 members now reported there, 11 made profession of their faith last year. This makes five churches in my district, with a membership of 355.

"Owing to the increased interest, all our places of worship at Yankton Agency, and also Lower Brule, have become too strait for us. By carrying in seats Yankton Agency church will be made to answer for a time. Hill church, however, is entirely inadequate. The people are raising funds to put on an addition to their house. They will need \$100 or \$200 help, which we trust the Lord will open the heart of some able servant of His to give as an extra donation. The log cabin in which the new church at Cedar worship can not be called a church, and they too have commenced raising funds to build them a house. Our Lower Brule people have no chapel at all, but worship in one of their own dwellings where many of them have to listen to the word through the windows. This is an important field and we must have good permanent buildings as soon as the location is settled. We should have both a church and a dwelling for the minister or teacher. The Indians will raise what they can toward

the church. Some of the other Indian churches will take up contributions for them but to build such a house as they should have will take a good round sum besides. Our teacher there should also have a dwelling-house.

"As regards our school work we now have 120 pupils in three day schools, and are sending 28 pupils to the Congregational training-school at Santee Agency."

Pine Ridge.—This field is a large one. Five thousand Indians are here. There are eight camps among the Sioux and one Cheyenne camp of 500 souls tributary to Pine Ridge Agency.

Rev. C. G. Sterling's work has been interrupted somewhat since last December, owing to the feeble health of Mrs. Sterling, which necessitated their return for a time to his former home at Madison, Wis. A large amount of work, however, has been done during the year.

Eight adults have been baptized and received as communicants on profession of their faith. Others still have applied, but have been asked to wait for further instruction. Six children presented by Christian parents have been baptized. The sewing-school, also, has had a manifestly good influence on the girls. The day school for young men has given them a fair start toward reading the Dakota Bible. These young men, from twenty to thirty years of age, studied with marked application. Mr. Sterling's native helper, Mr. John Flute, has passed from the position of candidate to that of licensee. Mr. Sterling says of him, "He is a genuine student and a successful preacher; in a marked degree a zealous and efficient worker. His wife is also a real help to him in his work."

"The general interest in our services is very gratifying. The attendance at the village school is good when the people are here. The interest at some of the distant camps is particularly noticeable. We are warmly invited to come and are eagerly watched for for days before our arrival; are greeted by a goodly congregation and listened to attentively."

Mr. Sterling calls attention to the fact that among the nine camps of five thousand people tributary to the Pine Ridge Agency there are but two small church buildings. He writes: "Any of the camps would welcome a church building. A number are calling for them, earnestly calling for them, and two are especially urgent that the Presbyterian Church may build chapels among them. We must have buildings at several of the camps as well as at the village. We must have, also, as soon as possible, three more native preachers stationed at the village and the camps. Then we should have further helpers to aid in the further instruction of these people in the Bible. There will be a great work for years to come, even when all have heard the Gospel, to instruct and build up in the faith those who are now so ignorant. If the board could see its way clear to add some secular instruction, a great work could be done by an industrial boarding-school, in the education it would furnish and the general helpful influence of a much-needed Christian home."

"The time for the Presbyterian Church to take earnest hold of this field is unquestionably just now. I believe our Lord Jesus Christ will be highly honored if we enter into the harvest-field just here."

OMAHA MISSION.

The missionaries among the Omahas are the same as last year, and their work very much the same. Mr. Hamilton made several visits to the boarding-school at the old station, and Mr. Copley reports his visits regularly there every Sabbath, both the brethren conducting religious services at this place. Seven new communicants were added to the church on examination, and two members were received by letter, making the number seventy-two. The members received by certificates are a medical gentleman and his wife, connected as missionaries with the Women's National Indian Association. Their coming to work for the Omahas is cordially welcomed by our missionaries. They will occupy a separate station on the reserve, and their being there will strengthen the efforts in progress for the conversion and civilization of these Indians.

Besides their visits at the mission-school station, Messrs. Hamilton and Copley made many visits among the Omahas at their homes and at their times of social and other meetings—using such occasions for what may be called conversational preaching. Mr. Hamilton refers to the kind and respectful attention always paid to his instruction on these visits. But the want of deep and earnest interest in the means of grace among most of these Indians has still to be greatly deplored.

The boarding-school for girls reported 41 scholars in March. The highest number during the year was 52. In connection with Mrs. Wade, her predecessor for counsel, Miss Barnes, the superintendent, writes: "The number of scholars is less than it was at this time last year. A number have been removed to training-schools [at Hampton and elsewhere], and two have died. I think there is a growing interest on the part of some parents in favor of education, especially among the members of the lower

band. During the year three of the girls united with the mission church." Miss Woodin continues to render good aid to the superintendent in her duties.

The board regrets to refer to the large expense of this mission last year, as stated in the financial report. This was owing partly to the cost of repairs on the boarding-school building which it was thought at the station could not be longer deferred, and partly to the delay of the Indian Bureau in the payment, under contract, toward the support of the scholars per capita. This payment, it is expected, will yet be made; but in the mean time the deficiency had to be supplied from the general funds of the board.

It is also a matter of regret, and of serious inconvenience, that the Indian Bureau has not been able to take action in allotment of lands to the mission under the law of Indian severalty lands. Application was made to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on this subject, by letter, in July. Plans for the larger work of the mission have had to remain, therefore, in abeyance. It is still hoped that early action may be taken in this matter at Washington.

WINNEBAGO MISSION.

Hardly any peaceful Indians appear to be more indifferent to all religious instruction than the Winnebagoes. They are often absent from their poor homes, addicted to card playing, and many of them to vicious ways. They receive special attention from a Roman priest and some of the Government employés, though with but little apparent result. To the missionary of our church they are respectful, but show little disposition to follow his counsels. This may be owing in part to their unsettled condition. Now that their lands have been allotted to them in severalty, there may be a change for the better. In his work for them since 1881, our excellent missionary, the Rev. S. N. D. Martin, formerly of the Ningpo Mission in China, has performed much faithful labor. He writes of the last year as follows:

"The work during the year has continued much the same as before. The Gospel has been carried to the people at their homes, and some have attended the public services. A number have professed faith and been baptized; with one exception all have lived consistently. The fact that they could not be regularly assembled in one place for instruction and worship has prevented much spiritual progress. No special interest in the Gospel appears among the people. They listen respectfully, often stolidly, to the message, but remain attached to their old ways, and disinclined to exchange them for the doctrines and practical precepts of Christ.

"The number of adult believers is 20, of whom 9 have been admitted to profession during the year. Regular organization of the church has hitherto been postponed in hope that better material for office bearers would be developed. We may hope that by God's blessing on His own truth, and the means of His own appointment, more year by year will receive the word with faith, and be made wise unto salvation."

THE SAC AND FOX OR MUSQUAKIE MISSION.

The general circumstances of this very interesting mission were stated at some length in the annual report of last year, to which reference is here again made. It is indeed a mission of exceptional interest, though the smallest on the board's list; it is one that owes its existence to the Christian women of our church in Iowa; it is also one that is, and for the present must be, conducted on lines of proceeding not elsewhere adopted.

Mr. Crozier's letter of March 21 can not be read without making a very favorable impression: "These Indians are spoken of in the records of the Indian Department at Washington and by our foreign board's annual report as the Sac and Fox Indians. These Indians, so far as tribal identity is concerned, were not, I think, Sacs and Foxes, but more properly a remnant of the Foxes. About the middle of the eighteenth century the numbers of both the Sac and Fox tribes had been greatly reduced by war and other causes, and for mutual strength and defense they became consolidated practically as one tribe. After the Black Hawk war, when further resistance to the United States became useless, the two tribes gradually drifted asunder, the Sacs remaining in the Indian Territory and the Foxes returning to Iowa, and by an act of the legislature, in 1846, they were granted permission to remain in the State. About 1,300 acres of land were bought [with their own funds, saved from their annuities] on both sides of the Iowa River, just west of Tama City. These Indians were called Separatists or deserters; in Indian lingo, Musquakies. And here they have continued for over forty years, doggedly and stubbornly intrenched in their old Indian and pagan habits of dress, manners, and life. They remain on their lands here from April to October or November, when many of them wander away to and in their old haunts along the rivers, for the purpose of hunting and trapping, and for forage for their ponies in the stalk-fields of such of the farmers as, for a small consideration or for nothing, will allow them.

"The question you and your board will mainly desire to know is, What progress is the mission making among them? To that question I will reply: That when it was resolved two years ago to have the mission headquarters out in the Government building on their lands, our Iowa Woman's Synodical Society, which has the matter in charge, resolved to obtain an assistant for Miss Skea, and Miss Martha A. Shepard, who had had good experience and success in this work at the Santee Agency and elsewhere, was engaged for this work and associated with Miss Skea. But the jealousy of the Indians construed every attempt to improve the building and put up necessary outbuildings as an invasion of their rights, and they could not be persuaded to come as freely to the Government building as they came to the mission rooms in Tama. So that plan was abandoned and the old rooms were engaged again, and the mission headquarters re-established in Tama. Again the Indians began to come freely to these rooms, and the work began to assume a more hopeful aspect.

"It is certainly a slow work; but when I contrast their attention and progress with that of multitudes of white people who despise and spurn the Gospel, and never enter the sanctuary, or only do it to find materials for cavil, I can say that it illustrates the words of Scripture, Romans iii, 22: 'For there is no difference.' These poor people are an impenitent Lazarus laid at the door and in the midst of a great State of professedly Christian people, and there is nothing left for us but to go on and maintain this mission as best we can, and add to the force as the needs of the work may seem to demand. I have not a doubt but that if these people were 1,000 miles away from the influence of godless and mean whites better results could be attained. I have invited such of these people as can understand our tongue to come to church and Sabbath-school, and they often promise. But such is the tenacity with which they cling to old Indian customs that even those who would be disposed to come fear being ostracised. I find myself becoming more and more interested in this people, and hopeful that good results may be manifested by and by."

NEZ PERCÉ MISSION.

During the year the Presbytery of Idaho appointed a committee of three to have in special charge the Indian work of the Nez Percé mission, with the expectation that thus the native force of ministers would in time be prepared to perform the actual work of overlooking the churches. But owing to peculiar circumstances it was thought best, both by the presbytery and by the board, that the services of Rev. George L. Deffenbaugh should be continued till April 1, 1888, and during the year he has faithfully attended to the work of his charge.

Three of the native preachers connected with the mission were installed during the year as pastors over churches, namely: Rev. James Hayes at Umatilla station, Rev. William Wheeler at North Fork, and Rev. Robert Williams as pastor of the Kamiah church. Rev. Peter Linsley was elected pastor of the church at Lapwai, but declined the call. Rev. Archie B. Lawyer has for most of the year supplied that pulpit. Rev. James Hines was assigned by the presbytery as the supply of the Deep Creek church. Rev. Enoch Pond was placed in charge of the Wellpinit church for the period of two years. Revs. A. B. Lawyer and Silas Whitman were appointed to visit the Crows and other Indian tribes in Montana, with a view to the inauguration of mission work among those Indians, who up to the present date have been strangely neglected by the different missionary boards and societies.

Miss Kate McBeth has continued her work among the women of the Lapwai station. Her general influence in the whole community is increased by her knowledge of the language.

No real progress has been made during the year in the attempts to secure the establishment of a boarding-school on the Umatilla Reservation. For the last two years the board has held itself ready to enter upon that work as soon as any kind of concessions could be secured from the Government with respect to land. During the year a special Government commissioner on visiting the reservation for the purpose of securing the consent of the Indians to an allotment of land in severalty, and also with a view to examining the condition of the Roman Catholic school existing on the reservation, found such defects and faults in the school that the policy was adopted of abandoning all missionary schools whatever, and of establishing one boarding-school only under the auspices of the Government. Meanwhile, the Synod of Columbia has taken steps toward securing from the Government proper grants of land looking toward the establishment of an institution for higher Indian education.

The year has not been one of great spiritual results in the mission. Apathy and coldness have characterized most of the churches, and some of them, as, for example, the church at Lapwai, have rather declined than gained in membership. But Miss Sue McBeth in her report notes one exception. She says: "The interest in the Kamiah church still continues. Last fall the session of the church decided that because of the little ones and the old people in the community at Lakahs, 6 miles from Kamiah, the Lakahs outstation should be ministered to separately during the inclement

weather and bad roads of winter. Robert Williams, the two licentiates, and Caleb McAtee (another of my pupils who hopes to go before presbytery soon as a candidate for the ministry) have been supplying Lakahs by turn. At the holidays the Lakahs people and the whole Kamiah church assembled at Kamiah, where they had preaching services for more than a week, the Lord's Supper on Sabbath (Christmas), and such a time of refreshing from the Lord as they have not had for years—Christians revived, backsliders restored, those who were in danger of being led astray brought back into the fold. Ten were added to the church at that time, several of them from among the heathen of Joseph's band, causing much rejoicing. Another of the wildest looking of Joseph's heathen has since professed faith in Christ and been received into the church, making in all eleven added to the church, while the whole church is quickened and strengthened. Help us to thank Him who has so helped and encouraged his people."

CHOCTAW MISSION.

Spencer Academy.—The annual report of 1886 mentioned the termination by the Choctaw trustees of their contract with the board for the support in part of their chief school for boys, long known as Spencer Academy. This ended the board's connection with the Choctaws. The trustees were favored in obtaining the consent of the Rev. H. R. Schermerhorn to be their superintendent; but after about a year's trial they applied to the board to take the charge again of the academy, on the same conditions as before.

The academy was then conducted as a mission-school, as in former years. Everything went on satisfactorily until a severe epidemic attacked the school. It caused not only a suspension of studies, but the return of some of the scholars to their homes, severe illness of many others, and the death of no less than eight of the pupils. It was a time of great anxiety and wearing care to the superintendent and his wife.

As for the church and mission, so many years partly under the care of the board, the time seems to have come for the board's withdrawal from this field, though with no loss of good-will and sympathy for the Choctaw people. Accordingly the required notice of the termination of the contract has been sent to the trustees of the academy.

Statistics.

Ordained missionaries.....	12
Ordained natives.....	13
Native licentiates.....	4
Female missionary teachers.....	22
Native teachers and helpers.....	11
Churches.....	18
Communicants.....	1,640
Added during the year.....	250
<hr/>	
Boys in boarding-schools.....	12
Girls in boarding-schools.....	60
Boys in day schools.....	92
Girls in day schools.....	103
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Total number of pupils.....	267
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Pupils in Sunday-schools.....	475
Contributions.....	\$1,502

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SOUTH.

INDIAN MISSION (BEGUN 1861).

The work of this mission should engage at this time the serious attention of the church. The character of the population in the Indian Territory is rapidly changing. From the adjoining States many white people are now pouring in, and the immigrants, while they have not the rights of citizenship in the Territory, are permitted, by the payment of an annual poll-tax of \$5, to settle. They open farms for the land-holders, and these farms are becoming more and more a source of support to the Indians. These white settlers as a class are far from being of a high moral character, and greatly need the Gospel. As a result of this state of things, our missionaries find their attention necessarily turned away in some measure from the work among the full-blood Indians and given to the whites. Mr. Read and Mr. Wright, at the ear-

nest request of some of these white communities, held meetings among them and a considerable number of people professed their faith in Christ. Mr. Wright says of these meetings: "The Lord was with us and the Spirit's presence was marked in most places, especially on Red River at the mouth of the Washita. This place has the worst of reputations, and murder, drunkenness, and other crimes abounded. Preaching was rare, and the people were demoralized. At our services there were, as we hope, several conversions, and at times it would seem that the people were melted by the Spirit's power." These facts indicate the increased need of Christian laborers in the Territory, and the letters of our missionaries show that but for the view of far more appalling destitution in heathen lands they would earnestly call upon the church to send more missionaries to this field.

Mr. Read, since he gave up the principal stations of the Wahpanucka Church to our Indian helper the Rev. Jones Wolfe, has directed a large part of his work to preaching among the youth of the national boarding academies. In this he has been encouraged by the marked interest in the study of the Scriptures shown, not only by scholars, but also by superintendents and teachers. He writes that in some of these schools there is morning and evening worship, as well as Sabbath-school instruction, and an especial service of song is held on the Sabbath. When it is remembered that at the beginning of this work in 1881 the young people gathered in these schools were almost entirely without religious instruction, it will be seen that good progress has been made.

From these schools Mr. Read states there are frequent accessions to the several evangelical churches; but as the ministry and members of some other denominations in the field are more numerous than our own, only a small proportion of the converts are added to the churches of our mission. Mr. Read remarks upon this point: "While I rejoice that Christ is preached and many believe and are saved, still I feel it to be a peculiar trial that the fruits of my extended labors should hardly appear at all, certainly not in any statistical showing that I can make. I may say, however, that my efforts to reach the neglected youth have helped to stir up others, principals, teachers, and even preachers of other churches to give more attention to the spiritual interest of the scholars. Even high national officials, and among them some who opposed the work at the first, are now willing to admit its importance—indeed, its very necessity, as the hope of their nation. I deem it highly important that this good work be carried on to a point beyond anything hitherto accomplished.

The practical question here presents itself, What can be done to increase the number of Christian workers in this field? The reply which Mr. Read makes to this practical question should arrest the attention of the church. "Every neighborhood school," he says, "throughout the Territory ought to have a Christian teacher full of the true missionary spirit. Men coming here to teach would have to suffer many privations, but they would receive fair compensation. The Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Baptists, and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America are all sending out teachers to enter many of these fields, and at but little expense, as the teachers' salaries are paid out of the school funds of the several nations. I doubt not that the members of our mission here could place several Christian teachers in schools where such teachers would be highly valued, and their work a truly missionary work, with no other expense than that of sending them to the field. This whole country is on the eve of a great crisis, religious as well as political. If our church is to have any considerable part in molding its future, or to have any important place in this Territory, every available agency should now be employed to establish thoroughly, if not enlarge, our work." It is earnestly to be hoped that devoted, self-denying men will be found to take advantage of the openings now presented in the Indian schools, that they may engage in mission work among the Indians. Shall not Protestant Christians show as much zeal and fortitude in such labor as can be found among the priests of Rome?

Religious services have been held at the various stations of the mission during the year, as usual. At all the principal stations a series of sacramental meetings, each lasting two days, is observed. These meetings are generally well attended, and God's people are refreshed and strengthened. During the midsummer and until the middle of October, besides the regular monthly services, a series of camp-meetings is held, not only at the principal stations, but also at some out-of-the-way places where the Gospel is seldom heard. During the winter the missionaries are obliged to confine their labors to the stations near at hand. The open prairie country and fierce, cold winds, the scattered population, the want in some places of comfortable houses of worship, the almost impassable condition of the roads, and the prevalence of sickness, especially pneumonia, among the Indians, combine to prevent extended work.

The missionaries and the native ministers preach regularly at a number of stations. Mr. Wright says of his own work among the stations: "Wherever I have preached there seems to have been a deep feeling. The people were most attentive, and we all felt the power of God. This feeling is general. No doubt God's people are awakening, and I have never witnessed such a display of the Spirit in melting the hearts of

Christians and bringing them together as occurred at the meeting of Presbytery at Good Land. People who before were content without the Gospel are now asking for it. Backsliders have been restored. The people are willing to contribute. The Lord is evidently with us to bless." He adds a word of commendation of the Indian elders. "They hold meetings," he says, "in their respective churches when the missionary can not be present. They pray, they sing, they explain the scriptures, they visit the sick, they comfort the dying, and all without pay."

In the orphan school, under the care of Mr. Lloyd, the health of the pupils during the year has been remarkably good. The boys, however, have been exposed to unusual temptations, owing largely to the sale of intoxicating drink in the neighborhood. It was found necessary to expel one of the boys; but at the close of the year Mr. Lloyd thought that the outlook of the school was flattering. In the churches under Mr. Lloyd's care the work has been hindered by the presence of greater evils even than those which invaded the school. Theft, murder, and drunkenness are the great sources of trouble. "We greatly need the prayers of God's people," says this faithful missionary, "and we trust that much earnest prayer will be offered for this work." It is to be added that in the work of the mission important use has been made of the printed page, valuable contributions of books, tracts, etc., having been made by our own executive committee of publication, the American Bible Society, and the American Sunday-school Union. A serious drawback, however, exists in the want of religious books and papers in the language of the people, for the use of many who can not speak or read English.

Near the close of the ecclesiastical year a sorrow fell on the mission in the death of the Rev. J. C. Kennedy, who, after a brief illness of three days, entered into rest on Sunday, March 18. Mr. Kennedy had labored nearly ten years as a missionary among the Indians, and was fifty-four years old at the time of his death. In one of his last letters, in speaking of a work involving special hardship in which he expected to engage, he wrote to one of his missionary brethren, "I belong to the Master, and His will shall be mine." In the presence of this Master he now rests. Efforts have been made for the appointment of another missionary to take his place, but so far they have not been successful.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE MONTANA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR CROW INDIANS.

The Montana Industrial School is the only organized Indian mission work of our Unitarian denomination. It begins the new year well equipped for its good work. "Ramona Ranch," containing 200 acres of well-selected land, granted by the Secretary of the Interior for its use, has all been inclosed with a substantial wire fence, and fairly well supplied with implements, stock, etc. During the last summer \$1,000 were raised by contributions to build and equip a workshop which was needed to carry out the object of the school as well as to meet the requirements of our contract with the Indian Bureau, under which the Government pays to the American Unitarian Association \$108 annually for every pupil of school age who is fed, clothed, instructed, and cared for at the school.

This workshop is now completed, a competent mechanic placed in charge, and the blacksmith shop has already proved a great convenience to the traveling public as well as an advantage to the school.

"Ramona Ranch" is located 7 miles from Custer Station, Northern Pacific Railroad, on the mail-stage route to Fort Custer, 30 miles, and the Crow Agency, 40 miles distant, over which there is much travel and heavy teaming. The attendance is not yet as large as is desired, there being but twenty-two pupils enrolled, while fifty can be cared for. But the school is steadily, though slowly, gaining the confidence of the Crows, many of whom, however, still look upon it (as they have heretofore had reason to look upon all other enterprises of the white man) as some kind of a scheme for making money out of them.

With the exception of the visits of the Catholic priests, no missionary work had been done for the Crow Indians till our school was opened, and they are naturally slow to believe that any such enterprise would be established among them simply for their benefit. There are many indications, however, that they are beginning to realize both the value and the necessity of education for their children, and that the future success of the Montana school will depend upon the measure of its support by the churches, societies, and individuals of our faith.

The location of the school was decided upon in July, 1886, after a personal inspection of the ground by Rev. Henry F. Bond, the present superintendent. The Crow Reservation had previously been recommended by Capt. Henry Romeyn and Lieut. G. Le Roy Brown, U. S. Army, both of whom had been instructors at Hampton Institute and were familiar with the various Indian tribes and their condition.

We were looking for a place where the need was greatest rather than for one where the work was easiest, and we found it here. The school is a light in a dark place, and if heartily sustained by the denomination, with patient waiting for results, will successfully accomplish its beneficent mission. The work of allotting homesteads under the Daves bill to the Crow Indians is progressing as rapidly as the Government appropriations for the purpose will permit.

When it is accomplished the unassigned land will be thrown open for settlement by whites, and soon occupied. The present population of Montana is estimated by Governor Leslie at 140,000, and the annual increase 10,000. A writer in a recent New York paper speaks of "the rapid growth of the Territory in every essential of prosperity as likely to be steady and of a permanent character. Mining is the leading pursuit, and the mineral product is constantly increasing. There is abundant evidence, moreover, of a rapid advance in agriculture and kindred pursuits, and a liberal and intelligent provision for education.

"Aside from mining property, which is not taxed, the assessed valuation of other property has increased nearly 500 per cent. in ten years. During the same period the number of cattle has increased nearly from 220,000 to 1,500,000. Of sheep, from 120,000 to more than 2,000,000. Of horses, from 40,000 to over 200,000. Of acres of land under cultivation, from 265,000 acres to more than 2,000,000. Most of its agricultural development has been within three years. The Territory is especially rich in timber, in marbles, in inexhaustible water supplies, and in great stores of coal." The coal recently discovered, a few miles from the school, improves in quality as they get into it, and Mr. Bond already draws much of his fuel from that source. He writes that he has a range which would support 1,000 head of cattle, but for want of means to purchase a small herd, has to pay large prices for beef, instead of being able not only to furnish beef for the school but to supply customers at a good profit.

The school should be provided with the means to purchase what stock is needed for its economical management. A young, zealous field missionary should be sent out, who will visit the Crows in their villages, learn their language, aid them in their efforts to meet the demands of the new life of civilization on which they are compelled to enter, and secure, as by this personal contact he could easily do, all the pupils that the Montana Industrial School can care for. Such a man can do a grand work for both Indian and white settlers. He can doubtless be found if the money to send him is provided. The multifarious demands of such a school as ours allows the superintendent no time for this important field-work. Mr. Bond, who is admirably qualified for the pioneer work of establishing this school, will soon wish to relinquish it to younger hands. It is essential to the future prosperity of the school that his successor be well qualified, and no training could be better than the experience of this field missionary.

Miss Crosby, the devoted and efficient teacher, is likely, ere long, to be compelled by other duties to resign her position. Who will volunteer to take her place? Mrs. Bond, in a recent letter, says, "Miss C. and I are in danger of over doing. Never in my life have I been so busy, and the demands upon my time are not only continual, but imperative. We need helpers of the right sort very much, and I am always hoping for volunteers from the East. Why are there not young women in plenty, in our Unitarian ranks, with a spirit of adventure, a desire to widen their experience and sphere of usefulness, who would throw themselves into this work, if only for a year or two? The interest is absorbing, the opportunity of seeing Indian life in the tepees (tents) likely to be of short duration, while the discomforts and hardships are not so difficult to bear as our dear friend Mr. Griffin seems to think them." There surely ought to be found among us as much of missionary zeal for a practical Christian work like that of the Montana school, as is found in other denominations. The school, while carried on under the auspices of the American Unitarian Association, depends for its support upon the voluntary contributions of the churches, Sunday-schools, W. A. C., and individuals of our faith. That support should be assured by annual pledges, that the school may be relieved of uncertainty and anxiety.

The Southern and Indian educational work of the American Unitarian Association is in charge of a commission composed of Rev. G. Reynolds, secretary American Unitarian Association, and chairman ex-officio; Mrs. A. Hemenway, Mrs. S. H. Ballard, Mrs. K. G. Wells, Mrs. Richardson of Lowell, and Mr. Thomas Gaffield. To their good management it can confidently be intrusted. The outlays for this school from July, 1846, to January, 1889, have been about \$20,000, of which one-half has been for the current expenses, and half for the cost of the plant, consisting of buildings, fences, roads and bridges, implements, furniture, and live stock. Its necessary annual expenses are estimated as follows: For twenty-five pupils, \$6,040. This includes salaries, provisions, clothing, freight, stationery, and incidentals. Of this amount the Indian Bureau by contract pays \$108 for every pupil of school age of the Crow tribe. For several of our present pupils no allowance is made by Government.

At least \$500 more should be provided for extras, purchase of needed tools, furniture stock, etc. The larger the number of pupils the smaller the pro rata cost, but it is

safe to say that \$5,000 annually should be pledged or raised, above all receipts from Government, for the proper maintenance of this school. There should be no difficulty in raising this sum for the only Indian mission work in which we are engaged.

Nearly twenty years ago, when President Grant decided to place the Indian tribes under the care of the religious bodies of the country, we claimed and were accorded a share in the good work. Other denominations have worked zealously and successfully during all these years in the fulfillment of their pledges, and are now expending over \$250,000 annually in Indian educational work. Shall we, who have but just now entered seriously upon the work, fail to maintain our one Indian mission-school in a manner worthy of our denomination?

E.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

FIRST SESSION.

EDUCATION FOR THE INDIAN.

The sixth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference began at the Lake Mohonk House, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, September 26.

The conference was called to order at 10 a. m. by Mr. A. K. Smiley, who gave a warm welcome to all present, and nominated General Clinton B. Fisk as the presiding officer. General Fisk was unanimously elected. Mr. J. W. Davis, Maj. J. C. Kinney, and Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows were elected secretaries.

On motion of Dr. Strieby, it was voted that the chairman should appoint a committee of seven, whose duty it should be to watch the progress of debate and formulate therefrom a platform for the adoption of the conference.

This committee was afterward appointed as follows: Dr. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. D. A. Goddard, Prof. J. B. Thayer, Maj. J. C. Kinney, E. C. Smith, Miss Helen Ludlow, and Judge A. S. Draper.

General Fisk then said that he had expected to give a résumé of Indian affairs during the last twenty years, but illness had prevented him from preparing such a paper. He therefore invited General Whittlesey to give a fifteen-minutes' address on that subject.

General WHITTLESEY. Our American Indians number something like 260,000, probably a somewhat larger number than twenty years ago. Where they are most of you know. In the State of New York there are on the several reservations about five thousand. The Chippeways or Ojibaways, as they were formerly called, are in Michigan; others are along Lake Superior, in the interior of Wisconsin, and upper part of Minnesota. There are large reservations in Dakota, and various tribes up the Missouri—Sissetons, Santees, and others, perhaps 30,000 or 40,000 in all. Along the northern border are the Crows, Gros Ventres, and the Nez Percés; and along the north-western part of Washington Territory are the Black Feet and Flat Heads. In Oregon there are other tribes; in northern California the Round Valley Indians, and in southern California the Mission Indians. The Utes are now mostly in Utah, only a few remaining in Colorado. In New Mexico and Arizona are the Navajos, the Pimas, and Papagos, and the Apache Indians, of whom we have heard so much. In the Indian Territory are from 70,000 to 75,000 Indians of various tribes.

The Indians of this country are pretty nearly where they were twenty years ago, with the exception of some removals, as the Poncas from Dakota to the Indian Territory, and the Utes into Utah, and we hope that they will continue to remain where they are for a long time to come.

It is just about twenty years since General Grant inaugurated what has been called the peace policy, dealing with them humanely and justly, and trying to bring them to a better condition. Progress has been made all along the line during these twenty years, even in the Indian service. In spite of all the drawbacks and criticism which we make to-day there has been great advance. The character of the agents and of the officers of the Government is much better than twenty years ago. We have had some good Indian commissioners; we have had many good agents earnestly engaged in the work; and in regard to the business management of Indian affairs, there has been almost a revolutionary change for the better. Frauds upon Indians and the Government in furnishing supplies of all kinds are of rare occurrence. The goods are purchased under careful supervision, and after careful inspection, and they are delivered generally as they are purchased, as regards quality and quantity. Sometimes a very shrewd and unscrupulous contractor may succeed in substituting inferior articles for those purchased by the Board of Commissioners, but that is of rare occurrence. The business of the Indian Department is honestly managed.

Let me touch on two or three points.

First, as to the industries of the Indians. Twenty years ago the great body of Indians supported themselves by the chase. But the game of the Great Plains and of

the forests has almost entirely disappeared, and for a considerable period they have been absolutely supported by the Government to prevent starvation and depredation on the whites. But during the last ten or twelve years efforts have been made to induce them to settle down and do something for their own support. This, of course, has been hard work. The Indians have not been brought up to believe in the dignity of labor. They despise it as fit only for their squaws, and it has been difficult to induce many to engage in any kind of industrial pursuits. Still, considerable progress has been made, so that now, not only in the Indian Territory among the so-called civilized tribes, but among many others, there are thousands supporting themselves entirely, and many others doing a little in the way of industry. To bring this about the attempt has been made to secure for them homes, where they can dwell without molestation, and without danger of being removed. The Dawes severalty bill, which was passed in Congress a year ago last winter, makes provision for giving them permanent homes, but not much has yet been accomplished.

The work has gone on as slowly as the most timid and conservative could wish—much more slowly than some of us, who are sanguine of good results have desired; but a beginning has been made. Among the Sissetons in Dakota the work has been completed, and all the Indians have their land allotted, and are ready to receive their patents. On the Winnebago Reservation, near the Omahas, the work is going on under Miss Fletcher; also among the Crows, and in one or two other places. But it has been embarrassed and impeded by the want of sufficient appropriations to carry it on. The work was suspended on this account early in the spring, and the Indians were, of course, discouraged, and thought it was going to be a failure. Under a new appropriation bill, which is still too small, the work has been resumed. There are difficulties in connection with this work which we who live far from the Indian reservations can not easily understand. In this connection I will read a letter just received from Miss Fletcher:

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., *September 20, 1883.*

DEAR GENERAL WHITTLESEY: If my memory serves me aright, I am on a committee to report upon the work under the severalty act, of which you are chairman. Although I have not heard from you I venture to send an account of my work among the Winnebagos, which you may use as you deem best.

This tribe is well located upon a reservation in northeast Nebraska, some 24 miles in extent east and west, and from 6 to 8 miles north and south. The land is fertile, well watered, being heavily timbered near the Missouri River, which forms the eastern boundary. The population is a little over 1,200. In 1872 patents were issued to some 480 persons. Only English names were used, and a large proportion of patentees know neither their patent names nor the location of their land. These names run through history and literature—Aaron Burr and Benjamin Johnson, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Alice Cary being on this remarkable roll. Some hundred or more houses were built upon these lands claimed by the occupants. These patents are final as far as the United States can give and grant the land, and they are inalienable. The result is, that there are cases where a forty or eighty-acre tract is owned by eight or ten heirs, all having an undivided and equal right; and in some cases all the improvements on that tract have been made by an Indian having no right whatever to the land. The condition of the patented tracts in this tribe shows the futility of this plan to push a people forward by fastening them and their heirs on inalienable lands. Among the many owners no one owns the land. The difficulties, legal and otherwise, attending these old patents multiply the work here two or three fold.

Up to last March, when I was ordered to cease work, owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation, I had made over four hundred allotments, covering some 30,000 to 40,000 acres. These allotments were mainly out upon the western portion of the reservation, near to the white settlement and the railroad. The allottees will all have to pioneer. Some have already broken up their allotments; others would have done so, and more acres would have been broken by all but for the cattlemen. These, by a series of devices, have turned the greater part of the reservation into a herding ground. The thousands of cattle drove the would-be farmers away, and have destroyed hundreds of acres of hay land. All this took place during the suspension of the work here. I returned about the middle of August to find the Indians discouraged and demoralized. It will take much effort to bring them back to where they were last fall, and they can not fail to be weakened by the experience they have had this year.

The changed condition of the Indian under severalty few persons realize. It can hardly be understood without field experience. I wish this change was better known and appreciated, for it calls for new governmental methods, new plans for the education of the people, not only in schools, but in the forms of orderly society, and demands the attention of the thoughtful Christians who consider the Indian.

There are many points I should like to bring to your notice—the need of a careful registry of each allotted tribe, that legal descent may be secure, and that in the years

to come the title to land may be without flaw. Also, how the law bears upon the Indian woman. The imperfection of our laws regarding the women are very clearly brought out in dealing with the Indian women under the severalty act.

My cordial greeting to friends and co-workers. May you be refreshed and strengthened by your conference, and the good work made more effectual in consequence.

Very truly, yours,

Alice C. Fletcher.

With regard to the educational work, when the peace policy was inaugurated, twenty years ago, there was none worthy of the name among the Indians. There were a few day schools. In some places teachers were appointed and paid by the Government, who had no schools at all; perhaps they lived on the reservation, and perhaps not. But a system has been inaugurated, and there are now, according to the last report, some 1,400 Indian children in day schools, boarding-schools, industrial and mission schools. Nearly one-third of the children of school age are now in schools of some kind. Twenty years ago the Government appropriated about \$30,000 per annum for education among the Indians. The amount last year was about \$1,200,000. This shows that something has been done in the way of obtaining the means for educating Indian children. During the last ten years the progress has been great in other directions. The number of Indians who wear citizens' dress, and live in a somewhat civilized way, is not far from 100,000. The amount expended by the churches for carrying on missionary and school work was, last year, about \$300,000; while twenty years ago it was comparatively small, and ten years ago only about \$70,000. The amount of land cultivated has been rapidly increasing.

Before closing I would like to present some facts with regard to the Indians over the border, in Canada.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

Through the courtesy of Sir Daniel Wilson, president of the University of Toronto, whom I met at my summer home in New Hampshire, and of the Hon. Thomas White, superintendent-general of Indian affairs, Dominion of Canada, I have received a copy of the report of the department of Indian affairs for the year ending December 31, 1887. Having read with care this report, and having examined the statistical tables, which are quite full to the minutest detail, I am able to present some facts which I think will be of interest to this conference, and perhaps new to many present.

The number of Indians now under the control of the department is said to be about 123,000; i. e., just about one-half the number in the United States. These Indians are scattered over the whole of Canada, from the shores of Nova Scotia on the Atlantic, to British Columbia on the Pacific, and occupy 1,147 reserves. The reserves are very small as compared with those in our own country. The total area of the 1,147 reserves is not given in the report; but the 87 "farming reservations" in the northwest Territories contain 4,082.6 square miles, or an average of nearly 47 square miles each. If that average were maintained throughout the 1,147 reserves the total area would be nearly 54,000 square miles; but probably the eastern reserves are much smaller than the western.

The land cultivated on all the reserves was 98,727 acres, or about 154 square miles. The farm products during 1887 were 102,808 bushels of wheat, 139,036 bushels of oats, 134,985 bushels of peas, 67,412 bushels of barley, 44,781 bushels of other grains, 286,232 bushels of potatoes, 21,504 bushels of turnips, and 37,376 tons of hay. The Indians own 22,878 horses, 19,421 cattle, 2,586 sheep, and 8,470 pigs. They also have 9,401 houses, besides a fair supply of farming implements. These statistics show that only a minority of the Indians are supported by agricultural industry. The majority still support themselves by hunting, fishing, and trapping. In British Columbia alone the value of fish, furs, and oil procured by their labor during the year 1887 was \$1,209,873. They are, however, making progress in agriculture, and some are beginning to appreciate the importance of holding their lands in severalty instead of in common.

Some are also fully alive to the importance of education. The Government maintains 198 Indian schools of all grades, in which there are 5,951 pupils. Nine of these schools are industrial schools, with a total of 374 scholars. The total expenditure by the Government for education is about \$60,000. The amount expended by missionary societies is not given. A scheme has been proposed to increase largely the facilities for industrial training; for it is evident that the schools of that character are by far the most effective.

"What shall be done with the graduates of training schools?" is a question which is beginning to press upon the officials and people in Canada, as with us. The superintendent-general says: "To insure complete success, the education of Indian children must not cease with their school course; on the contrary, that should be only the commencement; for, as a matter of fact, it is after its completion that the greatest care for those who have had the benefit of training at these schools needs to be exercised,

in order to prevent retrogression. And having this consideration before me, I think it is questionable whether the generally accepted theory which requires that when they have completed their course at an institution the children should return to the reserves, and follow for the benefit of their people the trade or occupation of which they have acquired a knowledge, or that they should become teachers of Indian day schools, is correct in principle; or whether the injury received by those who return to the reserves in renewing their old associations is not calculated to be much greater than, and to outweigh any, benefit conferred upon the other members of the band through the pursuit by those who have acquired trades of the same on the reserve.

"It would seem, on the contrary, advisable that every possible legitimate means should be used to prevent those whose education at an industrial institution or high school has been completed from returning to the reserves; and that strong inducements, by obtaining for them profitable employment at their trades or at farm-work, whichever may have been learned by them, or by setting them up in the same, should be held out to them, so as to cause them to reside in towns, or, in the case of farmers, in settlements of white people, and thus become amalgamated with the general community. To accomplish satisfactory and lasting results, not only must energy on the part of the officers of the institutions be displayed in the education and industrial training of those committed to their care; but when they have completed their course at the institution, and are launched upon the world, as much, if not greater, energy must be exercised on the part of the department and its officers, and on the part of the Christian public and philanthropists, to insure their success in the lines of industry of which they have acquired a knowledge."

Such advanced ideas upon the Indian question find utterance in Canada as well as at Carlisle, and it may be that eventually we shall all find in these views the solution of the problem.

The Indian fund, which consists of all moneys accrued from annuities secured by treaty and from sales of land surrendered to be sold for their benefit, amounts to \$3,303,864.24. From these funds the amount expended during the fiscal year was \$320,708.33. The expenditures on account of parliamentary appropriations were \$1,147,724.69. The department still holds for sale about 475,000 acres of Indian land.

It is easy to see that our cousins across the border have some advantages over us in the management of Indian affairs.

One is that the Indians in Canada are scattered so widely in small bands, and upon a large number of small reserves. Many of these reserves are only 2 or 3 square miles in extent, and are surrounded by the farms of whites, so that the Indians are living practically in the midst of civilization, and constantly coming in contact with civilized people. There are no such vast tracts of country reserved to encourage roaming habits as our Indian Territory, Dakota, San Carlos, and other reservations. Nor are there any such large numbers of Indians massed together, sustaining each other in habits of idleness, superstition, and immorality, and in opposition to all efforts for their improvement and civilization.

Another advantage in Canada is the permanency of administration. No political necessity compels a change of officials in the Indian department every four years. Hence agents, and visiting inspectors, and school superintendents, and teachers who are found efficient are retained in the service, their usefulness ever growing with experience.

A third advantage is found in the legal status of the Indians in Canada. They are, and are made to feel that they are, subjects of the government, and that they owe allegiance to it. They are not treated as aliens and foreigners, nor encouraged by delusive treaties to believe that they are nations with national prerogatives. They are all citizens, and can acquire the elective franchise on the same terms as other citizens. To this condition of affairs we are approaching, and we shall attain it under the operation of the Dawes severalty bill, if it is faithfully and efficiently executed.

Dr. Foster asked General Whittlesey to state the condition of affairs at present on the Sioux Reservation.

General WHITTLESEY. The Sioux bill was passed last winter, for the purpose of dividing the great Sioux Reservation. Provision was made that about one-half of the great Sioux Reservation, or 11,000,000 acres, should be sold for their benefit. An attempt of this kind was made two or three years ago. An effort was made to get the assent of the Indians to it; for the treaty of 1868 requires that in any future agreement for the ceding of their land, an assent of two-thirds of the Indians must first be obtained before they can relinquish their rights. Under the bill passed last winter a commission was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Cleveland, Pratt, and Wright, to go and hold councils with these different tribes, and secure, if possible, their consent to this division of the Sioux Reservation, and cession of part of their lands. Many of the Indians are afraid to make any agreement, not because they do not think the measure is for their benefit, for it was passed under Mr. Dawes's leadership; not be-

cause they do not regard it as a good measure on the whole; but because they are afraid to trust the Government. They say they have made a great many agreements in former years, and have been deceived; and they fear if they sign any papers they may be treated in the same way again. The last news I heard with regard to it was that the commission was hopeful of succeeding, though they had failed on the Upper Missouri, at the Standing Rock Agency. I do not know what the situation is now.

The following paper was then read by Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.

EDUCATION FOR THE INDIAN.

The Indian problem is three problems—land, law, and education. The country has entered upon the solution of the land problem. It has resolved to break up the reservation system, allot to the Indians in severalty so much land as they can profitably occupy, purchase the rest at a fair valuation, throw it open to actual settlers, and consecrate the entire continent to civilization, with no black spot upon it devoted to barbarism. Upon that experiment the country has entered, and it will not turn back. The law problem also has been put in the way of solution. It is safe to assume that it will not be long before the existing courts are open to the Indians; and it is reasonable to hope that special courts will be provided for their special protection, in accordance with the general plan outlined by the law committee of the Lake Mohonk conference. But nothing has yet been done toward the solution of the educational problem. A great deal has been done toward the education of individual Indians, something, perhaps, toward the education of single tribes, but no plan has been agreed upon; and it is hardly too much to say that no plan has even been proposed for solving the educational problem of the Indian race—for converting them from groups of tramps, beggars, thieves, and sometimes robbers and murderers, into communities of intelligent, industrious, and self-supporting citizens.

But this is by far the most important problem of the three. Put an ignorant and imbruted savage on land of his own and he remains a pauper, if he does not become a vagrant and a thief. Open to him the courts of justice, and make him amenable to the laws of the land, and give him neither knowledge nor a moral education, and he will come before those courts only as a criminal; but inspire in him the ambition of industry, and equip him with the capacity of self-support, and he will acquire in time the needful land and find a way to protect his personal rights. These reforms must move on together. Certain it is that without the legal and the educational reform, the land reform will be death to the Indian and burden, if not disaster, to the white race. My object in this paper is simply to set before the Lake Mohonk Conference the outlines of a possible educational system, in the hope that the principles here announced and the methods here suggested may at least be found worthy of discussion, out of which may be evolved a plan worthy to be presented to the country for its adoption.

At present we have no system of Indian education. Some Christian and philanthropic individuals and societies are attempting, in various fragmentary ways, to do a work of education in special localities. The Government is doing some educational work, under teachers whom it has appointed and whom it supports; but the efficacy of these governmental efforts depends largely upon the ability and character of the agent of the reservation on which the school is situated. The Government and the churches have in other instances entered into a quasi partnership, which is as perplexing in its results as it is anomalous in its nature; the Government sometimes furnishing the buildings, sometimes furnishing the teachers, sometimes making appropriations for the one or the other, and sometimes simply sending pupils to the schools established by private benevolences, and paying their tuition. Under such a method as this the churches naturally enter into vigorous competition with each other for governmental appropriations. It is simply an incidental evil of this anomalous condition of affairs that in the year closing June, 1886, out of fifty religious schools supported in part by the Government and in part by religious societies, thirty-eight were under Roman Catholic control with 2,068 pupils, and twelve were under Protestant control with 500 pupils. This is not to the discredit of the Roman Catholic Church, which works with efficiency because it works as a unit, but rather to the discredit of the Protestant churches, which are unable to lay aside their differences and combine their efforts in so simple a matter as the non-sectarian education of a pagan people within the bounds of our own country. It is at all events entirely to the discredit of a method which never would have been devised—which, like Topay, was not made, but only "grewed."

Nor is this the only vice of the present essentially vicious no-system of Indian education. A minority of Indian children are taught more or less feebly the rudiments of civilization, some in boarding-schools, some in day-schools, some on the reservation, some off it, some under one, others under another sectarian influence. When a little smattering of education has been given them they drift back, or are sent back to the reservation, to forget what they have learned—to take off the beaver and

put on the feathers, to lay aside the hoe and take up the hatchet, and resume the war paint which they had washed from their faces at the school-house door. That so many Indians are able to resist the evil influences of their savage environments, and interpenetrate their tribe with any civilizing influences whatever, affords a singular testimony to the stability of character which goes along with a saturnine disposition. What the country should do, what the friends of Indian emancipation—rather let me say of justice, humanity, and equal rights—should do, is to substitute for this chaotic congeries of fragmentary efforts, a system which shall secure within a generation the education of all Indian children within the borders of the United States in the essentials of American civilization. Certain propositions looking to this ultimate result I desire to put before the Lake Mohonk Conference for its discussion.

(1) The United States Government must undertake to provide this education, not to supplement provision made by others; not to aid it with appropriations, niggardly in some instances, excessive in others; not to try tentative experiments here and there dependent upon the idiosyncrasy of individual agents—but to assume the work of equipping for civilized industry and intelligent citizenship the entire mass of Indian population now under the age of, say eighteen. This it is the duty of the United States Government to do. We have no right to throw this burden on the locality in which the Indian tribe happens to be located; we have no right to require Dakota to provide for the education of the Sioux, or New Mexico for the education of the Apache. We have steadily pressed the Indian tribes westward, and they no longer trouble the New England, nor the Middle, nor even the Western States; the burden that belongs properly to the entire country has been put upon the scattered populations of the far West. It is wholly inequitable that we of the East should philanthropically demand that the Indians be educated, and drop a dime or a quarter now and then into the church plate toward their education, while we leave the few of our fellow-citizens who are struggling with the problems of a pioneer life to choose between enduring the intolerable burden of a great ignorant and vagrant population, or to shoulder the almost equally intolerable burden of educating them out of their vagrancy and pauperism. There is as little reason for throwing this burden upon the churches. The Christian churches of America have all that they can do to fulfill the duty definitely laid upon them of preaching the gospel to the heathen of their own and other lands, and of teaching what obligations that gospel imposes on their own congregations.

If the Government were poor and the churches were rich, it might be asked of the churches that they should assume the burden of educating the Indian children of the continent. But it is the churches who are relatively poor, while the Government is so rich that it is racked by political debate from one end to the other over the question what it shall do with its surplus. The education of the wards of the nation is a duty imposed upon the nation itself. I do not stop here to dwell upon the fact that it owes, upon solemn treaty obligations, thousands of dollars promised to Indian tribes for schools never established and teachers never commissioned; nor upon the other fact that it will soon have in its hands, from the sale of Indian lands, millions of dollars belonging to the Indian tribes, and with no possible way of expenditure so advantageous to them as the way of education. If we had no Indian lands out of which to re-imburse ourselves, if we had not made sacred treaties only to break them, it would still remain true that it is the duty of the nation, out of its abundant wealth—wealth produced by the lands where these Indians once roamed in savage freedom—to provide the means necessary to enable those same Indians to adjust themselves to the conditions of civilized life. Nor is this a problem of proportions so vast that the country can not venture to enter upon it. The entire population of Indian children between the ages of six and sixteen is estimated at less than fifty thousand. An adequate, continuous, systematic education of fifty thousand pupils for less than half a century would solve the Indian problem. It would not be costly. Schools are less expensive than war. It costs less to educate an Indian than it does to shoot him. A long and costly experience demonstrated that fact.

(2) The education thus to be afforded must not merely be offered as a gift; it must be imposed by superior authority as a requirement. In other words, the education of Indian children must be made compulsory. It is a great mistake to suppose that the red man is hungering for the white man's culture, eager to take it if it is offered to him. The ignorant are never hungry for education, nor the vicious for morality, nor barbarism for civilization; educators have to create the appetite as well as to furnish the food. The right of government to interfere between parent and child must indeed be exercised with the greatest caution; the parental right is the most sacred of all rights; but a barbaric father has no right to keep his child in barbarism, nor an ignorant father to keep his child in ignorance. There may be difficulty in compelling the children of Indians to attend the white man's school, but there need be no question of the right to compel such attendance; and in this, as in so many other cases, when there is a will, there will without difficulty be found a way.

(3) In organizing such a system of education as I am trying to outline before you,

the Government should assume the entire charge of all primary education. As fast as possible contract schools should be passed over either to the entire control of the Government, which maintains them, or to the entire maintenance of the church or society which controls them. It is absolutely right that the Government should administer all the moneys which the Government appropriates. There is only one form of contract school which is legitimate in any permanent or well-organized system of education; it is that in which the school is wholly administered and controlled by private enterprise, and the Government sends pupils to it and pays for their tuition as any other patron might do. In assuming this work of primary education, the Government should assume to give all that is necessary to equip the Indian child for civilized life. It should teach him the English language. While the Government was wholly wrong in assuming to prohibit individual societies and churches from teaching what doctrine they pleased in what language they chose, so long as they paid the expenses out of their own pockets, it was wholly right in refusing to spend a dollar of the people's money to educate a pagan population in a foreign tongue.

The impalpable walls of language are more impenetrable than walls of stone. It would be in vain to destroy the imaginary line which surrounds the reservation if we leave the Indian hedged about by an ignorance of the language of his neighbors; this would be to convert him from the gypsy isolated into a gypsy of the neighborhood. The Government should teach him so much of arithmetic and of the arts and sciences as will enable him to enter on the struggle of American life with at least a fair chance of tolerable success; it should teach him methods of industry as well as forms of expression; and it should also teach him those great fundamental ethical principles, without which society is impossible and the social organism goes to wreck. Nor must it be forgotten that forms of industry, principles of right and wrong, and language itself, which are picked up unconsciously by the white boy in his home, must needs be taught deliberately and with set purpose to the Indian boy, who has picked up only the use of the tomahawk, the ethics of the camp-fire, and the vernacular of his own tribe.

(4) If the Government were at once to assume the entire work of educating the Indian children of school age in the United States, and of compelling them to attend the schools, and of furnishing them therewith sufficient knowledge of the English language, the methods of industry and the moral laws to fit them for civilized life, the churches, released from a burden which never ought to have been laid upon them, could bend their energies to the twofold work of the higher ethical and the spiritual culture of the Indians, and for the establishment of normal schools, where Indian teachers might be prepared to become the educators of their own people. No race is truly educated until it is taught to be self-educative. If Hampton and Carlisle were left free to devote their energies to educating men and women to become, in turn, educators of their own people; if no men and women were sent to them except with that purpose in view, and no more than could be profitably furnished employment as Indian educators, either in the school-room, or in the shop, or on the farm; if everywhere the Christian churches could devote their educational labors, as they are now doing in the South, to educating educators, the relations between the churches and the Government would be made harmonious, and the problem of religious education, if not absolutely solved, would be greatly simplified. Religion is, after all, a matter of personal influence more than of catechetical instruction. If the Government will come to the churches for Christian teachers, the churches may well agree to leave the catechisms out of the schools in which those Christian teachers do their work.

(5) There is a universal agreement among all friends of the Indian, among all who are trying to promote his education, among all who are endeavoring to transform him from a burden borne to a useful member of society, that the Indian schools should be taken out of politics. There is only one way to take them out of politics, namely, by making the head of the school system non-political. So long as the Bureau is a part of a political machine, and the schools are a part of the Bureau, so long the schools will be a part of a political machine; and so I come to the fifth, last, but fundamental proposition of this entire scheme. It is, that the President appoint a non-political commission, who shall be authorized to organize and direct a new educational system; that the money for that system be appropriated in the lump by Congress to that educational commission; and that the appointment of teachers, the organization of schools, and the maintenance of the entire system, be placed under its direction and control, freed from the entanglements involved, on the one hand by connection with an administrative bureau, on the other hand by the necessity of securing influence in the House of Representatives for needful appropriations.

One objection to this plan I venture to anticipate—the objection brought to all new plans: “It is impracticable.” My answer to that objection now and always is, whatever ought to be done can be done. But I do not believe that this plan is impracticable. It would have the support of the people of the far West, because it would take from them a burden which never ought to have been laid upon them—the burden of transforming hereditary barbarians and paupers into intelligent self-

supporting and valuable members of society; it would have the support of philanthropists of the East, because it would promise to remove from national politics a disturbing element, from the national escutcheon a black stain, and from national life a plague spot; it would have the support of the press, which is always able in a fair fight and an open field to defeat the politicians; it would have the support of the national conscience, which in American history has never failed to win when it has been educated and aroused. Three years ago we assembled at Lake Mohonk to discuss the Indian question. We agreed, after much patient, though warm debate, that the reservation system should be abolished, the Indians given their lands in severalty, the unallotted land opened to actual settlers, and the country consecrated to civilization from ocean to ocean. We were told then that this was impracticable. But the press adopted the Lake Mohonk platform, and Congress and the administration followed the leadership of the press and the conference. The land problem is solved. If this fall the friends of the Indian assembled at Lake Mohonk can agree upon an educational system as absolutely just as the land reform on which they then agreed, they can depend with equal assurance on the press and the public conscience for their allies, and on the ultimate, and I believe the speedy, acceptance of their conclusions by Congress and the Executive.

DISCUSSION ON EDUCATION.

Col. L. E. Dudley, of Boston, was invited to open the discussion.

Col. L. E. DUDLEY. It is more than twelve years since I was actively engaged in the Indian service, and during these years my attention has been given to other subjects. I entered the Indian service just after General Grant's peace policy had been inaugurated. All the friends of the Indians ought to render thanks for the initiation of that policy: Things were in a chaotic condition, and it was almost impossible for those who were struggling for improvement in the management of Indian affairs to get a response anywhere throughout the country. If General Howard, when he first interested himself to go out among the Apaches and bring those Indians in upon the reservation, had had the Mohonk conference behind him, the results would have been better. If all the officers of that time had had the same support we should have made better records than we did. In regard to this educational problem which Dr. Abbott has presented, it seems to me that he has about exhausted the subject, and that there is little to be said in criticism of his position. I, for one, hope that it will be made the platform of this conference, and that it will be sent out to the country as the method which the friends of the Indians desire to have adopted in regard to the education of this people who have lived so long in their savage condition within the boundaries of the country.

It is a disgrace to our race that we have not made more progress in the education and civilization of the Indian. I have often felt that if I were an Indian I should be a much worse one than any we have, under the provocation which they have received. During my service in the Southwest I was often obliged to investigate the difficulties which had occurred between the settlers and the Indians. I always found that the white man's side of the case was presented and printed in the newspapers; and I usually found that an Indian outrage was the result of prior outrages on the part of the whites. Let me give you a single case that I investigated. A band of men were trapping beavers on the Gila River. One of these companies had secured a large number of skins, and they went down into Sonora to sell them. While there the governor of Sonora said to them that he would give them an ounce of silver for every Apache scalp. They bought a Gatling gun and concealed it. Then they sent out word to the Apaches of that vicinity that they would give them a feast. The Apaches came. They turned over some cattle to the Indians, who killed them for the feast; and while they were gorging themselves this gun was opened upon them, and many were killed. A few days later the survivors and their friends assembled and fell upon another camp of white people, perhaps 25 miles away. You in the East heard all about the murder of these white trappers. You heard very little, if anything, about the murders that preceded. This only by way of illustrating the treatment which the Indians have received at the hands of the whites.

I hope that this educational plan will be indorsed by the country, and will be put into practice. I do not doubt that the influence that will go out from here will help to its adoption by Congress. When I was in Arizona I remember the efforts made to instruct the Indians. For twenty years the Government had appropriated \$5,000 annually for the education of the Pueblo Indians. Being of an inquiring disposition I thought I would like to see the fruits of this \$100,000, and I called for reports. I found that the money had gone into the hands of the Roman Catholic priests. The report said that fifty-nine Indians had been educated in these schools supported by the Government. I then asked to see some of these fifty-nine educated Indians. I found the most that any one could do was to read a few sentences in a Spanish catechism; not one of them could read any English, and they knew nothing about

arithmetic. I made an effort to have the English language taught for five days in the week, and to exclude the religious element entirely from these schools. I began to employ teachers, and took this money away from the priests to pay for secular education; but I found myself in the hardest fight I have ever yet been in.

The old system was not a good one, and I am glad to know that there is progress. But as Dr. Abbott says, we need a comprehensive system, that shall be inclusive, and that shall be so organized that it will go on like clock-work, to accomplish the civilization of all the Indians.

Dr. ELLINWOOD. There are two or three points in Dr. Abbott's paper with reference to which I have some doubt. It was stated very properly that the Government ought to assume this entire work of Indian education; that it ought to adopt as broad and comprehensive a system for the children of the Indian as for the other children of the country. With all that I agree. It was added, however, if I heard rightly, that the churches had no right to engage in this educational work, except so far as it should be neglected by Government. To this I should demur. I do not believe that any barrier should be raised against Christian schools. The work of teaching that has been done by the churches comprises a chief part of all that has been done for the actual civilization and uplifting of these Indians. I did not quite understand Dr. Abbott as to just what the churches might do. As I understood him, it was purely religious instruction that might be given. But if the missionaries confine themselves to Sunday-school work and chance religious instruction, what can they hope to accomplish? Unless they can control the children during the week they can not mold them. There is little analogy between this case and that of our common-school instruction. White children have more or less religious influence in their own homes. The Indians have nothing of this kind. Missionary societies can do nothing with Indian children unless they can control their whole time. An order has been issued that all pupils must be claimed for the Government schools until they are full. This even applies to children who have been under the charge of the missionaries for years.

With regard to contract schools, I am not prepared to take the ground that Dr. Abbott advocates. I believe there are evils connected with them; but the missionary boards are not able, on any large scale, to establish boarding-schools of from 20 to 100 pupils each, and feed, and clothe, and shelter, without aid. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars belonging to the Indians in the charge of the Government for just such uses. Why should these funds lie unused while the whole burden is laid on the charity of Christian people? It is only just that a certain governmental stipend should be given, and it is only with such help that so great a work can be done. This is the enlightened policy which has been adopted in India, and certainly there is a stronger claim here. I once saw in Lahore 1,500 children under the care of one missionary. That involved an immense expenditure. Do you suppose that a missionary board could have footed the whole bill for boarding such a number? As to results, it is the frank, honest confession of those who are in a position to know, that altogether the best educational work among the natives of India has been done through the missionary organizations with government aid.

With regard to the last point named in the paper, viz, the lifting of this entire work out of politics, it does not seem to me feasible. There are a thousand eager grasping hands that will hang on to this educational interest for the very purpose of making an efficient political machine. I do not expect to live long enough to see the governmental education of Indians lifted out of politics. And for just that reason I feel it is the most urgent duty of this conference to promote religious education. While other schemes are discussed and delayed, and little is accomplished, I believe that the chief hope of Indian education lies with the mission schools, and I think that this conference, instead of weakening that hope, should emphasize it. While I do not think that the education that the Catholics have given is all that it should be, nevertheless I should encourage the idea that Catholics, as well as Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, and Friends, should be encouraged to push forward their work. Let the Government generously aid them all, and then in addition do as much as possible in its own way.

In regard to the vernacular, I agree with Dr. Abbott that we should push the English language; but it does not meet every case. Take the Dakotas, for example. Probably not more than one fifth of them are in school or ever will be. There is a large uneducated adult population. If you close the Dakota Bible, you absolutely rear a wall between all that adult population and the knowledge of Christ and his salvation. The little boy who has learned to read the Dakota Bible in the school, can carry it home and read the story of the cross to his parents and older brothers and sisters; but with only an English Bible he could not reach them. While I agree that it is necessary to urge English as the great medium of civilization, I believe the vernacular should be used where, in the judgment of the missionaries, it is the only medium of communicating the knowledge of Christ to those who will never go to school, and who can only be reached by their own children.

On motion of Mr. Smiley, it was voted that hereafter the speakers in discussion should be limited to ten minutes.

Mr. SMILEY. Dr. Abbott has outlined a scheme for the education of the Indian. One of his points is that the appropriations should be made in a lump, and that they should be continued for many years. But one Congress can not appropriate money for another. You can not make an appropriation for twenty years ahead. Possibly a trust fund could be created, the interest of which could be applied to this purpose, but one Congress can not pledge appropriations for another.

General CHARLES H. HOWARD. We can not enter into details in regard to the proposed system. We must direct our energy toward the one great point that some system must be adopted by the Government. During the four years that I was Indian inspector I officially inspected twenty-three reservations, and visited many more, and I agree with Dr. Abbott that nothing is being done by the Government, that is, there is nothing done systematically. We must urge upon Congress the necessity of devising some wise means of education, and leave to it the specific plans. There is no standard for the qualifications of teachers. There is not a town school in America but has some standard. The teacher must be examined by some one. Nobody examines any of these teachers for the Indians.

Another indication of the lack of system is the fact that absolutely no provision is made to educate the greater number of these children. In the Navajo tribe there are 1,000 children. Government has made provision for only sixty. The provision is so slight that one may as well say there is no provision for these 4,000 children. Take the great Sioux Nation, and almost the same is true. The provision made for the education of Indian children is only a drop in the bucket. I can most heartily support any system which will cover the whole field and will provide adequate teachers. But nothing should be done that will repress Christian work and a Christian education. I do not think Dr. Abbott meant to do that. I understood him to except the practice of the Government in giving a certain amount for the education of each Indian child in the missionary schools. The best practical work that has been done in the last twenty years has been done by the Christian churches.

Miss MARY C. COLLINS, of Standing Rock. The subject of teaching in the vernacular comes very close to me, because my work has been done mostly in the vernacular, though we have also taught English. To reach the hearts of the people we must reach them through the tongue they can understand. We can teach a child Bible truths which he can carry home and read to his father and mother, when they could not understand an English Bible. We feel that the Government has been unjust to us in this respect. I do not think there is an English-speaking person within 20 miles of my home, except our own native teacher. When we opened our school last fall we had 50 or 60 children. There was no Government school within 20 miles. Our teacher was ready for the children, and they were ready for him. But the President said, No; the teacher must go home (he could not teach English). What were we to do? I was the only one who could teach English, but I had work enough to do outside. I could not, however, see them go back without some effort for them, and I did teach three hours a day, though it stretched my other work out from 5 in the morning till 10 at night.

In regard to the matter of land in severalty, we must go slowly. You ask Indians who have always banded together, and who are related, to separate and divide their reservation. That is enough at one time. Then you ask them to take land in severalty. That is another great question. Next you ask them to become citizens. They do not know what that means. You are going too rapidly. When the commissioners came to Standing Rock this bill was read to them. I sat beside Captain Pratt, Mr. Cleveland, and the others, and heard the whole conference. I heard the response of the Indians. I heard John Grass go back over the treaty of 1868, and detail all the parts that had been kept and those that had not. And when some one suggested that it was strange that he should be so familiar with it, since he had not it in writing, he replied, "I have all of it in my heart." Then he asked the commissioners to go back to Washington and say they would like to have all the old matters straightened out before trying any new ones. When they were asked to sign the papers, one of which was red and the other black, one implying yes, and the other no, one man said: "We do not understand you people, you have cheated us so often. If we sign a red paper, how do we know but when it gets to Washington it may be black?"

People must remember that Indians can reason. You can not treat them as one great nation. You must remember that we are dealing with men and women; and whenever the people of the East realize that fact there will be no difficulty in civilizing the Indian. I think the plan of giving land in severalty is good, but we shall never civilize the Indian by legislation or Government schools alone. A man may be a teacher in them without giving evidence of good moral character. He may not even be able to talk English so that you or I would understand him. Many of the teachers use so much slang in teaching English that the Indian children use it, think,

ing they are speaking good English. It has been said that education without religion makes men clever devils. That is especially true of the Indians. We can not take away their old superstitions and give them nothing in their place without leaving the people in a worse condition than we found them.

Rev. CHARLES S. SHELTON. I want to reiterate Miss Collins's statement. After eight years' experience with the Indians, I would rather leave them in their heathenism than give them a secular education, omitting entirely the religious training. We are dealing with men who think, and with men who have souls; and in this whole matter of education we must remember that we are dealing with immortal destinies. When you exclude from secular education the religious element you have excluded every element that could guaranty permanent success.

In closing, Mr. Shelton related several instances, showing the effects of the order preventing the return of pupils to mission schools if there was a Government school on the reservation. The pupils, he said, are pleading in vain that they may go back and finish the work that they have begun. He hoped that the conference would put into its platform a plank as strong as that of last year, protesting against the interference of Government with strictly religious work among our American Indians.

Mrs. A. S. QUINTON. Three thoughts come to me so strongly that I must utter them. The first is the fact, so clearly illustrated by the testimonies of these missionaries from the field, that the Indian, now in his savage state even, is of much more value as a man than we have been accustomed to think. I was not long among Indians, and did not visit more than half a dozen tribes; but one need not stay more than five days at any point among them to see and feel the fact that the life-round of hoping and fearing, loving and hating, rejoicing and weeping, has wrought in these wild people that which we call experience, and which makes character, and they deserve to be treated like men and women, and not like unthinking, irresponsible barbarians. Sentiment should be made, and a great deal of it, in this direction. My second thought is, that in these times of transition and experiment with the race, we should all, as friends and workers, be very guarded as to saying or doing ought to lessen in anywise the practical work being done for any tribe, school, or station. We need to go forward toward the ideal justice, and yet should avoid the great danger that in so doing we lose any present practical helps or any wise zeal. All that is now being done is imperatively needed, and should be kept. The third thought is, that it is always practicable to ask for what is right, and that now is the time to ask the great thing needed.

We all recognize that that one all-important and all-including thing is to get the Indian out of politics; and why not now ask that not merely Indian education, but that Indian affairs be put into the hands of a commission of upright Christian men, known to be practical wise friends of that race, and ask that power be given them to use Indian funds for the education, civilization, and elevation of the race. If this could be gained details would settle themselves, ways would be found. The finances could be referred to the court of equity, or the Court of Claims, or somehow be managed. I know this will seem Quixotic to many, but the thing that is right can be done, as Dr. Abbott has said, and I felt like shouting when he said it. I have just come from the London Missionary Conference, and there testimonies were given from all quarters of the world of wonderful, seemingly impossible, things done to meet the needs of God's work. The impossible can be done in that work. Daniel and the three Hebrew children were not in very practicable situations, yet they were a success, because in the right. Israel at the Red Sea seemed in a hopeless case, and yet they had to be carried through it, and God did it for them. We have asked half-measures for a long time. For ten years I have worked constantly on Indian behalf, and now feel like dropping old petitions and asking hereafter of Government the one thing needed, namely, that somehow the Indian be gotten practically out of politics. That is the right thing to do, and therefore it can be done; for the right is God's way, and all his machinery is pledged to securing the right.

Rev. Dr. KENDALL, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. I want to thank Dr. Abbott for his paper. At a proper time I hope it may be referred to a committee, and ultimately presented for adoption by this conference. A discussion of the ideal is helpful in an examination of the actual and the probable.

As to contract schools, I am ready to say that if Dr. Abbott knew as much about them as I do, he might say a great deal more against them than he has. And if he knew as much about them as I do, he would be more in favor of them than he is. Many a time I have sat down with Commissioner Price, and he would ask, "How much can your church do? If you can build the house or furnish the teachers, we can give you a grant of so much for each scholar." That helped us and it helped him. I think it will be a good while before we reach the point which Dr. Abbott suggests. Meanwhile, I am ready to join him in pushing for it. But let us not wholly forget what has been done. The contract system is not perfect, but it has done a great deal of good, and I do not think we are in a condition to let go of it yet. It will be easier to abandon it when we get land in severalty for the Indians and they are located in

permanent homes. While Dr. Abbott is doing the best he can to aid us—God bless him and all others laboring in that way—let us not throw away the things that have been helping us so far till the proper time comes. If a man has had a broken leg, don't tell him to throw away his crutches too soon.

Mr. AUSTIN ABBOTT. The incidents that have been mentioned in connection with the history of Indian education suggest to me the thought that it may perhaps be well to add one proposition to the theses which have been put before you. It is this: That in the United States of America you can not have even the beginnings of citizenship without the whole of religious liberty. The Indians have been brought to a turning-point in this respect. They now live without the guarantees of religious liberty. A system has been adopted which is introducing into American citizenship men here and there throughout these reservations, and the proposition which I would like to have recognized in reference to them is, that the beginning of American citizenship necessarily involves and implies the whole of religious liberty. That includes personal liberty to come, to go, to speak, to learn, for the purposes of worship. Whatever personal liberty is required for this purpose is involved in its entirety by the simplest beginning of American citizenship. I would like to have that proposition considered as a buttress for the theses which have been laid before you, for I believe it to be a sound constitutional and legal position.

Professor PAINTER. I think it is well not to take away the crutches too soon from a man with a broken leg, as Dr. Kendall says; but I think it also a mistake not to distinguish between mill-stones round the neck and crutches. There is no doubt that something, that much, has been done in the way of Indian education, in spite of the lack of system. When you have good men and women at work they will do something in spite of obstacles; and there have been many such in this work. But it has been in spite of obstacles, and I think it is time they should be taken away. The whole system under which the Indian has been placed has been an absolute despotism, the most absolute on this earth. A few months ago eight Indians up in Minnesota were put in jail. Why? Because they were off from their reservation without permission from the agent—driving logs, and getting \$1.50 a day.

This summer I visited the Cherokees in North Carolina. They had got mixed up, Mr. Atkins said, in politics. The Bureau had sent a man down to investigate—a young clerk in the Department. He called the Indians together in council, and said: "All in favor of the Quakers having charge of this school will rise up." Every Indian but one got up. He took that one Indian out and held a "bush council" with him, came back, and made his report on the basis of that one man's opposition to the Quaker management. The contract for the new year was refused to Mr. Spray, who then had it, but was made with Mr. Hobbs, of Indiana, who had the contract for the day schools. Mr. Hobbs continued Mr. Spray as superintendent, with his corps of teachers, and the year opened most favorably. Mr. Hobbs, who had his work to look after in Indiana, was telegraphed by Mr. Uphaw that he must go to North Carolina, dismiss Spray, and take charge of the school, or his contract would be canceled. Mr. Hobbs found that the dismissal of Spray would involve the loss of the teaching force, and the utter breaking up of the school, as all the pupils would also leave. He telegraphed Mr. Uphaw that he would have to cancel his contract. Mr. Uphaw telegraphed the agent to take possession of the school property and send teachers and pupils home. Fortunately the agent, when he came to take in fully the situation, found it so unwise, in fact impracticable, to carry out the order, that he telegraphed for permission to suspend it, and finally secured its revocation.

This is only one of many cases which might be given illustrative of the kind of system under which not alone the educational but every interest of the Indian is placed. I freely concede that we do, after all, make some hopeful progress. Every man who has made himself acquainted with the work of Indian civilization knows that we do get forward with it somewhat; but the inference to be drawn from this fact is not that this miserable makeshift, no-plan should be continued, but that a system, wise and efficient, should at once come into use. We, in this conference, have made progress in our views. The radicalism of last year is the conservatism of this year. We make progress, and I think we drag the public a little along our path of advance. I believe fully in the views presented by Dr. Abbott. They were the views I presented myself last year, only I went further. I would put every interest of the Indian into the hands of such a commission. I see nothing impracticable or impossible in it. We must simply take the course that will present the least difficulties. When a system is wrong, all abuses possible grow up under it. Get a good system, and there is a possibility of working it well. There may be some friction, but there is no possibility of working "no system." As to what can be done, we do not know.

A pupil of Mark Hopkins, in the days when the use of the telegraph was just begun, said to the professor one day, "I hear that Morse has sent a message from Washington to Annapolis." Dr. Hopkins replied, "It is possible that may some time be done, but neither you nor I will ever live to see it done." Dr. Hopkins thought that man's memory was too good when he reminded him of this some time ago. This

ideal presented by Dr. Abbott is not impossible of realization, and we must work in that direction. General Armstrong well said last year, "It is our business to do impossible things." Congress finds a way to do things when the American people demand they shall be done.

Hon. SETH LOW. I have no right to speak on this subject by reason of any special knowledge, but only by reason of general interest in it. There was one point in Dr. Abbott's paper which commended itself highly to me, and which seems in the discussion to have been somewhat overlooked. He stated that the Indian problem was three problems—land, law, and education. That is a convenient way of presenting to our minds the different parts of what I conceive to be only one problem. I suppose if anything in the world is certain, it is that the red man's civilization will disappear before the white man's civilization, because, of the two, it is inferior.

The Indian problem, in its fundamental aspect, is, then, Must the red man disappear with his civilization? Is it possible that in Christian times the Indians themselves have got to disappear with their inferior civilization? I think we can say certainly that unless we can incorporate the red man into the white man's civilization, he will disappear. Therefore, the one question behind the land question, behind the education question and the law question, is, How can we fit the red man for our civilization? What, then, is the fundamental aspect of the white man's civilization as opposed to the red man's? It is individual relation to law in place of tribal, individual duty toward law, and individual protection by law. That is why we want land in severalty. That is what is at the basis of the question in its legal aspect, and that is what is at the foundation of the educational question. We can not give a wild man the civilized man's relation to law. We have got to train him and fit him for it by the slow process of education. Therefore, behind all these divisions is the question, How can we make the individual red man a member of the white man's civilization? I like Dr. Abbott's suggestion of a complete educational system, for it seems in harmony with our American methods. His first point was this: That the Indian must look to the General Government, or rather that the General Government, and not the State, must educate the Indian, for reasons that are apparent.

Now, the United States Government, as such, has nothing to do with education, but in all our States we have the common-school system. The State devolves that duty upon every locality; and in every city we have, as in Brooklyn, a board of education. As I understood Dr. Abbott's suggestion for taking Indian education out of politics, it was simply that the United States should establish a Board of Indian Education. That is what it comes to; and to that board should be handed the money to be expended for educational purposes, precisely as we give the control of educational appropriations to our boards of education in cities. This would not take it wholly out of politics; but in Brooklyn and in almost every city the appointment of a teacher is practically a life appointment, and all that we have to do to improve the schools is to secure public sentiment in that direction. We have recently established training schools, and no one can be appointed a teacher in Brooklyn without passing an honest examination. That has been brought about by public sentiment. It is perfectly reasonable to believe that the United States Government might appoint a board of education for the Indians which should serve them as well as the board of education serves in our cities, and probably better, because the larger the constituency from which men are selected the better, as a rule, is the quality of the individuals to whom the trust is committed; and in such a work the result depends largely upon the efficiency of the men who have charge of it. I do not see any reason why, if that system were adopted by the General Government in place of the no-system which has been described here to-day, religious schools and private schools might not be carried on among the Indians as successfully as in our cities.

We have a compulsory education law in New York, but that does not prevent people from sending their children to parochial schools. The State is satisfied if they go to school a certain number of hours in a year. I do not see why the two institutions can not work as satisfactorily among the Indians as among the whites. All that Dr. Abbott asks is that which is familiar to Americans in every town in the Union. It seems to me the most natural solution of the problem, and that it will commend itself, as it comes to be understood, in all parts of the country.

Judge A. S. DRAPER. I know nothing of the Indian problem of the West except what I have learned in this conference and in current literature. I do know, however, something of the local Indian problem. I followed Dr. Abbott very carefully, because of my large interest in this important question. I was not only gratified, but, I will add, agreeably surprised, at the fullness of the plan projected. I want to put two questions to Dr. Abbott before discussion is closed, however. I noted his different propositions as he went along, and I can subscribe to every one of them. I think the plan well rounded out. Incidentally he dropped the remark that the normal work should be left to the church. I ask, Why? Again, he says that Indian education, to be effectual, should be compulsory. I go further. I do not believe that you will make any substantial progress until you not only make Indian education

compulsory, but go on and gather the Indian children into institutions where you keep them not six hours, but twenty-four hours a day; where you can wash, and clothe, and comb, and discipline, and teach them. The whole tendency of the tribal organization is against education. The chiefs and the parents are against it.

When an Indian chief becomes Christianized, off goes his head. He ceases to be, and they put a good reliable pagan in as chief. Our governmental theory is that these people constitute independent nationalities. We treat with them as sovereign peoples. My second question, therefore, is, How are you going to compel the children of a sovereign and independent nationality to come into our schools? I find no difficulty whatever in the suggestion that the religious and secular education of these people should be entirely separate. That is a cardinal doctrine in our American life. But to say that the churches shall not manage the secular schools is by no means to say that religious work shall cease. One suggestion that Dr. Abbott made has been criticised; that is, that this whole work should be taken out of the hands of politicians. Other things being equal, I think the man who knows something about politics will accomplish more in a given period of time than the fellow who knows nothing about public affairs. It is right that there should be a non-sectarian management of Indian schools, and that the officers in the Indian service should not change with the national administration, just as it is entirely reasonable, and sound, and right that there should be a non-sectarian and non-partisan management of our public schools. But it is not at all essential that this management should be in the hands of ministers and deacons in order that it may go on satisfactorily. But I will return to my question, and ask Dr. Abbott, first, Why he would hand the normal work over to the churches? and, second, How he is going to compel a sovereign people to attend our schools?

On motion, it was voted that Dr. Abbott's paper should be referred to a committee of three, to formulate some propositions derived therefrom, for the consideration of the conference. The committee consisted of Dr. Kendall, Dr. Strieby, and Professor Painter.

Adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. AND MRS. A. K. SMILEY—EDUCATION FOR THE INDIAN CONTINUED.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, *September 26.*

The conference met at 7.30 p. m., General Fisk in the chair.

General FISK. Ladies and gentlemen of the Mohonk conference: The regular order of our business, by common consent, is for a few moments suspended, that we may take into our special confidential thought and speech our host and hostess, our much loved and honored friends Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Smiley. Six times in succession in the autumnal months of the passing years the gates of Mountain Lake Park and the portals of this matchless mountain home have swung wide open for the coming and hearty welcoming of the members of the Mohonk conference. Hither, upon the invitation of these generous hearts to generous hospitality, have annually thronged the best friends of the driven and scattered Indians within the limits of the American Union. From Mohonk have gone out the most potent influences that have moved national legislation and national administration in Indian affairs.

A score of years ago that marvelous man and greatest soldier of the century, whose lifted sword and waving crest led us to victory and a saved Union, was summoned by the nation, as a fit successor of Washington and Lincoln, to guide our affairs of State. His thorough knowledge of every public interest led him, among the first thoughts of his administration, to carefully consider how best to promote the welfare of our long wronged, continually outraged brothers in red, who had been driven before the surging tide of civilization as it rolled onward from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and were even then turning backward, hither and thither, wherever, in mountain fastness or on the wide sweep of the prairie, might be found freedom from the white man's greed.

General Grant initiated a new order of things in Indian affairs. "Let us have peace," said the great soldier, "and no more war with our Indian tribes." The chief educational force leading up to this happy beginning had been the constant, uninterrupted pleadings of the Societies of Friends, whose hearts had been beating in sympathy with the wronged Indians through all the "century of dishonor." General Grant gave prompt heed to their earnest personal appeals to him, and inaugurated what was and yet is the "peace policy" in our relations to the Indians. Honorable dealing set aside the fraudulent methods long established. Fair play became the watch-word. Homes, civilization, schools, and Christian churches began to take the place of the hunt, the camp-fire, the old superstitions, and paganism. This was termed the Quaker policy, both by those who recognize their good, strong hand in the movement, as well as by those who scoffed and held up the new order of things to de-

risation ; but the Quakers continued their good work "as the spirit moved them," their zeal increasing as the cry against their policy from scheming land-grabbers and disappointed Government contractors grew louder. A Quaker in the calm, smooth path-way of duty is a Quaker, but when once aroused by the cry of the slave or the victims of injustice, then the Quaker becomes an *earth-quaker*, and shakes the very foundations of evil. The Quaker is frank, bold, and truthful. He believes there is no bondage so abject as the fear to speak the truth ; that

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak ;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing, and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think.

Faithful among the most faithful to the American Indian have been these dear *Friends*, Albert and Eliza Smiley, heads of the Mohonk band of the Shongum tribe, our hearty, happy host and hostess.

Those are sincere words of thanks we here speak from year to year in grateful acknowledgment of their generous deeds, which will be remembered while time with us endures. It has seemed wise and kindly to these your honored and grateful guests new present, as also to many others whose convenience would not permit them to be present at this session of the conference, that there should go from them to *these* and *these* some enduring testimonial of their regard for you ; something upon which you can look in the coming years, and upon which those who come after you may look and behold a token, though slight, of the large place you had in the hearts of the noble men and nobler women you have summoned to the Mohonk conference. We bring this beautiful gift in bronze, this representation of the great Indian chief Sagonaquado, who in his time was the soul of honor.

On the shores of Lake Michigan, near what is called Squaw Bay, where Deep River enters the lake, there was living, many years ago, a company of Indians, near the white people. The chief of the Indians was one of the most honorable of all men. He was a pattern of excellence in the community. This chief, Sagonaquado, was the father of twin boys, who resembled each other as much as do the twins of Mohonk and Minnewaaka.

These boys, one autumn day, kindled a fire that destroyed a single hay-stack belonging to a white neighbor. Sagonaquado saw the destruction. He was a poor man, but he went straightway to his white neighbor and said : "I have no herdsgrass, I have no maize, but we are at fault, and we must pay the damages." The kind neighbor said : "Not at all, Sagonaquado. I have a boy myself, and boys will be boys. Let it all be forgotten as it shall be forgiven." "Not so," said Sagonaquado ; "you must take an installment of the best I have." And he threw down his coon-skin and his bear-skin, and said, "Take these." The white man protested, but in vain. The chief went away. Six months he was gone. In the following March he came back laden with furs of the richest kind. He went directly to the white man's house and said, "I have come to pay my debt." "No," said the white neighbor ; "I can take nothing more from you." The chief straightened up with dignity and said, "I am a man !" threw down his peltry, and strode away to his cabin, a satisfied, honest man. Our artist, in preparing this bust, has taken Sagonaquado at this moment, where, lifting his stern face, he says "I am a man !" So the artist, Mr. Theodore Bauer, has brought us this beautiful bronze bust of Sagonaquado, which we are to give to these our friends this evening. This beautiful poem has been placed in my hands, written by one who feels a great interest for the Indian :

A stack of herdsgrasses, kindled and consumed,
Farmstead, and mill, and meadow land illumed ;
A wan October sky once more flame-red,
Though hours ago its sunset fires were dead ;
And Ossineke, mirroring the sky,
Like scarlet snake of discord struggles by.

Then, ere the east uprolls another day,
Two boys, the chief's twin sons, are fled away ;
While in the misty twilight, tall and straight,
Chief 'Quado's self stands at the farmer's gate.
"My friend, the fault is ours ; be ours the pain ;
Name thou the price to make thee whole again."

The white man, half in doubt and half surprise,
Gazes a moment in the deep, dark eyes ;
"Mishaps will happen. I, too, have a son ;
And boys will still be boys when all is done.
Count this as naught ; and, neighbor, as I live,
I straightway will forget as I forgive."

"Not so. No herdgrasses have I, and no maize,
But I will pay the worth ere many days.
Behold these pelts of beaver, coon, and bear,
Caught by my arrow and my cunning snare,
And soft down from the wild duck's breast of snow;
What count these 'gainst the ransom my sons owe!"

"If thou wilt have it so, so let it be;
And here's my hand upon it. Peace to thee!"
A sixmonth, and beneath the chill March moon,
Ere the snow-wind had piped its last lorn tune,
Again Chief 'Quado smote the white man's door:
"Behold, my friend, now will I wipe the score."

"Nay, nay! already is the past full paid. Why more!"
"I am a man," he simply said;
And from his back like load of furs he threw,
Cleft its stout willow lashings, and withdrew.
In wonder looked the white man that March day:
Times change, but what have you and I to say!"

Times change, and hunting seasons twice five score
Have starved the fields of crop they erstwhile bore;
Now smoking man-hives taint each wind that blows,
And poison Oseineke as it flows;
Now Christian spires o'ertop the tallest trees,
And steeds unhoofed outstrip the fleetest breeze.

Now they whose hearth-stones lined each water-way
Have been thrust out, and pitifully stray
Like hunted wolves, till wolf-like they become,
Content to call the wilderness their home,
If maize, perchance, give up a sparse increase,
And they may light their fires and pipes of peace.

But what though we, unheeding, proud of heart,
Boast of God's bounty and claim our full part—
Still lives the lightning from Chief 'Quado's eyes,
And o'er the New World clamor still arise
Echoes of these his words, dropt long ago:
"I am a man." Shall you or I say no!"

The challenge rings; and, as God lives, the cry
Shall n'er cease thundering through our western sky
Till every freeman seeks each other's weal,
And all have ears to hear, and hearts to feel,
And hands to make faith's ransom overweighed,
Even as Chief 'Quado did, till all be paid.

G. W. W. H.

The joy of this glad hour had its inspiration on a neighboring mountain-top lower down on the Hudson, and there are many of us here present who can testify that our happiest St. Valentine's Day was in the summer days of 1888.

Dear friends, to me has been assigned the pleasant duty, in behalf of these and other friends, of presenting to you this gift and a hearty "God bless you," and our earnest prayers that you two may be a long, long time walking happily together down the slopes of life's sunset to the shore of that peaceful sea, as you have together climbed up the hills of morning. God bless you!

Mr. SMILEY. I am thoroughly taken by surprise. I do not think in my long life of sixty years I was ever so much surprised and delighted. I have no words to express my feelings. I always lack them when I most want them; but I must say that I do heartily thank you for this beautiful gift—a gift which I value more than anything I ever received, as expressing the appreciation of so many friends working in this good cause, of our humble efforts to advance it.

In the six years that have passed nothing has afforded so much pleasure to my wife and myself as the assembling together of the friends of the Indian. I inherited, and have always felt, an interest in the Indian; and when, nine years ago, the President, without my knowledge, put me on the Board of Indian Commissioners, it was just to my liking, and I did not decline. I think Mr. Barstow was responsible for my nomination. Since then I have had the opportunity to do what I have desired all my life—something toward the advancement of the Indian. And when the friends of the Indian gather here it is the pleasantest part of the year to me. I hardly know what to say to you for this beautiful and most appropriate work of art. I do not know how you thought of it, and I heartily thank you for it for myself and in behalf of my wife.

Mrs. SMILEY. I thought my husband was not going to mention me at all, and that I should have to thank you myself; but I do not think I could do it any better than

he has done. It is a most beautiful and appropriate gift. I do love to have you come here year after year, and I am glad to have this to remind me of all the kind friends who are interested with us in the Indians.

The conference was then called to order. On motion, it was voted that the address of General Fisk to Mr. and Mrs. Smiley should be engrossed and presented to them.

The committee to formulate the platform for the adoption of the conference was announced (page 5).

On motion of Dr. Abbott, General Fisk was added to this committee.

On motion, it was voted that an executive committee for the ensuing year should be appointed.

The discussion of the morning papers was then resumed.

DISCUSSION ON INDIAN EDUCATION CONTINUED.

Dr. KENDALL. The chairman of the committee appointed to draw up resolutions resting on Dr. Abbott's paper asked Professor Painter to read those resolutions.

The following resolutions were then read:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to make provision as ample for the education of its Indian wards as the several States ought to make for the education of the children in the several States.

That in the discharge of this duty the unlimited co-operation of individuals and Christian organizations, in whatever manner and to whatever extent these may choose at their own charges to give assistance, should be allowed.

Resolved, That such educational work can not be wisely or efficiently done by the Government until put under the care of a permanent and responsible head, and carried on under a wise system; neither of which is possible so long as this interest is under the care of the Indian Bureau, and affected by the success or failure of political parties.

Resolved, That there should be appointed by the President, under law, a commission, composed of three eminent educators, who shall serve without a salary, who shall have entire control of the education of such Indian children; and they shall appoint a superintendent or superintendents of schools, whose duty it shall be to appoint all teachers, disburse all available funds for such schools, and, under the supervision of these commissioners, organize and put in operation an efficient system of schools for all such children.

Resolved, That all appropriations for such schools should, so far as practicable, be made in lump, subject to such use for books, school supplies, buildings, salaries for superintendents and teachers, as this commission and the superintendent or superintendents may deem best.

Resolved, Recognizing the fact that no merely secular training has been sufficient to lift any people up into a Christian civilization, and that all real and permanent progress achieved in the civilization of the American Indians is due to the missionary effort of the Christian churches; also believing that the General Government can not wisely undertake the religious training of these Indian children, we most earnestly urge the Christian churches of our country to put forth efforts persistent and sufficient to bring them under such religious influence as shall give value and permanence to this educational work.

Professor PAINTER then spoke as follows: These are the resolutions; I think they cover the whole ground of the paper. Personally, I would have the duties of this commission so enlarged as to include all efforts now made necessary by the new policy adopted in the severalty bill to carry on the work of the several reservations. I would most assuredly put this interest specially spoken of by Dr. Abbott under the care of such a commission. An effort to carry on such work as this under a system which almost necessitates such frequent changes in the personnel of the force, and is liable to procure such appointments as are so frequently made, can never accomplish the work we are seeking to do. I have been at some pains to look into this matter, and the facts are most discouraging. From the report of the superintendent of Indian schools for the year closing the 30th of June, 1887, it appears that in the seventy boarding-schools which the Government is carrying on there are some five hundred and twenty positions to be filled, and that there had been about eleven hundred and eighty appointees during the year to these positions. In some of these schools there had been as many as three different superintendents during the year. There were a great many changes in the principal teachers, changes in the matrons, and throughout the whole force. Now, I submit that that is utterly absurd. It is ridiculous for a Christian nation to undertake to do such work as this under such a want of method.

If it were possible for me to show the character morally and educationally, and the consequent unfitness of many of these employes, the showing would be much worse. I would rather, in many cases, that the Indian should be left as he is than that his character should be to any extent shaped by some of these. No man can be acquainted with these facts and not feel very deeply that the time has come when the

friends of the Indian should make a persistent, a determined, an unremitting effort to have a change made; and I think that the change indicated in the paper presented by Dr. Abbott is admirable. I see nothing impracticable in it, and I hope the conference will unite in the essential points of this paper, and be ready to go before the country with the purpose to make a determined push in this direction.

Rev. ADDISON P. FOSTER, D.D. As I listened to the remarkably lucid and logical paper of Dr. Abbott, I felt that the only practical difficulty in it was with regard to the contract system. Dr. Abbott suggests that the whole contract system as it is now carried on in our different schools should be abolished. That means a great deal to the association with which I am connected—the American Missionary Association. One of our schools receives annually \$17,000 from Government, without which the efficiency of the school would be greatly crippled. Much the same is true of many mission schools. At the same time we must look at the principles involved in this matter, and if right demands that the contract system be abolished, we should recommend it without regard to personal considerations.

I happen to be living in Boston, in the midst of a conflict which has arisen over the question of parochial schools. The Catholics have lately organized a great number of these schools, establishing them in such numbers that it will be necessary to close some of our public schools. It was recently announced in the Pilot that there are 23,000 children in the parochial schools in the archdiocese of Boston alone. If this thing continues it will result in the demand for a portion of the public money for the support of public schools. That brings us face to face with this contract system which is now under our consideration. The contract system in our Indian schools is to divide public moneys among the denominations. The plan of Dr. Abbott is that the public-school system be introduced among the Indians, with such modifications as are made necessary by the fact that it is the national Government, and not the individual State, which is to carry on the work, and that every Indian child should receive an education in the primary department. The State must see that its children are educated; we all grant this. Then comes the further question, How shall it do this? Shall the State, as the Catholics would have us do, let each denomination take care of its own children, and look to public funds for help?

We say no; let us have public schools; let Government expend the moneys it has charge of for education itself; let it not delegate its responsibilities to any denomination. But if we apply this principle to the education of Indians by Government, what shall we do with the contract system as it is to-day? Have we a right to continue it? Are we consistent in accepting Government aid in our denominational schools? I say yes, so long as the Government fails to guaranty an education to every Indian child. When the Government does that, as the State does in providing public schools, it ought to withdraw contract aid from mission schools. Until it does that, we are justified in stepping in and saying to Government, "If you will not do for these children all you ought to do, at least help us in doing for them what we can." Unquestionably, however, we ought to work out from this contract system as soon as possible. We all know that the Roman Catholics have obtained a large portion of the public money paid out on the contract system for sustaining schools among the Indians. It is a fact that of the \$300,000 appropriated for contract schools, the Roman Catholics have obtained two-thirds, while this same denomination sustains but two schools solely by its own benevolent gifts. The only protection from the rivalry of denominations, and the only defense against a quasi union of church and state, is to have no aid to denominational schools afforded by Government.

This principle is as sound in Dakota as it is in Boston. When, then, we can bring Government to undertake the primary education of every Indian child, we shall be under obligation to give up the contract system. And when Government does a wise and thorough work of this sort, our benevolent moneys, released from the work of primary education, will do a greater religious work than we are doing to-day. I do not say that this ought to be brought about at once. Indeed, I think far otherwise. But it is always safe to do right, and the same great principles that we hold in regard to the public-school system in our States ought to hold in regard to our schools among the Indians.

Mr. SMILEY. The plan of Dr. Abbott is, on the whole, an admirable one, but there is one difficulty which I see. Some of you who have not been on reservations may not know the difficulties that may arise from having two heads on a reservation. Do you propose to put a man in charge of the schools with a certain amount of school funds at his disposal, and to have all the teachers appointed by him, independent of the agent? I think there will be intense friction between the man who manages the supplies, the police, etc., the representative of the Interior Department, and the other man who represents this commission appointed by the President. The police power must be under the same power that controls the school. I would rather enlarge the powers of the commission.

I think the whole Indian question, and all the funds that are appropriated for the Indians, should be put into the hands of the commission appointed by the President,

reporting, not to the Secretary of the Interior, but to the President, and have it an entirely independent department. That means a great deal. It means an enormous separate building in Washington, an army of clerks, and men of ability to have charge of Indian affairs. It would imply more work than the Secretary of the Interior already has. I do not believe that you can get this system of education until you get the Indians on land in severalty. Until the reservations are broken up you must have an Indian Bureau; and to have the Indian Bureau and the Educational Bureau on the same ground, I think, is impossible.

Dr. KENDALL. We have at Sisseton an Indian Government school. We have at the same place another school of our own. We own the building, hire the teachers, and say to the Government, "We are teaching school here as well as you. We can teach cheaper than you can, because we take part of the money of the church; and if you will allow us \$108 a year per pupil that is all your expense, and we do all the rest; that is much cheaper than you can do it, and thus is better than you can do. If you do not like our system, if we do not teach a better school than you can, then drop us."

The contract is made with the Government on the supposition that we can teach a better school and cheaper. We do it for the sake of the religious influence which we impart. If Government says, "We will not have a school in which you have prayers," very good; we say, "Go your way." If Government says, "We will not have a school with religious instruction," we say, "You can have any school you please; but we make this offer," and I do not see why this is not just as fair a system of teaching as can be. I do not care whether it is connected with politics or not. I do not see any reason why we should not have just such a "contract system" as that. I believe in it.

Dr. ELLINWOOD. I think that would be satisfactory to all missionary bodies.

General HOWARD. I have visited a good many of these contract schools, and they have been satisfactory as compared with Government schools. So far as contract schools are concerned, my own observation is that it is better to have them than to have nothing. When Government is ready, under this system or any other, to take up the work of primary education for the Indian, an education which will fit them ethically for citizenship, it will be time to do away with the scholarship system.

Dr. Abbott proposes compulsory education. That is one of the necessities of the case. There never has been a successful Indian school that was not more or less compulsory. But how was it so? The teachers turn to the agent and say, "Here, we have rooms, school-books, and teachers, but the children will not come in; what shall we do?" The Indian agent calls a council, and says to the headmen, "You must send your children to school." Sometimes they send them, and sometimes not. What does he do then? He sends his Indian police, and they go to the different houses and say to the parents, "You must send your children to the school," and they go. And that is the way the schools are built up. There must be some power to compel the scholars to attend. We can not, however, have two heads; that goes without saying. It is just as important that we should take the appointment of agents out of the political whirlpool as the teachers. We want efficiency and purity in the agents as well as in school-teachers. I second the proposition of Brother Smiley, and I believe that ought to be the action of this conference. We can not have compulsory education unless we carry with it the whole Indian work, and lift it forever above the plane where it has been for forty or fifty years. But Congress will not take this step until the people demand it.

Dr. WARD. I hope it is possible to raise politics out of politics. I am not certain of it. The proposition to carry on the Government of the United States by commission is one that necessarily appeals to every person who wishes to have Government taken out of politics. If this proposition will take Indian affairs out of politics, admirable. But I raise the question, how? The present Board of Indian Commissioners has no appointment of officers. The railway commissioners are a body not executive in the sense that they may appoint those who shall execute laws. They differ from this proposed commission. We know that according to the Constitution of the United States the officers of the Government are appointed by the President. School-teachers are executive officers. I suppose the commission proposed could not appoint these officers except with the approval of the President, directly or indirectly. I do not suppose under the Constitution the operation of the commission can be taken out of the hands of the President of the United States. Whether this commission which is proposed shall be raised out of politics, depends wholly upon the President of the United States. It seems to me the plan would work excellently just so long as the President wished to have it. When he was indifferent, it would cease to work well. We had a system established by General Grant which was supposed to work excellently. I fail to see how the efficiency of a triple commission will exceed the efficiency of a single commission.

Colonel DUDLEY. I do not believe there is any trouble in appointing teachers and subordinate officers by a commission. The agents are commissioned officers, and must be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but the President knows

nothing of the subordinate positions. General Grant accepted and nominated the persons recommended by missionary boards for agents. You could not have compelled him to do it. He did it by preference. It will be impossible to have a commission that shall have the appointing of agents, but I think you can have a commission that shall choose all the officers of your schools. I do not think there will be any trouble about two heads on the reservation. If you adopt a universal school system, and put it in the hands of men who have the schools at heart, it will be carried out. I think you can require that the agents shall furnish all the assistance necessary. I think the scheme is entirely practicable. Trust funds have been created for the Indians in past times. Why is it not possible for the Government to issue bonds, and to place these bonds in the hands of three of the Cabinet officers, who shall draw the interest from year to year to carry on this work? If it takes fifty years to establish the system let the bonds run for fifty years, and at the end of that time let them be canceled for the benefit of the Government.

Hon. A. C. BARSTOW, Providence, R. I. After a few years' experience on the Board of Indian Commissioners, I came to the firm conviction that if ever this matter of Christian education could be separated from political administration, and still have the use of Government funds, the Indian could be brought to a fair state of civilization in the course of a single generation. But how can you do it? Man loves power. Political parties love power, and may oppose this measure, because it deprives them of large patronage. Our Catholic friends will oppose it, for they oppose the whole system of public education. I am surprised to learn that they have delayed opposition so long in Boston. Thirty years ago they emptied some of our schools in Providence. A Catholic boy who was taken from a public school and put into a parochial school at that time, said to me that he could learn more in a week in a public school than in a month in the other; that he did not learn much but catechism in the Catholic school. I think we had better meet the question, and I favor the appointment of this commission, with pretty full powers. General Grant wanted to have the religious societies work with him in Indian civilization, and to this end he asked different denominations to recommend men, and those men were not political appointees. We never shall know what we can do until we try. If this is right, and ought to be done, let us put it before the Government. If we can not get the whole scheme adopted, we may obtain sufficient to justify an effort.

General S. C. ARMSTRONG. This discussion has been interesting to me in the light of what I have seen during the last four weeks, having visited the schools on six reservations. The work is all primary. The great majority of Indians need the simplest elements of education. If the religious schools were to give up this education the loss would be unspeakable. I think that the point made by Mr. Smiley was a sound one—that the superintendent of schools, under the new law, would be likely to interfere with the executive officer at the reservation. The agent must make the children go to the schools, and look after them generally. He is the one-man power needed on a reservation, and if a first-class one, is a blessing. Make the agent the right man, and so settle the whole question. The wrong man is the greatest curse the Indian can have. The responsibility of the Indian office in this matter is tremendous. Efficient agents should have more backing at Washington. The difficulty is partly with Congress. Let me tell you something about the schools that I have seen. At Devil's Lake the agent, who is a Roman Catholic, has brought the Indians to the front rank of progress, but is kept back for the want of surveys of their lands, as in many other places. The Government is there building a capital school-house for the Roman Catholic teachers. The sisters who carry it on are "Grey Nuns" from Montreal; an interesting, capable set of women. One trouble is that all do not speak English well. But looking over their work, I found them in the kitchen, in the laundry, and everywhere. No work was too heavy or too dirty for them to engage in with the scholars. But in tuition, of which I saw little, their work did not seem strong.

I doubt if they are trained in the art of teaching, but their industrial work is exceedingly good, and their tone and influence is highly moral. At Standing Rock there is a similar Catholic school, under the charge of Roman Catholic sisters, Sister Gertrude presiding most efficiently. There is also an excellent farm school. These Catholic schools are on the side of morals, character, and industry. If the Catholics have had more help than other denominations from the Government, it is because they have worked harder for it. They have been united, while Protestant denominations have been dissuited. Why do you not have a Protestant bureau at Washington? If you Protestants put in your men to look after your interests, you will be more likely to secure them. If the Catholics have gathered two-thirds of the appropriations of Government, it is simply because they have reaped where they have sown. The weakness of Government non-church schools is in the frequent change of teachers, though that is not confined to them. For Bishop Hare's school at Cheyenne River they have lately had built a \$12,000 school-building, a very fine structure, the gift of friends. This is in charge of Captain and Mrs. Kinney, who with persistent devo-

tion for twelve years have produced some of the best results ever attained in Indian education. Mrs. Kinney, with other noble women of high Christian purpose, not omitting many worthy men, are the Indians' best hope.

The Indians are level-headed, clear-seeing men, and appreciate people who give up their lives to them; no devotion to them is wasted. The church schools everywhere are doing the best kind of work, but the Government schools were better than I expected to find them. At Crow Creek there is an excellent Government school, under a wholesome influence from the resident Episcopal rector. Its principal is a good man, who is backed up by the efficient agent, Major Anderson. The settlement of the Indian question is a difficult one. For the Mohonk conference to throw itself against the established governmental machinery, is like batting our heads against a brass wall. It is best to do as little destructive work as possible. What we must do is to urge the appointment and retention of good officials. When we get good men, the work will take care of itself. We must look to the ideas of civil-service reform as the best hope.

MR. SMILEY. Do you favor a commission, General Armstrong?

GENERAL ARMSTRONG. I believe in going to the root of the matter, and if we can not get politics out of the Indian office, then let us have a commission. I do not see how you can divide the power, giving the school superintendent parallel authority with the agent.

DR. GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, of New York. I suppose a conference of this sort wishes to strike at principles. The sooner the American people say that city, State, and, in this case, national education, so far as Government is concerned, shall not receive one single dollar from the public treasury to support denominational schools the better. Let the State, city, nation teach the people to yield to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and let the church undertake to teach the people what they shall yield to their God. There is another point in reference to the matter of teaching English in the schools. General Armstrong has stated that some of the best teachers do not teach English. That is all wrong. We are obliged in New York to receive thousands of Italians, French, and Germans. Are we going to adopt the French, German, and Italian languages in our public schools? The sooner these people know that when they come here they have got to learn to speak English and to adopt Yankee habits, and that Sunday is a holy day and not a holiday, the better it will be for this people. I think this conference should say that the Indian should be taught in English.

DR. ABBOTT. I fear that in some points I have been misunderstood. I have never been able to address one audience as though it were another. In speaking to the Mohonk conference I thought there were some things it was safe to assume. I did not think we needed to stir one another up to greater enthusiasm as to the necessity of a Christian and religious education. The question is not whether, but how. It is not whether the Indian shall be made a man, but how he shall be made a man; not whether he shall be made a Christian man, but how he shall be made a Christian man. To that question of *how* I address myself exclusively to-night. We are all agreed by this time that there is now no system of education. Shall we content ourselves with a simple congeries of fragmentary benevolent enterprises, some, as General Armstrong described, being good, and some not so good? Shall we attempt to put a little more strength here and a little more there, or shall we attempt to see whether out of this experience of the past, and out of this congeries of fragmentary and individual experiments, we can organize a system of education, not for a few selected Indians here and there, but for the Indian people of the United States, that they may become worthy citizens. If we are to consider any such system as this, it seems to me very clear that no one would advise the no-system that now exists.

If any one were to propose that in the State of New York, in place of a system by which the people of New York equip, maintain, carry on, and control the secular education of the public schools, we should substitute a system in which some schools would be maintained by the State and some by the churches, and some by the churches and State in partnership, I doubt whether we could get even the Roman Catholic vote in favor of it. He certainly would not get the vote of the rest of the State. If any one were to propose that in the Southern States a few negro children here and there should be educated, with aid from churches, without compelling the State to give them education, I think there would be no one to recommend such a change. If we had to-day a clean slate before us, and the question how should we organize a system for the education of Indian children were to come up, I do not believe that any one would move to have a system the outcome of which should be that the Catholics and the Protestants should pull at each other to get the larger amount of United States funds to support their sectarian work. General Armstrong has described to us here a Roman Catholic school with graphicness and eloquence, and with that large charity so characteristic of him; but as he finished his description, and I took the picture which he presented to us and loosed myself from the spell of his eloquence, and submitted it to the clear light of analytical and critical reason, it seemed to me that what

he had said was this: That the United States Government was putting up for the Roman Catholic Church the best school-house he ever saw; that the instruction was to be carried on by sisters, most of whom knew the English language; that they were teaching cooking and housekeeping very well; that judging from the looks of their faces they would teach purity and morals well; but that the intellectual education was rather poor.

I am not here to speak against Roman Catholic education, or against the Roman Catholic Church, though I can not forget Victor Hugo's eloquent question to the Catholics: "What have you done with France, Spain, Italy—the three great nations that have been in your hands ever since they were in their cradle?" It seems to me, however, absolutely just, right, and essential in the administration of republican institutions that the people should control the money which the people appropriate; that they should not pass their appropriations over to any religious organization whatever to expend on their behalf, whether that denomination be Quaker, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist.

I confess very frankly that what General Armstrong and Mr. Smiley have said throws serious doubt over one feature in the plan I have had the honor to present; that is, the proposed organization of a non-partisan commission to take charge of the education of the Indians. It also raises the question whether such a commission, if constituted, should not have larger powers than proposed. I therefore cordially agree with those who think it best not to make any utterance on that subject at this time.

I have been asked how I can reconcile the doctrine that the education of the Indians should be compulsory, with the fact that we have treaty dealings with them as independent nations. I answer that the time for treating them as independent nations has gone by. Whether we like it or not the Indians are citizens, with the rights and duties of citizenship. They belong to this great empire, and are an integral part of it. The notion that they are a foreign people, who can come into the sovereignty of the United States only by their own consent, rests on the last analysis on Rousseau's idea of the *contract sociale*, that men are born individuals, and come into the State by act of consent. Every man who is born in the territory of the United States is amenable to the authority of the United States by law of nature—that is, by Divine decree—and the United States Government must, whether it will or no, assume the responsibility of exercising legitimate and just government over him, and answer for its trust to the God of nations, the God of the poor and the unprotected. I have been asked why I make an exception in favor of normal education, leaving that in the plan proposed to be carried on by the religious societies. If, as I have said, we were to have a clean slate before us, it would not be wise to have the United States Government enter into any relation with the churches; but that is not the condition. A great no-system of education has grown up, and the great question for us is how to evolve out of it a system with the least friction and loss. If there were no such "no-system," I would not recommend that the United States Government should send Indian pupils to a church school and pay their tuition. But the schools are there and are doing good work.

To destroy that work till something far better is put in its place would not be the work of a statesman, but of an iconoclast. If the churches were released from the necessity of giving primary instruction, they might fit Indians to be teachers and leaders among their own people. If the churches would concentrate themselves on that, and if, by this commission or some other method, we can contrive an educational system that is unsectarian and unpartisan, we may leave religion to enter the schools through the teachers whom the churches put into the school. For, after all, religion is a matter of personal conduct. It is not a question of the catechism; it is a question of life. If you put into an Indian school a man or a woman with an infidel heart and an orthodox catechism, the Indians will not be made Christian. If you put in a teacher with an unorthodox catechism and an orthodox heart, the Indians will come out baptized by the presence of his saintly soul. So I say it is better to accept the work of the churches and the teachers whom they shall give to us for the present, building our system of universal education broadly, and putting it on foundations deep, that it may be American, as are our systems in every State.

A telegram was read from La Crosse, as follows:

LA CROSSE, WIS.

TO A. K. SMILEY, Esq.:

Dakota mission remonstrates against ruling of agents who deny Christian parents liberty to send children to mission school until agency quota is made up, and who deny the transfer of scholars from Government school. See letter. Ask Armstrong.

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1888.

GENERAL ARMSTRONG: Last week I had the pleasure of being present at a meeting of Indian Presbyterians and Congregationalists in one of the most picturesque places I ever saw—Peoria Bottom, Dak. The gathering of six hundred was held under an

arbor of trees. They discussed many points—the question of revivals, the pursuit of wealth, tobacco and what it was good for, the question of amusements, etc. It was an interesting time. A good deal of time was spent in discussing the school question, and the relation of Government to it. Mr. Riggs had submitted some resolutions to the effect that Government educational work was fatal in having no provision for Christian education. They made that a strong point, and they brought up the order that the Government schools must be filled first, and the missionary school must take its chance after that. The agent has the police, and he sends them out to compel the children of Christians to come into the Government schools, when their parents would prefer to have them in the schools that give Christian training. If there is anything demonstrated in the past twenty years, it is that the missionary schools are a great deal better than the Government schools.

It was the view of the missionaries that the Government should not, under these circumstances, compel the children of Christian Indians to go to Government schools. The Riggses and others are doing a noble work, but if the Government order is carried out it may, they think, empty their schools. I think the division of the primary and normal education proposed by Dr. Abbott will not work. You must have a large number of primary pupils from whom to select a normal class. Out of the 150 Indians at Hampton, only here and there will one make a good teacher. The missionary schools should be kept up as doing the most vital work of all. Sunday preaching must be supplemented by religious teaching during the week. Churches without schools to reach the children week days, and through them their parents, amount to very little. Mission work is teaching quite as much as preaching, only the former is the more effective. Missionary work, Roman Catholic and Protestant, has, from the first, been the great force in Indian progress, and any plan to throw it out of the primary or normal work is the worst blow that can be given to the red man.

As to separating Indian education from politics, you might as well try to extinguish the devil at once as to take politics out of our Indian service, judging from what the good men now in the service say to me.

Dr. Abbott misunderstood me. The "Grey nuns," of whom I spoke, speak English perfectly well, most of them.

Dr. WARD. Did I understand you to say that the Government was building a school-house for the Roman Catholics at Devil's Lake?

General ARMSTRONG. It is a Government school-house, where Roman Catholics teach. I believe that this is sound policy, and that both Protestants and Catholics should have equal encouragement to bring to bear on Indians the high and noble spirit that characterizes these teachers, who are beyond political influence. The moral part is more important than the mental, as in all life.

Miss M. C. COLLINS. It is true that Government has a right now to order our scholars into Government schools. Children who have been born since I went into the work, for whom I taught the mothers to wash and sew, and who learned to read and write in their own language and in English, have been taken from our schools and put into Government schools. A few of these children we were allowed to take back, but I overheard a Government teacher tell some friends that Mr. Riggs had taken five of the best children from his school. If the mission schools turn out the best pupils, why should the Government forbid the children going there?

THIRD SESSION.

LEGISLATION FOR THE INDIAN.

THURSDAY MORNING, September 27.

The conference met at 10 a. m., the president in the chair. The attention of the conference was called to the fact that Mr. John H. Oberly had just been nominated by President Cleveland as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. General Fisk remarked that Mr. Oberly had given evidence of a good head and a good heart in the direction of reform in Indian work, and that his appointment as Commissioner would give great cause for hopefulness to the friends of the Indian.

On motion, it was unanimously voted that Mr. Smiley should prepare and send suitable telegrams expressing the gratification of the conference at this nomination to President Cleveland and to Mr. Oberly.

The report of the law committee was then made by Prof. J. B. Thayer, chairman, as follows

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONFERENCE: The relation of the tribal Indian on his reservation to our Constitution and laws is, as you know, very singular. He is, legally speaking, as the phrase goes, neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring; not citizen and not foreigner. It was formerly true that we recognized them as a separate people, who had the right to live under their own laws and usages, with whom we dealt by treaties and by war. This is still true partly and in

a sense, but it has also come to be true that these people do not really live under their own laws; that their institutions have mainly gone to pieces, and that they have become a set of neglected dependents of our country; that we now legislate for them whenever we please; that is to say, by fits and starts. We ceased making treaties with them seventeen years ago. But not yet do we fairly take the next step. We do not yet say, as we should and as we must, "If they are not a separate people, to be dealt with by treaty, then they are a subject people, to be fully legislated for and to be absorbed. They must come in out of the rain under the cover of our Constitution with the rest of us." We merely tinker at the business of caring for them. We do not do it in good, straightforward, manly fashion. We pass laws that say, "Keep on the reservations, obey the agents, refrain from this list of six or seven of the larger crimes on pain of being carried into courts outside of the reservation, and being tried and punished there by strangers."

We say a few things like this. We even go so far now as to say to many of them, "If you do not by choice abandon the fundamental and inherited ideas of your race about land and take separate lots of land, then in four years from such and such a date we will make you take it, and will turn you into citizens of the United States against your will." But not yet do we say what seems to many the only rational, straightforward, and sensible thing to say; we do not say to them this: "Now, for the future we are no longer going to keep up this nonsense of dealing with you as a separate people; we do not care anything about your tribes; keep them if you like, just as the Shakers and others keep up their private organizations; but no longer as separate nations. In the eye of our law and Constitution you shall stand henceforth as a set of individuals, just like our own people, to each of whom, and not to any tribe in a lump, our law addresses its orders, thou shalt and thou shalt not; to each of whom it offers its protection; to each of whom the courts are open for redress." We do not say this; we linger and halt in a queer, half-way, crepuscular region of dealing with them by law and yet refusing to deal with them by treaty; of saying they are not our subjects; they do not commit treason when they attack us, but are public enemies; and yet of legislating for them little by little, just as if they were our subjects, without saying so out and out, as we should.

Now this ought to stop. We must adopt one ground or the other; and there is really but one ground to adopt—that of legislating fully for them. The constitutional power to do this is undoubted, and it has been expressly declared by the Supreme Court of the United States. Observe this: if we have the power to do it, we can not escape the responsibility of exercising or not exercising that power. We must legislate fully for them; we do legislate for them even in the mere act of abstaining from legislation; for he that has the power to change an existing situation and does not use it is chargeable with the continuance of that situation. And what is the situation that we are thus consenting to by not changing it when we have the power? You all know. It is the existing agency and reservation system, by which, to put it roughly, all the affairs of two hundred thousand people, more or less, are managed by politicians at Washington or their dependents; by which this two hundred thousand people are left, without any protection from the Constitution and the laws, under an arbitrary and despotic control, unregulated by courts of justice.

I had the honor last year, in company with others, of urging this conference to adopt a resolution in favor of some legislative measure which should at once rid the country of this reproach; which, without immediately making all Indians citizens, should at once bring them all under the protection of the laws and the courts. Under our system of government, unlike that of Great Britain or Canada, if they were all made citizens, as I said last year, it would shorten the arm of Congress to protect them. In Canada, the Indians, as General Whittlesey told us yesterday, are all citizens, and there this need not prevent special legislation of any sort for their protection. But here it would at once remove them, as regards a great portion of their affairs, from the power of Congress, and subject them to that of the State in which a reservation might be; and even in the Territories it would seriously cut down the power of Congress to protect them. We urged last year that the reservations should be thrown open to trade, that courts should be established there, and that the property of Indians and all money coming to them should pass through the hands of persons amenable to the courts and the ordinary laws of the land. The conference did not go so far as that. I think it would have been better if they had. But they did adopt a resolution urging additional legislation to protect the Indians on the reservations, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Austin Abbott, of New York, Mr. Philip C. Garrett, and myself, to consider what legal measures are needed for the protection of Indian rights.

In compliance now with the request of the managers of the conference to make a statement to-day on the present legal aspect of the Indian question, I will try to do three things: first, to make a sort of report in behalf of the committee just named, and to give an account of the bill which they prepared and caused to be introduced into Congress; second, to give an account of Senator Morgan's bill introduced into

the Senate in June last; and third, to make a few suggestions as to the course which should be taken now by this conference to better the legal state of the Indians.

(1) The legal committee appointed last year understood that it was the unanimous, or the nearly unanimous sentiment of the conference then, that some bill should be prepared extending courts and a system of law over the reservations. They were also satisfied that the conference was not prepared to adopt the full programme to which I have referred. They were instructed to report, if possible, to the Indian Commissioners at their meeting in January last, at Washington; and if that was not possible, then to report here at this session of the conference. We were able to report to the Commissioners in January, and I will now also report to the conference.

Our action has been as follows: The Boston Citizenship Committee immediately on assembling last autumn, after this conference had adjourned, voted to bear the expense of such legal assistance as our committee might require in preparing a draft of a bill embodying such views as they might entertain. We were very fortunate in securing the help of Mr. F. J. Stimson, of Boston, whose acquaintance with the statutory laws of every part of this country is shown in a remarkable and valuable volume on American Statute Law, which has been highly praised by judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as others. The appointment of Mr. Stimson was made at the suggestion of Judge Lowell; and in preparing a preliminary draft, and afterward in putting in final shape the bill which our committee adopted, Mr. Stimson had the counsel and approval of Judge Lowell. Our committee met early in December last, and held a session of two days, during which they very carefully canvassed the whole subject, considered a draft which had been prepared by Mr. Stimson, and finally agreed unanimously upon the outlines of the bill. In doing this they had the valuable advice of Professor Painter, who was able to be with them, and whose personal knowledge of Indian life on the reservations as well as his sagacious counsel, and what, in our vernacular, is called general horse sense, was of great service to them.

The putting of this measure into a final shape and submitting it to certain leading friends of the Indians, including especially the Philadelphia Society, then filled up the time until the meeting of the Indian Commissioners at Washington, early in January. Our friends at Philadelphia wished further time to consider the measure before assenting to it; and accordingly our committee made a merely verbal report to the Commissioners at their January meeting, setting forth the leading features of the measure and their purpose to submit it to Congress very soon. The Commissioners requested us to confer with several eminent persons, including Mr. McMichael, one of their own number; and this we very willingly undertook to do. Owing to illness in the family of certain leading members of the legal committee of the Philadelphia Society, it was not until the middle of February that we received the bill from our Philadelphia friends with their suggestions. We found no difficulty in adopting these, and the bill was finally prepared in its present form, and approved by each of the persons mentioned by the Commissioners as could be reached, by President Gates, Mr. McMichael, and others.

Mr. Garrett took it to Washington, and at his request Senator Dawes, in March, introduced it into the Senate. It was always understood by us that Mr. Dawes did this by request and that he did not then intend to express his own approval of the measure. It was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and by Senator Dawes as its chairman, to a subcommittee consisting of Senators Platt, of Connecticut, Jones, of Arkansas, and Morgan, of Alabama. Early in May this subcommittee gave a hearing to the friends of the measure, and again an adjourned hearing. At the first of these hearings two of the subcommittee were present; at the second, one of them only. At both Senator Dawes, whose name is never to be mentioned in any company of friends of the Indians without honor and respect, even when we must differ from him, was present as a spectator, and took an active part in questioning and in discussing the measure. He was understood at that time to have much doubt as to the expediency, and even the constitutionality of the bill, and to entertain the same opinion which he expressed at this conference last year, that there was no need of any legislation of this sort, certainly of no considerable legislation; that there was no need, to use his own expression, to legislate in this way for a "vanishing state of things." But it was also understood by us at that time that this was not the opinion of the members of the subcommittee, who, in private, freely expressed the opinion that something must be done in the direction we wished.

Senator Dawes's view of what is now accomplished by the severalty law, and so, of course, of what remains to be done, seemed to our committee then, as it did last year, to be in some respects erroneous. No report has been made by this subcommittee so far as we know. I may add that our committee, at these hearings, heard no objections to the bill which shook their faith in its substantial merit as it stands, although then, as now, they could easily see that it might be in some respects improved.

The bill has been widely distributed, and is explained in a printed memorandum, which has been also distributed with the bill. [Here the speaker gave a short sketch of the bill.]

(2) But although as yet no report has come from the subcommittee to the Senate, on June 20 last, a little more than a month after the last hearing upon the bill prepared by our committee, there was an important occurrence. Senator Morgan, of the subcommittee, introduced into the Senate an Indian bill of his own, a remarkable bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. There is not, so far as we know, reason to suppose that it is supported by the other members of the committee. It appears as Mr. Morgan's own private measure, and Mr. Dawes has been quoted in the papers as "not particularly liking it."

This bill is entitled, "A bill to establish Indian police courts and to define their jurisdiction; and to regulate judicial proceedings within the Indian reservations, and for other purposes." Let me state, very briefly, its provisions: First, it provides for a police court to be established on any reservations which the President may select (and he has power, also, to end its existence upon any reservation, and again to renew it), which shall have jurisdiction to punish a great variety of crimes, and to try a great variety of civil suits relating to property, contracts, etc., involving matters under \$500. The jurisdiction is not limited to Indians, but extends to all persons on the reservations. Most of the larger crimes, committed on the reservations by any person, are to be tried off the reservations in the courts of the States or Territories which may be nearest to the agency. As regards civil suits, the right of all persons on the reservations to sue and to be sued is declared. In certain special cases, and generally when more than \$500 is involved, tribal Indians may be sued as regards civil matters off the reservations. Now mark how these Indian police courts are organized. They are to have three judges. The Indian agent himself is to be *ex officio* chief judge, and both the others are to be Indians appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and removed at his pleasure, receiving pay at \$60 a month. Either party in a civil suit, and the accused in a criminal case, may on request have a jury of six. The Indian agent is to select the jurors, with a power of rejection by the whole court of which he is the chief. As regards the larger crimes, there is an appeal from the States and Territories to the Supreme Court of the United States, on the law and the facts.

Now, in my judgment, there is small need of discussing here such a measure as that. It makes no provision for giving us a better breed of agents than we now have, and yet it makes these men, just as they run, chief justices of the only court on the reservation, and gives them two Indians for side judges, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. That court is to deal with Indian citizens and whites, as well as with tribal Indians. If a man would have a jury, the agent is to pick out the jury. No system of law is provided or named in the bill, and I do not know what it is to be. Now, if you tried, you could hardly devise a better way for strengthening instead of diminishing that evil political power which we would fain banish from the control of the reservations. It is to such courts, or else to those of the State or Territory outside the reservation, among the "worst enemies of the Indians," as Mr. Justice Miller calls these neighbors of theirs, that Senator Morgan commends them.

(3) We have, then, now before the country and now actually pending before the Indian Committee of the United States Senate, these two measures—the bill prepared by our committee and that of Senator Morgan. What is to be done? I shall not doubt, until otherwise advised, what your sentiment will be on the subject of the latter bill. As regards the former one, I hope that this conference will now adopt and support it by a resolution, and will urge upon the country and upon Congress its early passage.

The difficulties in the way of its enactment appear to be these: First, an opinion to which I have already referred, that no resolution of this sort, and nothing beyond some simple extension of the present efforts to administer a rude sort of justice through the agents, is desirable. That, as I understand, is one of the main troubles with Mr. Dawes. "What is the use," he asks, as I said before, "of making all this elaborate provision for a vanishing state of things?" Second, certain objections to this particular bill; some people suggest various legal and constitutional objections. Third, others think it too expensive; it will cost, they say, \$300,000 a year. Fourth, there is doubt as to its being quite workable. Fifth, others say you never can get Congress to pass it. Senator Platt, chairman of the subcommittee to whom it is referred, writes to a friend: "I do not so much object to this bill, but I can not pass it."

As regards these various difficulties, and others that may be thought of, I have just now only two or three things to say and to recommend.

(1) The opinion of this conference last year was that there is need of further legislation to protect the rights of Indians and others on the reservations. You will notice that Senator Morgan's bill is significant as showing that he thinks so, too; and we have had good reason to think that this opinion was shared by his associates of the subcommittee. Such is the opinion, also, of the representatives of all the leading Indian associations in the country of which I know anything, unless it be the Indian Defense Association. We have not conferred with that body. I shall not now argue out that question, but I will assume it as the just view that all persons on the Indian

reservations, whether tribal Indians or citizen Indians or whites, should have courts and a system of law applicable to the reservations, and administered under the authority of the United States Government.

(2) As to the objections to this particular bill: In the first place, you will, of course, remember that objections will be made to any measure that can be proposed. Your committee and the many persons who have shared with them the considerable trouble and responsibility of preparing this measure believe it to be in its main features a good bill as it stands; and it is as simple, cheap, and workable as they could devise. They do not doubt that others may suggest improvements; that, like most other measures that ever were drawn, it can be amended on its way through Congress. One or two amendments they themselves would probably recommend. But what I say and what we all say is, that if you wait till a bill is proposed that everybody will agree to you will never pass any bill. Had you waited before you passed the severalty bill until everybody thought it constitutional and expedient and simple and workable and inexpensive you never would have passed that excellent measure. So now we are not to wait until everybody is sure of every detail in this bill. You are to ask: "Are its general provisions and aims such as we wish? Has it been carefully prepared? Has it been examined and approved by a variety of competent persons?" If so, the way to do is to adopt it and push it forward, and to discuss and amend it by and by, if need be. You have here a measure which, as I have said, after being carefully prepared by your committee, with the aid of learned legal counsel, and of those who have actual knowledge of the Indians and of the situation among them, has then been submitted to the earnest and kind and faithful friends of the Indians, who conduct the Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, the Connecticut and Massachusetts Indian Association, and the Philadelphia Indian Rights Association. It has been passed upon, with special deliberation, by the very conservative society in Philadelphia, and then formally adopted and advocated by a legal committee of that body, who issued a special pamphlet in support of it. And it has been examined and approved, as I am informed, by several members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, by our president (General Fisk), Professor Gates, Mr. McMichael, and, I dare say, others; and examined, and in its main features indorsed, not merely by the learned lawyers whom I have referred to, but by others, such as Judge Shipman, of Connecticut, and Professor Wayland, dean of the law school of Yale University, with whom, I may add, I have not myself the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. You have a bill with all these guaranties in its favor.

I will say a word or two more on the specific objections to the bill. (a) As to the legal and constitutional objections, of course I am not going to argue these at this time; but our committee will spare no pains to come to an agreement on this with Senator Dawes or others, if any there be, who feel these objections. It has been suggested, and our committee would be quite ready to conform to the suggestion, that any points of this sort might be submitted to two or three of the most eminent lawyers in the country for a purely professional opinion. There would be no difficulty about that. I have in my mind, particularly, certain points on which, as regards the relation of the committee's bill to the severalty law, Mr. Dawes entertains an opinion quite different from that of Judge Lowell, for example. And then Mr. Dawes has been reported as thinking that a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is fatal to our measure. That seems to us a singular and mistaken view. But, as I said, it would be quite easy to take opinions upon such questions which we should all respect. (b) As regards the expense of the bill, I do not know what it would be; but if it be assumed that it would cost \$300,000 a year, that ought not to be a fatal objection. It would be a constantly diminishing expense. And then, after all, the simple question is, whether any better plan can be suggested, which will accomplish the end aimed at. The Government itself is not poor; it can afford to do the right thing on this subject easily enough. And it has been well suggested that there are Indian funds which may be properly used for this purpose. (c) As regards the simplicity and workable quality of the measure, you must not judge of such a matter by the impression derived from a single casual glance at it, or even from a single reading of it; anything careful and adequate on such a matter will be likely to seem at first sight cumbrous and complex. But if you will take the trouble to study and understand it, I think it will be found as simple a measure as can be devised, if one would really accomplish what is here aimed at. And we do not think that such men as Dr. Rhoades, and Professor Painter, and our devoted friend Herbert Welsh are likely to be deceived as to its being practically adapted to the situation.

DISCUSSION ON LAW FOR THE INDIANS.

Mr. AUSTIN ABBOTT. I do not know that I have anything more to add than had the speaker who followed a famous orator, who simply said, "Ditto to Mr. Burke."

But it may be useful if I give a recapitulation of one or two of the leading ideas which have influenced your committee, and which we think should aid in weighing

suggestions for the amendment or alteration of such a bill. I assume that no bill that will be useful will be passed without a good deal of pushing; for it is in the nature of legislation in this country that good things do not get done unless they are pretty badly wanted. There must be an appreciation of the situation and an expressed desire of some specific remedy in order to accomplish any step in advance.

The criticisms which I have heard upon this bill are nearly all summed up in the words that it is too good; that it is too far-reaching, too thorough, too comprehensive, too complete. The objections all spring from qualities which we deem to be part of its excellence. I desire to point out briefly the outlines of these qualities.

Why do we want any bill? Courts exist to enforce rights. What are, in brief and in large, the rights of the Indians? Hitherto they have been almost entirely such rights as have been assured by treaties, and they have consisted of tribal rights. The tribe has been considered a legal *entity*. Besides these, there has been in some few cases a recognition of individual rights. The treaties themselves contain many instances of individual rights recognized and secured. But, relatively speaking, the rights are almost purely tribal; the personal rights almost nothing. We may say that, with very few exceptions, until the commencement of allotting land in severalty, personal rights before the law were nothing. The allotment of land opens a new chapter, and the citizenship which follows enlarges that chapter into a volume. From this time on individual rights are enlarging, and tribal rights are diminishing. The tribal rights are the vanishing quantity; and Senator Dawes is right when he speaks of them in that way. But the Mohonk conference is looking not only at the past, but at the growing present and to the future. The bill which we propose deals not only with a vanishing past, but, so far as it deals with individual rights, it deals with a rapidly increasing quantity. We heard yesterday the experience of those in the field, and of the difficulties that arise in making allotment under the best conditions. We were told of allotments formerly made in the names of "Aaron Burr" and "Thomas Jefferson," and fictitious names which the Indians to whom they were applied have forgotten. Confusion of titles and other questions which will arise out of such methods will be troublesome under the new system; and although as a rule they will affect small values, there will doubtless be many controversies as to land titles involving large interests.

With these questions of property comes questions of personal right, the liberty of the citizen, the domestic rights of parent and child, husband and wife, and of administration.

To give one simple illustration. One of the Indian agents complains of the difficulty in breaking up the old tribal usage in regard to the disposition of the effects of a man when he dies. He found it was the custom for all of the relatives and friends to come together and apportion all of the property they found in the wigwam as mementoes of the dear departed, carry them off, and leave the widow with nothing. He had to interfere and introduce a law of administration. The result proved to be a race of diligence. If the word of a man's death got to the policeman first he administered in half an hour, and when the mourners got there there was nothing to divide. If they got there first there was nothing left to administer.

In proposing to subject the Indians individually to the operation of our laws we have not felt embarrassed by the tribal rights and relations, because, so far as the objections to dealing with individual rights are concerned, we are convinced that the time has gone by for specific performance of treaty stipulations as against the necessities of good government, of citizenship, of peace, and of order. So far as it is a legal question it may be illustrated thus: Columbia College leased property in New York to certain tenants who covenanted that there should never be built on it any thing but first-class residences, and that the buildings should never be used for business purposes. Such agreements are very common in ground rents.

The elevated railroad company in building its tracks on Sixth avenue went close by one of these houses, and rendered it untenable. Sleep was impossible. Such houses lost their tenants, and stood vacant season after season. The owner finally satisfied himself that it was absolutely impracticable to use that property for residences, and turned it into stores, in violation of his covenant. Columbia College brought an action to compel him to keep that covenant. There we have the same principle on a small scale. The question is whether the Government is bound to keep reservations exclusively for the Indians. What is the rule of justice? It is a sensible rule. Changes wrought by time do not abrogate the covenant. If the literal compliance becomes impracticable it is not to be required, but the covenant stands, and if the covenantor breaks his covenant he is liable in damages. He must make it good. He must make proper compensation to those with whom he has covenanted. The entire change of situation from the time when Sixth avenue was a quiet region suitable for residence, to the time when public interest made it a noisy highway by night and day, overriding personal and private arrangements, made it unjust to enforce a specific performance of this covenant. But the refusal to carry out the covenant must be paid for. There must be pecuniary satisfaction.

Now, the measures that are necessary in the framing of such a bill must look forward. What is the present situation, and what is the future, which such a bill must prepare for? I arranged yesterday with Miss Dawes and General Howard for one exception to the bill. We are going to take the most disorderly reservation—I mention this as illustrating the present situation where there is no law, save the rude tribal customs—and whenever anarchists are convicted, as in Chicago, General Howard is to have them sent to that reservation, and they are to be shut up with the Indians, to enjoy the system of lawlessness which the rest of the world does not appreciate. One such Botany Bay will be sufficient. But for the rest of the reservations we desire to introduce the system of American justice. The present condition is lawlessness mitigated by arbitrary power. That is the point of starting. The point we wish to reach is the administration of human justice, civil and criminal, for all inhabitants alike, under the American system. The bill which we desire is a bridge between these two points, and the main features which must, in our view, be adhered to in all proposals for amendment, and which must control all the methods by which we work, are, that it shall “catch on,” as the boys say, to the existing situation, and must promise to land us in that future to which we look. Senator Morgan’s bill is a step in the other direction. It enlarges and confirms the arbitrary power which we seek to terminate.

Dr. STRIEBY. Suppose neither this bill nor any other is passed, what will be the situation of the Indian under present law? What has he to resort to? What is his defense, and what is his protection?

Mr. ABBOTT. If an Indian in the tribal relation gets into a quarrel, if a pony is stolen, if there is a case of drunkenness and disorder, the Indian agent, aided by a couple of Indian policemen or deputies, calls the disorderly parties before him, and sends those who are convicted of wrong to the guard-house for a shorter or longer time. The reports of the Indian agents are full of items of this kind. It is a rude kind of justice, excellent in the main, as a restraint on a barbarous situation; but it is inefficient, imperfect, and inadequate, even to the existing situation of lawlessness, as the testimony of the agents shows.

Dr. STRIEBY. Is there no appeal from the decision of the agent?

Mr. ABBOTT. The law does not provide for any.

Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT. What redress has any one if ponies are stolen from people outside?

Mr. ABBOTT. Perhaps they may ask Congress to make an appropriation. If an Indian is charged with doing wrong to a white man, there is a quiet way of getting satisfaction from the tribal allowance.

Professor PAINTER. Forty-three thousand dollars in one case.

Dr. WARD. What is the course in graver offenses?

Mr. ABBOTT. The criminal jurisdiction has been extended over parts of some reservations, but I can answer this most briefly by reading from the last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a few paragraphs in regard to the need of United States courts in the Indian Territory; and the need is still greater in the other reservations.

“I feel it my duty to repeat, with added emphasis, that the necessity for Congressional legislation for the better protection of life and property and the preservation of order among the five civilized tribes, increases from year to year; in fact, hourly grows in urgency. The reckless destruction of human life, particularly in the Cherokee and Creek nations, is appalling to contemplate. Officer after officer has been brutally murdered in attempting to discharge his sworn duty. Murderers escape punishment, and even trial. One who was arrested was allowed to escape by inexcusable negligence. If all the parties are Indians, they are not amenable to the United States courts; the local tribal courts are ineffective.

“A member of the Delaware tribe, which is incorporated in the Cherokee nation, writes this office: ‘We have been murdered, slandered, and abused, our houses shot into by drunken Cherokees, and no recourse to their courts, as always the jury would be Cherokees.’

“Evidence on file in this Bureau abundantly shows that these people have little opportunity for obtaining justice from a Cherokee tribunal, and their case is probably no exception to that of many others.

“Until a United States court, with civil and criminal jurisdiction over both Indians and whites is established in the Indian Territory, as was provided for in each of the treaties of 1866 with the five civilized tribes, the condition of these people in respect to judicial matters will grow worse instead of better.”

I suppose few of us know how much we owe to the existence of law which can be invoked if necessary. The characteristic quality which gives jurisprudence its dignity and position is, that behind the judicial power for a peaceful settlement of controversies, lies all the force of the State to compel acquiescence in that settlement. It is the presence of the judicial power in the community, with a sheriff behind it, and of necessary, a militia behind that, which engenders, fosters, and enforces the sense of

justice, maintains a quiet regulation of human affairs, and leaves our homes unmolested. It is the law controlling even cases that have never been brought before the court, that is really the basis of security to the whole community. We have felt, therefore, that to these new-made citizens in these wild and rude regions, the one thing needful is to have laws that might be invoked if necessary. That is the first necessity of such a bill—that there should be courts instituted to take care of the offenders when crops are pilfered or trampled down, or ponies stolen, as well as to try larger cases. And the means of justice must be within the reach of these men having new-found rights, and having newly come into possession of property and a sense of its value.

The bill, therefore, proposes two classes of courts—one kind for the larger jurisdiction, and a smaller and more convenient one for local purposes. These must be adequate to increasing business. They must serve to introduce that business, and guide it in currents in which the State courts shall quietly take up and carry on the work. They must be calculated to induce a sense of justice and responsibility to law among these men. There must be Indian juries as well as Indian litigants. In the discussions which take place among speculative reformers and legislators as to the permanency of the jury system, a fact is overlooked which is at the bottom of the reasons for its preservation. However many abuses there may be in the cities, yet take it the country through, the court-room is the place where average citizens are brought together year after year in sufficient number to inspect and overlook the administration of justice. And we need the same system and method in their essential features to introduce these new communities into the duties and rights of citizenship, and of the administration of justice under American law.

As to the tribal rights of Indians, they may best be compared to the rights of a ward who is coming of age. The Indian is coming of age. The National Government is his guardian. When the tribe is extinguished, who succeeds to the rights of the tribe? These questions are important. It may be that the book-keeping of the United States—which is the only guaranty the tribes have—is impartial and accurate, and that the Indian Department records will show all the rights of the tribes, and that Congress will honor those rights by appropriations. But the question becomes one of greater importance from the fact that the severalty bill will greatly increase these complications. Some consideration was given by your committee to this subject of tribal rights, but it was finally thought better to confound the bill to the question of the juristic rights, obligations, and liabilities of the Indians as citizens and inhabitants, under the new system. I can not better emphasize the importance of the contrast between the two proposed bills than by reading Mr. Atkins's statement of the result of the Dawes bill. He says:

I fail to comprehend the full import of the allotment act if it was not the purpose of the Congress which passed it, and of the Executive whose signature made it a law ultimately, to dissolve all tribal relations, and to place each adult Indian upon the broad platform of American citizenship. Under this act it will be noticed that whenever a tribe of Indians, or any member of a tribe, accepts lands in severalty, the allottee at once, *ipso facto*, becomes a citizen of the United States, endowed with all the civil and political privileges, and subject to all the responsibilities and duties of any other citizen of the Republic.

It is to secure the enjoyment of those privileges, and the performance of those duties, that we deem further legislation essential.

Professor PAINTER. Many of you will remember Miss Robertson and her work in the Indian Territory—how full her heart is of missionary zeal! I had a letter from her last winter, in which she said that more than the missionary, more than the teacher, courts were needed in the Indian Territory. That was a good deal for her to say, but she said it deliberately. She told me of a shooting case where the physician refused to go to see the wounded man, because he could not take the consequence of knowing the facts and being summoned as a witness down to Fort Smith. Yet we can get no bill passed to establish courts, because Arkansas, and Texas, and Kansas object. I believe it is about 300 miles on the average from the center of our reservations to where the Indian can be brought into court. The condition of things on the reservations we may easily believe is bad. It is on some of them simple anarchy, and it is growing worse. They are not places in which people whom we wish to become civilized should be kept. Mr. Abbott spoke of this proposed bill as a bridge between the old state of things and the new, but it is said by Senator Dawes that the bridge will be so short that it is not worth while to be at the expense of erecting it. That is a very important consideration—one that must have its full weight. The expense of bridge-building is a matter that we must meet. The two points that will come up for discussion will be the length and the cost of the bridge.

If the severalty bill shall be carried out as slowly as at present it promises to be, as slowly as safety requires it shall be, the length of the bridge will be considerable. The Department has been able to take up no new work in allotting. Work had to be suspended in the spring. The agents had to be called home. The House put upon

"the urgently deficiency bill" a number of thousand dollars to carry it on, and it passed the House. But the Senate, under the leadership of the Indian Committee, struck it out, because it was feared that we were going too fast. There was no appropriation available till after the 1st of July, and it was then so small that the Secretary can not undertake to do any new work till he knows whether he can finish that in hand. In the mean time great efforts are being made to pass special bills to break up reservations and dispose of Indian lands, and I have grave apprehensions whether much of their land will be allotted under the provisions of the general bill before the land-grabbers, the men who are reaching out for these reservations, shall get through special bills, and secure the ends they have in view.

General C. H. HOWARD, Chicago. It seems that all there is left for this conference to do in regard to this bill is to indorse it. But there is some one else besides this conference to be convinced. Congress has got to be convinced. Others have to be convinced. I know that Senator Dawes is as good a friend of the Indian as there is on this continent. In his thoughtful and able way he gives days and nights to the consideration of this subject. It ill becomes any of us to go hastily against the judgment of such a man in such a place, after he has devoted twenty years to the study of this question. But Senator Dawes can not be both in the United States Senate and on the Indian reservation, and he can not know the facts that press on the hearts of those missionaries in regard to the terrible wrongs, not of ten or five years ago, but of to-day. One missionary stated that twenty-five Indians had just been arrested in Minnesota, who were earning \$1.50 a day, driving logs, off the reservation. They were cast into jail because they were off the reservation. My point is this, that till we have the severalty bill in operation on every reservation, we need an administration of justice that can not sanction such things. We need it, also, as an educational measure, to teach these Indian people how to attend courts, how to get justice, and how to administer these things themselves. I would like to second the motion to indorse this bill, and to appoint a committee to urge it before Congress.

Mr. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, Philadelphia. I listened to the very clear and incisive paper of Professor Thayer with keen interest, as I did to the admirable paper of Dr. Abbott, yesterday. As I listened to Professor Thayer's plea for the protection of these Indians under our Constitution, I could not help recalling a scene which made a vivid impression on my mind a year ago, when in Philadelphia we celebrated the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution. In the long procession there was one feature which attracted universal attention. It was a company of Indian boys, who had come down from Carlisle, marching in a place of honor, almost at the head of the procession, with their slates under their arms. It seemed to me that on one side there was a kind of mockery in bringing these Indians to participate in a celebration in commemoration of the adoption of a Constitution under which they had suffered such grievous wrongs, and under which they had enjoyed no protection. But, on the other hand, I regarded the fact that they were placed in this position of honor as emblematic of the truth that we had come at last to recognize that we owe them a great obligation, and that they have their place under our Constitution, and are entitled to the protection of their rights under it. And I noticed that there was no feature of the procession that enlisted so much popular interest and commanded so much applause as that body of Indians. It seemed to me that the hundreds of thousands who were looking on, many of them never having felt any direct or immediate interest in this question, yet having the vague sense which pervades the American mind that we had done this people a great wrong, had come to realize that we had at last struck the wise policy of dealing justly with them.

I have listened to this discussion with interest, and have thought that the simple statement of the facts was the conclusive argument; that it needed to be enforced by no logic, because the simple narrative of what is now the state of the no-law, the absence of all law, and the condition of things under it, shows the duty of providing some law which should more adequately meet the pressing requirements. As I understand it, the object which we are aiming at is to incorporate these Indians in the great body of the citizenship of this country, and to wipe out every distinction which separates them from ourselves, except that one distinction which is beyond our control, and which God has stamped upon the skins of the two races. To do that we must educate them as we do our own people, because we hold that under republican institutions education is the very foundation of civil liberty; and we must have effective law, because organized law is the substance and security of government. The discussions thus far have pointed to the application to the Indian question of those measures which will bring about general harmony in our system of government, and we are steadily tending toward that policy and result.

We are bringing our municipal governments more into harmony with the general system of responsible administration. So it seems to me that the object at which we should aim is that indicated in the discussion of yesterday and to-day—better education, and more comprehensive and efficient law. We should build up this Indian policy on broad principles which are in harmony with our whole system. There has

been some discussion here as to whether what is proposed is practical. I think the first thing to which we should address ourselves is to determine *what is right*; and when we have determined that, I have faith that we can accomplish it. I am ready to accept the maxim of the great Lincoln that "right makes might, and let us dare to do our duty." I believe that embraced within this conference are men and women who, when they have deliberately determined to unite upon what they feel to be right, possess within themselves and within the influences which they can bring to bear, the power to carry that policy through. It may take one year, or two years, or longer, but they must succeed eventually.

Mr. HOUGHTON. I move that the bill which has been discussed here to-day be adopted as the sentiment of the Mohonk Conference, and that the same committee be appointed to look after its interests in Congress. It was determined here a year ago that there was a necessity for some such legislation, as this bill indicates. That sentiment manifested itself in two different schemes. The Morgan bill does not meet the case fully, and we need a rallying point. This bill gives it to us. I am confident that these gentlemen, who have spent so much time, and have considered this matter so carefully, are not tenacious to have the bill passed exactly as presented, or as reported to the committee in Congress. They welcome any criticism. The only regret that I have heard, is, that there has been here, so far, no criticism, because all criticism from this conference is enlightened criticism. It desires to get at the truth, and not to oppose for the sake of opposition. This conference has come to the conviction that the Indians need something in the way of legislation in addition to what they have already.

The Nomads of ancient times, who journeyed from Egypt to the Holy Land, needed law to regulate their action; and I think they made the best code that has ever existed, with all due respect to the distinguished members of the profession here. It was suggested by the father-in-law of Moses, an outside barbarian, who saw that there was necessity for it. It has been made clear to us here that all law is simply attaching penalties to the moral law. We seem to think that while we are on the way to universal peace and good will, it is necessary to have sheriffs; and I believe that is true. The acquisition of property is the first step to civilization. As soon as the Indian owns houses and land he wants law. As soon as he has a dollar in money to invest in property, he wants the aid of police and law to protect him in that property. This is one of the first steps in emerging from a state of savagery to a state of civilization. Let the Indian have the protection of law while he is going over the bridge that separates these two conditions, be it ever so short. If the Indian is to be civilized, and to become one of our citizens, he must have law as soon as possible. As it has been intimated here, and as I heard Captain Pratt say in Washington, we must wipe the Indian out by making him a citizen of the United States—by absorbing him into our civilization.

Mrs. O. J. Hiles said that she understood the proposed law took no cognizance of tribal relations. There were certain tribal customs which would be considered crimes under our laws. She did not understand how such cases were to be treated during the passing away of the tribal relation.

Mr. AUSTIN ABBOTT. If I said that the law does not recognize tribal relations I would qualify it by saying that it does not deal with tribal relations. It does not allow tribal customs to sanction that which is not legal under our laws. But, still further change needs to be made; the sooner it is made the better. There is no good reason why we should not extend the local law, to which all other citizens have to submit, over these new American citizens, with the qualification that the national Government may exercise such reasonable restraint as is necessary to keep the peace during the continuance of the reservation system. But even now no Indian usage is a defense before a State or Territorial court to a charge of crime.

Mr. SETH LOW. There is one point which this conference ought to consider in any action. It seems to me that the judgment is almost universal that this law proposes a step in the right direction. At the same time it appears that Senator Dawes and others equally interested with ourselves in the end to be attained, have doubts as to the constitutionality of the law. Professor Thayer himself suggested that it might be wise to submit that large question to good legal minds to be agreed upon. I think that in committing ourselves to this law, we want to do it with so much reservation as shall leave the way open for such action as that. We do not want to break up our forces. We have gained the severalty bill by working together. We shall not gain the still further advance if we allow ourselves to drift apart, and I should be sorry to see this conference take such a stand with relation to this law as would seem to make us advocates of this particular measure, so that those who differ from us would be upon the other side. I would like to see a resolution that should be written out and carefully worded to cover this point. Is it not well to avoid placing ourselves on one side, and Senator Dawes and others on the other side of this particular measure? I would ask if Professor Thayer can not write out such a resolution as he would like to

have passed. The question has been discussed with great power and intelligence, and with singular felicity, and I can see no use in discussing it further.

General WHITTLESEY. Will not the effect of this measure, in case it becomes a law, be to keep the Indians for a long time a separate people? Will it not keep them from becoming absorbed as a part of our body-politic?

Professor THAYER. I do not see that it would have that effect. The bill assumes the continuance of the reservation system, but not as a permanent system. It simply says that the reasonable restraint which is necessary for the reservation system, is not by this bill forbidden. How long the reservation system shall continue is untouched. The bill simply provides that while the reservation system continues there shall be law—the law of the State or Territory under which these persons will have to come when they are absorbed into our citizenship, and that courts shall be provided for the reservation and administered by the United States Government. The bill is neutral as touching the length of time the reservation system shall continue; but while it continues it insists on the power of the United States Government to retain the control. It has a duty to these people as its wards so long as it keeps up this system, the duty of administering as well as providing law, instead of allowing that system to be administered by their worst enemies, or by their neighbors in the States adjoining.

As regards the very important and interesting suggestion of Mr. Low, I think every one must feel the desirableness of it. This, however, is to be said: that Senator Dawes takes the same position which he took last year here; that the severalty bill has done so much, and promises so much improvement, that there is no need of any legislation of this sort; that it magnifies the difficulty too much; that it is providing for a vanishing state of things; that it will take a great while to get it in working order even after the bill is passed; that before then the severalty law will be in effective working, the Indians will have escaped, and there will be no reservations. There is no likelihood of our being able to commend this bill or any other to him so long as he retains this position. The question is, whether that opinion is a right one. Last year the conference was pretty unanimous in thinking that some legislation was needed, contrary to the opinion of Senator Dawes. I think, therefore, that there is a distinct issue there. As happens always in the progress of reform, there comes a point when the older persons who have carried forward the reform stop, while others who are also engaged in carrying it on, who have perhaps come into the work later, see the necessity of going still farther. Then there comes an issue, and we must accept it. It seems to me that the general opinion is that such legislation is necessary, conforming in its main aspects to this bill. This conference differed last year, and I think it does this, from the position maintained by Mr. Dawes. I should think, if he finds that the general opinion of the friends of the Indian is the other way, it might be hoped that he would accept that general opinion as being, perhaps, more likely to be right than his own. That is the reason why I should think it not right to change the proposed resolution in any such form as would seek to avoid the position that we do differ from Senator Dawes upon that point.

As regards any particular objections to the bill, I should agree fully with what Mr. Low has said. No resolution should be framed which should commit this conference to the details of this bill. If there be any point in it which shall be thought unconstitutional or inexpedient, this conference should not in advance close that point. It was in reference to that, that I said we should take the highest professional opinions as to this bill. One objection which I think Senator Dawes presented, was as to legislating to this extent in the States where there are reservations, or even in Territories. He thought it was impossible to deal so summarily with the citizens of the United States who were in a State or Territory, although on a reservation. We have competent opinion that that is not so, and it is shared by prominent legal gentlemen to whom I have spoken. Our general theory is, that while the Government maintains a reservation it maintains a place from which it has a right to exclude everybody; that on that particular piece of ground, while it is maintained as a reservation, it has the right not only to exclude, but to admit, on terms, and so to admit subject to the jurisdiction of such courts as we provide. If I am not right in that, the bill can be modified. Senator Dawes holds that when an Indian has taken up land in severalty, that land is taken out of the reservation. It is as if it were taken up bodily and lifted outside the reservation.

It appears rather to us that he is still on the reservation, although he is a citizen of the United States, and has a right to live there and go back and forth. But he must submit to the discipline of the reservation. It is not, for example, possible for this newly-made citizen to set up a whisky-shop and trade in whisky. The Government must maintain the discipline of the reservation. If Mr. Dawes's view as to the existing law is right, then the law should be changed, and the proposed law would change it. As regards details, I should suppose that the resolution that is proposed would meet the opinion of Mr. Low, that it should be the duty of this committee to endeavor to harmonize views as to the main question.

The following resolution was read by Dr. Ward, who asked to have it referred to the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, That this conference, recognizing that it is absolutely necessary for the protection of the rights of the Indians, that a general judicial system should be extended over all the Indian reservations, do hereby approve the purpose and plan of the bill to establish courts, presented by the committee appointed by the Mohonk Conference last year, and that this committee be continued, and requested to take such action as may be in their power to secure the passage of this bill, after conference with legal experts and such emendations as may be found necessary.

Mr. A. K. SMILEY. It is the hardest work to get any legislation for the benefit of the Indian, owing to the opposition of his enemies. An appropriation of money has to be pressed almost at the point of the bayonet. We can not afford to lose the support of a man who is, by general consent, the best friend of the Indian in this country. The more I have talked with Senator Dawes, the more I am impressed with his wonderful intelligence on Indian affairs. He is the most judicious and wisest of any of the friends of the Indians, and whatever he says in the Senate in regard to Indian affairs is quite sure to be adopted by it, on account of his integrity and his good judgment. You can not get a single Indian measure through the Senate without his approval. Is it wise, then, even if we are persuaded in our own minds, to press a measure to which we know he is opposed? I should hesitate to put anything on our record that looks in the least like disapproval of Senator Dawes. He may be too conservative and more cautious as he grows older, but many of us who press this measure have nothing of his experience.

Miss ANNA L. DAWES. It seems to me that a word ought to be said for my father. I feel a little embarrassed about saying it, but I think it is necessary. I think there is no danger that any difference of opinion here will "offend" Mr. Dawes. He is very sensitive lest there should be any such feeling. Of course he has very strong opinions on this subject. He feels bound to hold them because he feels bound to do for the Indian the best that he can see to be done for him. Nothing that I remember for many years has grieved him so much as differing from the friends of the Indian on this subject. But he will be the first and strongest to beg you not to qualify your opinions on his account. He hopes the Mohonk Conference will feel no delicacy in supporting its own opinion on his account. The members of this conference are responsible for their opinions as he is for his, and you may be sure that he will appreciate the delicate consideration that has been exhibited this morning.

Dr. STRIBBY. I appreciate as much as any one can the reasons for not differing from Senator Dawes. I endorse everything that Mr. Smiley has said; but I still think that we ought to put ourselves on record as having the opinion that something ought to be done in this direction. Most of us are laymen, and not lawyers. We can only say what our impressions are from what we have heard. With regard to the necessity for further legislation, we must vote as we believe.

Mr. SETH LOW. We want to express that idea positively, not negatively. Unless the trumpet sounds clearly, how shall men know when to prepare for the battle? We must not say what we do not mean. I like Dr. Ward's resolution, with this possible reservation: His resolution speaks of certain action as being necessary to protect the Indian in his legal rights. As I understand it, the Indian, as an individual, has no legal rights; therefore they are to be created rather than protected.

General ARMSTRONG. I think Dr. Ward's resolution is excellent. Senator Dawes wishes people to be perfectly honest and candid with him. When I was on the reservations I asked the opinion of the different agents as to the necessity of further legislation. Here is one illustration of the necessity: Two Indians on Turtle Mountain Reserve got into a row. A writ was got out, but when it was brought to the sheriff to serve he would not do it because it would cost the county some money; and if he spent the county's money he might not be re-elected. Something needs to be done to further protect the Indian, especially when he takes up land and becomes a citizen. That was the opinion of those with whom I talked. The Indian courts have done well so far, and Indian police are a great success. This effort for proper legal conditions for the Indian, as he is changing his relations, should be carried through. The conditions on the reservations are exceedingly varied, and no one rule or set of rules applies to all. The one great advantage of Professor Thayer's proposition is, that it is to be applied where it is needed; and no doubt it is greatly needed, for there must be places where there will be no law except under such provision. There is great advantage in the flexibility of the bill. Congress will cross bayonets over it with its friends, but let us commit ourselves to the right general idea, and let the details be worked out by those who are familiar with the facts and competent to do it.

It was then unanimously voted that Dr. Ward's resolution should be referred to the committee on resolutions.

Adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION.

GOVERNMENT AND MISSIONARY SCHOOLS.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The conference met at 8 p. m., the president in the chair.

General Whittlesey read two brief reports on education among the Indians, and on the results accomplished by the severalty bill, as follows:

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

During the year ending June 30, 1888, there were in operation 126 boarding and 107 day schools—a total of 233 schools, with an enrollment of about 16,000, and an average attendance of between 12,000 and 14,000.

Of these schools 70 were Government boarding and 85 Government day schools, 5 training-schools, and 3 schools for which special appropriations were made by Congress. There were 49 boarding and 22 day schools conducted under contract.

The attendance has more than doubled in the last four years. The Indians on nearly all the reservations are anxious to have schools established near their homes.

The Government schools have accommodations for only about 10,000. If it were not for the accommodations furnished by buildings by parties having contract schools, not more than one-fourth of the children of school age could be accommodated.

The increased attendance and the increasing interest aroused among the Indians as to the necessity of education for the children are both very gratifying to all the friends of Indian civilization. The prospects are brighter than ever before.

ALLOTMENT UNDER THE SEVERALTY BILL.

Since the date of the last annual report of the Indian Bureau, September, 1887, allotments have been made as follows:

Reservation.	Number of allotments.	Quantity land allotted.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Crow, Montana.....	452	71, 336
Siletz, Oregon.....	59	4, 737
Winnebago, Nebraska.....	317	28, 496
Absentee, Shawnee, and Pottawatomie, Indian Territory.....	383	49, 946
Wyandotte, Indian Territory.....	129	11, 505
Eastern Shawnee, Indian Territory.....	14	1, 094
Seneca, Indian Territory.....	115	8, 797
Yankton, Dakota.....	342	28, 563

Two hundred and fifty-two others also made selections, at Yankton, of lands which could not be allotted at the time, because incorrectly described.

Reservation.	Number of allotments.	Quantity land allotted.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Sisseton, Dakota (to all the Indians but 25).....	1, 365	124, 424
Fond du Lac, Minnesota.....	173	.....

Field work on allotments at Siletz, Yankton, Crow, and Winnebago stopped at the beginning of last winter, and for want of funds could not be resumed in the spring. But Special Agents Howard and Fletcher resumed work at Crow and Winnebago as soon as possible after the appropriation bill passed, and Special Agent Connelly has been sent out to complete allotments at Fond du Lac. Field work on Fond du Lac and Winnebago, it is hoped, will be completed before winter.

Special Agents Minthorne and Collins have been instructed to make allotments at Warm Springs and Grand Ronde, Oregon.

The reason that work is not now in progress on all the reservations on which it was commenced during the last fiscal year is want of funds, Congress having specifically limited the amount which can be expended in completing work already begun.

After reading these reports General Whittlesey continued.

General WHITTLESEY. It is very evident that some supplementary legislation is needed for the protection of the Indians in their rights; and though we may not hope that the bill which has been brought before us, and upon which so much earnest labor has been expended, will go through both houses of Congress in its present shape, I think we may hope that something will grow out of it, and that the labor which has been expended will not be in vain.

With regard to the education of the Indians, there are two or three points on which I would like to say a word. It was very positively asserted yesterday that there is no system of Indian education. I am not disposed to accept that statement in such unqualified terms. We have for the Indians a superintendent, and we have received word this afternoon of the appointment of Mr. Albro, of this State, as superintendent; an excellent man, we are told. In the appropriation bill passed last winter a clause was introduced, for which we are mainly indebted to Senator Dawes, I believe, defining the duties of the superintendent, and greatly enlarging his powers. We have, then, a superintendent; we have under his direction several schools of higher order, like Hampton, Carlisle, Chilocco, Lawrence, and others. We have a large number of boarding-schools, and of industrial schools, carried on by Government; also a large number of contract schools. Besides these we have many carried on by missionary societies. We have a number of day schools, that correspond to our common schools in the States. Now is not that a system? Surely it is, and it has been in operation for a score of years. You can not create a system by an act of Congress, nor by a resolution of the Mohonk Conference. A system is an organization which must grow. You can not create a full-grown tree, but you can plant an acorn, and it will germinate and spring up and catch the sunlight and breathe the air and expand, until it becomes a mighty oak.

So a system of education must have its germ, its growth, and its expansion, and it can come to perfection only after years and years of expansion and growth. The seed was planted a score of years ago. We have now in Indian schools sixteen thousand children, and the number has doubled within the last four years. If it doubles again in four years we shall have about three-fourths of the Indian children in school. It seems to me we would better not destroy a growth of that kind and undertake by a resolution and by an act of Congress to put something in its place. Then, these contract schools which are spoken of, we do not want to sweep them away. They are among the best schools that we have. Hampton is a contract school; the school at Santee is a contract school; there is one at Wabash, Ind., and others at other places. They are specially adapted to a race coming out of barbarism, from the fact that they are religious schools. The time may come when they will be no longer needed, when the Government shall afford facilities for the education of all children of school age. Then the contract schools will change their work and become normal schools, for training teachers and preachers. What we want to urge in this conference is that Congress shall afford the facilities for education. We have been insisting upon this for some years, and we want to bring all the influence that we can to bring it about.

We worked ten years to get the severalty bill; if we persist, and bring up public sentiment, we shall get appropriations to furnish school-rooms and teachers for all the Indians of school age. We need not be alarmed because the school system is in the hands of politicians. Everything is in this country. We are all politicians, and we ought to be; we would not be good Americans if we were not. What we must do is to insist that the politicians who have the charge of the schools shall be good men. I trust we are to have a good man for superintendent, and if he will appoint good men and women, our system of Indian education will grow year by year until it is a complete system.

Mr. Smiley read the following telegram from Hon. John H. Oberly:

"Please give to the Sixth Mohonk Conference my thanks for its unanimous indorsement of my nomination to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Should the nomination be confirmed, I shall enter upon the duties of the office with the determination to discharge them faithfully, and in the hope that I may be instrumental in consummating the purposes so earnestly and wisely advocated by the conference."

Dr. STRIBBY. The American Indians are passing through a critical crisis, and unless they, as a race and individuals, have the guidance of the Divine Father, there will be no safety in the transition. The avenue along which these people will travel is the school. Character is formed in the school. If the school, therefore, is under the influence of something that will reach not only the mind, but the heart and conscience, and make character, then you have got these people on an avenue that will lead safely. The primary school is where the scholars will be most closely touched. The primary school is, therefore, the most essential thing. If the devil has the control of the primary school, if these children are tainted with skepticism, taught to scoff at things sacred; if they and their fathers, breaking away from old superstitions, have nothing given in their place if the school has no Christianity in it, then

you will fail to supply the fountains of life for these people. If your primary schools start them wrong, where will your men and women for the normal schools come from?

As to contract schools, when the United States has made adequate provision for the education of the Indian, then we may talk of the comparison between Government schools and contract schools. But at present the Government is doing nothing of the kind.

As to teaching in the vernacular, the Indian tongue is inadequate; but, after all, I think it is more essential to give a man character than to propagate a language. The thing we want to do is to make character. Give them that which makes them men and women, citizens and Christians. The whole history of Christian missions shows that people can be better reached in their own language. I would rather have a good, honest, Christian man, if he speaks Dakota, than to have him a scoundrel if he talks English.

Dr. Kendall thought there was great reason for gratitude, in spite of the discouraging things that had been said. The work in the missionary fields on the whole is encouraging. That in Sitka had never been so interesting as now. That remarkable man, Mr. William Duncan, who absolutely took up his thousand Indians and moved them out of British Columbia into Alaska, is helping a great deal in the missionary work there. The school at Sitka is flourishing. In the Zuni field, which is a discouraging one, three or four men have resigned, and some of the workers have died. The work has, therefore, been given up largely to women. Two of them recently volunteered to take the school, and they have gone to work. Dr. Kendall paid a very high tribute to the bravery and ability of the women employed as missionaries, relating several instances showing the good results of the work which they have accomplished and the influence they exert over the Indians. He closed by making an appeal for more men. There was money enough to be had for carrying on missionary endeavors, if the consecrated and devoted men could be found to take up the work.

Miss Collins was invited to address the meeting. The following is an abstract of her remarks:

MISS M. C. COLLINS. It is strange to stand before so many white people and feel that they are all interested in this great cause. It is also strange and pleasant that I should have before me so many men and women whom I have entertained at my home on the reservation. My work has been that of a Christian missionary among the Indians. I have made everything else secondary to that. I have felt that it was more important to gain the friendship and love of some family, than to teach A, B, C's to a child in a school. The school work is important, but others can do the school work; not so many can go into the homes and talk with the people. Six years ago we went 150 miles north of my home and built a little log school-house. It was Thanksgiving Day when the men were putting the roof on. It was very cold; they could hardly handle the hammers. Mr. Riggs himself was one of the carpenters. But we succeeded in getting the house put up. Then a teacher came and took charge of the school. He did not know English. Two years ago I found that the children—not an English-speaking child among them—could read and write their own language. I went into the home of Little Eagle; he had a family of children who had been in the school. One of his children was very sick. I looked after him, visiting him sometimes two or three times a day. I often sang and read the Bible to them in that little home. I could not help feeling that if the child recovered, Little Eagle would become a Christian, because he would feel that God has answered prayer. The child was sick about three months.

Finally the time came when I knew that he must go. I shall never forget the day. Little Eagle came in and said, "Winona"—the name by which they called me—"will my child recover?" I was afraid to say no, for I thought, Indian-like, he would leave the house. I replied, "We must leave the child in the hands of God." He rose, and said solemnly, "Whether my boy lives or dies, I will serve your God." Little Eagle had a son at school at Santee. He hoped that the child would live until this son returned; but the little boy was buried away out of sight before that time. This son, Harry, came home in the spring, and was himself taken sick not long after. We could not help asking, What would the family do if Harry were taken away? But it was evident that he was going to die. One day I went in, and was surprised to find half a dozen old men and women sitting round him. Harry was telling them not to cut their flesh when he died. "It does not make you any better," he said, "and it makes you suffer, and I do not want you to do that. I want you to love God and serve him." Day after day he talked to the young men and old men, as long as he had his voice. At last, one morning the father came to my door and said, "Can you come over now?" I went over, and as I talked with the boy I said, "What shall I read about?" "Read, 'My peace I leave with you,'" he said; and I read to him that beautiful chapter. "Shall I sing?" I asked. "No, pray," he replied; and I knelt and prayed. All the people were gathered about. It was a beautiful Christmas death.

The next Sabbath Little Eagle rose in the service, and preached such a sermon as I never heard from the lips of any man. This man could not speak a word of English, but he was nevertheless a man. He could be saved though he did not understand English. Has the work of that teacher, Edwin Phelps, been in vain because he did not know English? What kind of a teacher would leave the comforts of life in the East, and come out on the frontier to work simply for the money which he would receive? What kind of a man can you hire who will live 40 miles from a post-office or 100 miles from the base of supplies, for \$500 a year? You must have teachers and missionaries who love the work, who come from devotion to it.

Miss Collins closed by making an earnest appeal for more teachers, missionaries, and school-houses. She wanted special means provided for teaching the boys and girls how to work. She hoped that, as the Government schools were provided, Christian teachers would be engaged to do the work.

The following report from Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, president of the Connecticut Indian Association, was read:

The home building committee has received during the past year twenty-seven applications for loans. It has not been possible to grant all these requests, but homes have been built for three Indian families in Alaska, and for two in Nebraska. Small loans have been made several persons to enable them to repair and enlarge their homes. From the emergency fund a number of families have been helped in small ways, and an organ has been sent to the mission station at Hoopa Valley, Cal.

During the two years of its existence the home building committee has loaned out something over \$4,000, and in nearly every case the men have already commenced to pay back the money. One Indian, a Sioux, has already paid \$100 of the \$450 he borrowed a year ago. The others are doing proportionately as well.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

Miss Anna L. Dawes was invited to report on the work which she has accomplished during the year in giving information concerning opportunities for Indian work.

Miss DAWES. Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen of the conference: A year ago at this time, persuaded by some remarks made at the conference as to the needs of the West and the needs of the East, I offered to try in an amateur way to bring them nearer together. I therefore agreed to attempt the experiment of securing a meeting point between the two (an experiment called by your president, with that fine sarcasm of which he is master, a "bureau of information"), and I promised to report at this meeting. For various reasons it has seemed best to include in it the work of the whole year, and therefore those who heard a similar report of three months' effort at Washington last winter, will I hope excuse the necessary repetitions.

Since the conference last year I have received applications for work of various kinds from nineteen societies, seven individuals, six Sunday-schools, two boarding-schools, of which one was Vassar College. Two men wanted boys to help them on their farms, four persons wanted to be teachers or missionaries, one of them being at present an Indian agent.

Besides these forty district applications, most of which I was able to furnish with the work desired, I have given such information as I possessed or could gather to numbers of people about various matters of legislative or administrative detail about the establishment of industrial schools, the interpretation of laws, the meaning and purpose of the Indian Defense Association, the use of the "vernacular," and other subjects about which I knew equally little.

On the other hand, I have received from the field applications for help from two different tribes in danger of starving or freezing to death; from seven individual Indians for household goods, plows, clothing, loans, etc.; from Miss Goodale for wagon and harness; from Miss Tileston for a debt of \$140 on a new kitchen; for \$40 to build a new ice-house at Saint Mary's, Rosebud; for a horse and wagon from one Indian clergyman and an organ for another; for assistance at Albuquerque; for the money to build a boarding-school in Dakota; for the education of a North Carolina Cherokee, and many other things. These applications came to me directly and indirectly, but largely through Mr. Welsh, Miss Fletcher and Mrs. Kinney.

You will be interested to hear that, co-operating with Miss Dewey and others, we were together able to meet the immediate wants of the Turtle Mountain Indians, for whom Bishop Walker made so thrilling an appeal last year. They received some twenty barrels and boxes, and, through the efforts of Senator Dawes, the Government provided them with \$3,000 worth of food.

Need of a similar kind among the Winnebagoes (though resulting from causes creditable to the Indians) was met by the great generosity of a Brooklyn Sunday-school, by liberal authorities from Germantown (acting through the "bureau of information"), and by the loan of \$250 (given through Miss Fletcher) by the Friends' Association of Germantown. For this loan I was indebted to Mr. Philip C. Garrett.

Besides these and other undertakings, several Christmas boxes were sent out; about

\$25 was sent to the West in small sums; a four months' correspondence was carried on relative to the education of an Eastern Cherokee at Hampton, a case having a special bearing on the question of Indian education, etc. I was also able to raise \$551.40 toward the building of a much-needed boarding-school for Rev. Philip de Lovia in Dakota.

The whole amount of money passing through my hands was between \$800 and \$900.

I have written one hundred and nine-five letters, and the expenses of this bureau have been \$4.54.

In conclusion I would say I am at a loss whether this effort is likely to prove permanently valuable or not. The limited scope of the applications from the West and the difficulty of getting efficient assistance in that quarter make it doubtful whether the labor involved is of real value. For instance, it happened twice to the same society to receive from Western freight agents the notification that its barrels had arrived, but had not been called for. This is something of a damper to Eastern enthusiasm, nor is it convenient to receive five different addresses for Turtle Mountain and no acknowledgments of goods received. The enthusiasm also fell off. Of the one hundred and ninety-five letters, all of them except four were written before May. Whether this was owing to the season, or to a lack of interest, or because I ceased to stir up the Indian-loving public, I cannot tell.

Yet, on the other hand, I can but realize that something was accomplished, and that even among our many agencies for Indian work most of them are too much occupied with their special interests to attend to these multiplied and various minor concerns.

On motion, Miss Anna L. Dawes was unanimously re-elected to her position as "a bureau of information."

The following letter from Miss Alice C. Fletcher was read:

WINNEBAGO, NEBR., *September 8, 1888.*

MY DEAR FRIEND: Permit me to present one or two points for the consideration of the thoughtful friends gathered under your hospitable roof. These points have been made clear to me from a close observation during practical work under the severalty act.

First, and most important, is the absolute need that but one law shall control both Indians and white men. The severalty act places the Indian under the civil and criminal law of the State or Territory in which he is allotted, but it does not provide for setting the machinery of the law in motion. Until this is done there is no law in reality. How can this be remedied? There seems but one sure and safe way: that is, that the land on which the Indian is allotted shall pay a revenue to the county in which it lies. The law makes the land not taxable for twenty-five years. This is a wise provision so far as the Indian is concerned financially, for he is at present quite incapable of meeting this expense. To pay taxes would take a large share of his earnings, and weigh him down so heavily that thrift and progress would be well-nigh unattainable. But the fact remains that the white people who support the State and county government in which the Indians' untaxable land lies will not take the expense of administering the law upon these non-productive people. It is of little use to say what the white people should or should not do; the stubborn fact remains that the pioneer farmers are poor and struggling, and they can not add to their present financial burdens in justice to themselves and their future welfare.

Perhaps a little more of detail will make this clearer. I know of offenses committed by Indians, and efforts have been made to get the authorities of the county to order the arrest and secure the trial of the offenders, but so far it has been impossible to get sheriffs to ride 20, 30, 40 miles to make arrests, nor are the county's officials willing to incur the boarding expenses at the jail of the Indians arrested. There is no revenue received from the people thus thrown upon the county, nor is there any fund from which the legal expenses of arrest and trial can be paid. The result is that there is no law, since there is no money by which to pay for it. There is another aspect of this matter—that is, where some reservations lie, when these are allotted and the unallotted lands are thrown open to settlement, counties will be formed, the burden of county government will fall solely upon the white settlers, while a large bulk of the land will be untaxable and held by Indians. One plan proposed by which the settlers can relieve themselves is to issue bonds that will be payable when the Indian's land becomes taxable. By this plan the accumulated debt will fall upon the Indian, and deprive him of his heritage. Thus the county would rid itself of unthrifty inhabitants.

In view of the present conditions, it looks as though some method would have to be devised by which the Indian's footing in the county may be more nearly equal to that of the white settler, if the Indian is to be actually protected on his land and placed actually under the benefits of the law. To illustrate:

This tribe numbers about 1,200. It will take not far from 75,000 acres to allot them. The bulk of this land lies in Dakota County, where the taxes are from \$6 to

\$6.50 per acre. The allotted land, if held by settlers, would yield \$18,000 yearly revenue. The Indians will give nothing, but, on the contrary, demand from the county. The case is still worse in some other tribes. These figures tell the story of the Indian's status.

It is to be feared that Congress will be slow to appropriate taxes for allotted lands, and the funds held by some of the tribes are inadequate to meet the full demand, as is the case with this branch of the Winnebagoes; but the issue is squarely here, and something must be done. In devising methods it should be remembered that while the Indians are, under the present conditions, a burden to the county, still they are identified with it, and can not be legally helped outside of it. Their daily life is mingled in many ways with the whites. All their business relations are between the two, and but one law can hold both safely.

In presenting this serious difficulty to your consideration, I would in no wise be understood as deprecating severalty. It is the only road to civilization and manly living. Civilization costs. It has not been attained, nor can it be enjoyed, without effort and sacrifice. The Indian must help himself if he would not die. Our responsibility lies in the fact that owing to our methods he has been steadily unfitted to meet the conditions that we are now unable to avert from him. His old-time environment is gone. His old-time organization is broken. He is encircled by our civilization, and must adopt it or be crushed. No human power can ever change these facts and conditions.

While Indian funds may not be able to meet all the pecuniary demands upon Indian allotments, a part would be well invested if applied toward a percentage of the taxes on allotted lands.

I trust Mr. N. S. Porter, special agent to allot the Shawnee and Potawatomie Indians' territory will be present. He can verify my statements, and present some other points for your consideration. If the Indian children can be caught and trained, there is hope. Education is vital to the Indian's self-help.

MR. A. K. SMILEY.

THE MISSION INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

The report of the work among the Mission Indians of California was read by Mr. J. W. Davis, in behalf of the committee appointed last year on this subject, as follows:

The halo that surrounds the name of Mrs. Jackson reaches to the present work for the Mission Indians, and enlists, we are sure, your immediate interest in any report of its progress; and the higher glory of ministry to these needy ones in His name, which is above every name, has also strengthened all other interests, and will give the energy and persistence which the case of the Mission Indians and of the whole race demands.

The stimulus that comes from success has not been lacking, but the zeal evidently required in this and every branch of Indian work must be independent of the measure of immediate success.

At the time of the last conference, in what was considered the test case of Byrne against the Saboba band, the lower court had given a decision permitting their ejection from their old homes. An appeal to the California supreme court had been secured by the prompt advance by Mr. Welsh, personally, of \$3,300, required as a guaranty for a new trial. The case was in the care of Mr. Shirley C. Ward, as attorney for the United States, and although the ability of his management of it was fully attested, so many interests were depending upon the final decision that this committee offered to him the aid of strong associate counsel. While here, during the last conference, we received his reply declining to divide with any one the honor of victory, of which he was very confident, and this confidence was subsequently justified by the result.

As the province of this committee (as far as this suit was concerned) could not extend beyond offering aid to the Government counsel, the committee then sought for a person with legal training to act as field agent to prepare for the contingency of other suits already threatened, and to engage in the immediate defense of numerous small bands and individual families, who were too ignorant or discouraged to apply to Government for protection, and in the invasion of whose rights there had been little or no check and no regard for the decision of courts.

The voluntary and frequent visits of a recognized legal adviser to all parts of the field, ready to respond promptly in case of need, restoring long-lost courage in the Indians and checking their timid surrender of rights, was, in the opinion of the committee, a vital step, second only to the pending struggle in the Saboba suit. After a prolonged search the services of Mr. Frank D. Lewis were secured, and he entered upon the work February 23 of this year.

Meanwhile, as above intimated, victory crowned Mr. Ward's skillful defense of the Sabobas, a victory unexpected by the bar of California as well as by the public, and against great inherent difficulties.

This defense of the wards of the nation was in continuation of work begun by Government several years ago, but the Department, nevertheless, refused to pay the attorney of its own appointment and doing its own work; refused also to appear as defendant of its wards, and made it necessary for an individual to give bonds for a new trial; and has, since the victory, still refused compensation to Mr. Ward, till months were spent in various efforts for it by Senator Dawes, Mr. Painter, and others. Your committee had finally organized a special appeal, supported by some of the strongest intimate friends of the administration, when our earnest Senator from Massachusetts made a new effort, and by a forcible appeal secured an appropriation of \$2,500.

The limited funds in the hands of the committee, we understood, were not designed to pay the bills of the Government, and even under a justly liberal policy on the part of the Government there will be still abundant need of a supplementary work there. We were therefore also anxious lest the absolutely needed continuance of Mr. Ward's or other equivalent service should be thrown upon our entirely insufficient private subscription.

There is a deep feeling, not confined to the committee, that the friends of the Indian work, loyal as they have been to assist the Government in ways which the President and many members of his administration have been pleased to acknowledge as invaluable co-operative, have a right to claim that the interests in charge should not be so imperiled, and that their own time, strength, and money, so much needed in the main work, should not be taxed by these side struggles to secure due Governmental action.

Following the Saboba decision, an application was made to the court to reduce largely the acreage decreed to the Indians, on the plea of error in the statements submitted; but this has, within the last month, been denied, and final judgment entered for the Indians.

We have not yet been able to secure the application of this decision to the San Yaabel Ranch Indians, and restore to them the lands from which they were fenced out, but are at work upon it, and the plans for ejecting other bands, we trust, are effectually checked.

Cause for great rejoicing as this decision gives, both its importance and its limitations need to be kept in mind. It defends only those on Mexican grants—less than one-sixth of all the Mission Indians—and gives them simply a right of occupation, not ownership; but in its application to all grant Indians, including the Sabobas, it saves from ejection nearly five hundred persons; and beyond the material value and relief from despairing foreboding and struggle for new homes to these, it brings to all of the Indians the stimulus of hope of better days; and with a realization of this hope, more thrift and less intemperance, we trust will prevail among those who have been demoralized, as well as depressed, by their wrongs.

Mr. Lewis was instructed to follow up the earnest preparatory work of Mr. Painter, and impress upon the various scattered bands the bearing of the Saboba decision upon their interests, and instruct them in the careful maintenance of their boundaries and use of the land, on the strictness of which maintenance the continuance of their newly defined rights depend.

This main struggle in court has overshadowed the need of legal help to hundreds scattered on Government land without legal title or knowledge how to secure it.

To these separate and often isolated ones, living in constant fear that their little patches will fall under greedy eyes and clutch, as so many of their fellows have, and with many of them already in the foul grasp, Mr. Lewis has been specially sent, and much time has been and will be absorbed in loosening this grasp and completing their title.

Without struggle, but not without much patient labor, an increasing number of families are being assisted in making their entries and changing from mere occupants to owners of the land.

The committee were also brought immediately into contact with numerous cases of encroachment, disputed boundaries, interference with water rights, pasturage, etc., on the reservations, and on the borders of reservations, where the boundaries had come in question—cases that had been accumulating and called for immediate investigation.

To these Colonel Preston, the new agent, in his vigorous grasp of his manifold new duties, is reaching out as speedily as possible, inspiring the respect of all, and giving assurance of even-handed justice to white and red man alike.

The purpose of the committee's appointment being to supply legal assistance in urgent cases where Government protection was lacking, without specific limits, Mr. Lewis has been instructed to give his time especially to general cases having a broad and general bearing; but, as far as consistent with this, to reach out also to individual cases, until, as it is hoped will soon be the case, there shall be less boldness and prevalence of aggression, and more boldness in the Indians' maintenance of their rights, with more confident appeal to the regular authorities.

Of the three classes of Mission Indians, those on Mexican grants, on public lands,

and on reservations, it will be understood that the third, the reservation Indians, constitute the large majority located upon twenty executive reservations.

Of the "restoration to the public domain," as it is delicately called, of such reservations—a restoration often secured by unscrupulous pressure and misrepresentation, and proving a simple opening of Indian homes and fields to white covetousness—these Mission Indians have had with others sufficient experience.

With such history in memory, and the new severalty bill fresh before us as an effectual antidote, the committee could not be engaged in any work for the defense of reservation Indians without urging them, for this and other reasons, to intrench themselves on homesteads (steadfast homes) offered by this bill.

But under the limited appropriations, the beginning of regular allotment work in California may be much delayed; and up to a recent date the southern California land office had no official information regarding the severalty bill. Nevertheless with blanks and the Department circular construing the act, which Mr. Lewis took with him from Washington, he secured, in June last, an allotment to an Indian—the first case in California—and others will follow.

In conjunction with others this committee has made earnest appeals, but without avail, for the passage of the bill "for the relief of the Mission Indians," in which especial provision is made for their allotments. This bill is still desirable to avoid delay, and for the important provision of commissioners to settle their reservation questions.

During the summer there has been repeated official recognition of these Indians citizens, following a very able and exhaustive plea of Mr. Ward on this subject, and their votes are now being sought. We watch with deep interest the result of this.

We can not close our report without an earnest acknowledgment of the zeal and thoroughness of Mr. Lewis's work, and of the invaluable co-operation of Mr. Painter, and not least, the devoted work of a member of this conference, Mrs. Hiles, who has spent months in California in both independent and co-operative effort.

Submitting herewith the treasurer's report, the committee asks instructions as to the continuance and close of its work.

PHILIP C. GARRETT, Philadelphia,
MOSES PIERCE, Norwich, Conn.,
JOSHUA W. DAVIS, Boston,
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, New York,
EDWARD L. PIERCE, Boston,
Committee of Lake Mohonk Conference.

Report of Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand September 26, 1887.....	\$2, 203. 36
Installments received on subscriptions during the year.....	400. 00
Interest on cash funds.....	71. 52
	<hr/> 2, 674. 88

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses of W. S. Crittenden to Mohonk (in hope of securing his services), September 30, 1887.....	\$16. 00
Printing.....	6. 50
Type-writing (in Boston) for two years.....	12. 48
Telegrams.....	8. 83
Stenographic work and type-writing in Washington.....	10. 00
Remittances to California as detailed below.....	1, 450. 00
	<hr/> 1, 503. 81
Cash balance, September 26, 1888, on interest.....	1, 171. 07
Besides which there are the balances of subscriptions subject to call, as required.....	1, 800. 00
The remittances to California (\$1,450) cover items as follows:	
Salary of Mr. Lewis, at rate of \$1,000 per year, from February 23 to September 1, 1888.....	\$519. 22
Expenses of Mr. Lewis to California.....	115. 00
Traveling expenses in California to September 1.....	422. 72
Cost of horse and buggy.....	180. 00
	<hr/> 1, 236. 94
Advanced for September and onward.....	213. 06
	<hr/> 1, 450. 00

J. W. DAVIS,
Treasurer.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1888.

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The undersigned have examined the above account, compared the payments with vouchers, and the balance with the committee's bank-book and find \$1,171.07 remaining on hand as above stated, September 26, 1888.

PHILIP C. GARRETT.
MOSES PIERCE.

OCTOBER 30, 1888.

On motion the report of Mr. Davis was accepted, and the committee continued.

NEW YORK STATE INDIANS.

The following note from O. S. Vreeland, of Salamanca, was read :

To the honorable chairman of the Lake Mohonk Conference :

DEAR SIR: I am requested by the people of Salamanca to invite a committee from somebody to visit this village and examine into the condition of the affairs of the Indians here. Certain measures relating to the lands of the Indians here are pending before Congress, and the chairman of the New York assembly committee named last winter lives here, and it has occurred to us that it might be of interest to the friends of the Indians to come and look the situation over. We greatly hope that some suggestion may find favor with you.

I remain, very truly, yours,

O. S. VREELAND.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., September 24, 1888.

Judge Draper, referring to the subject of the note from Salamanca, spoke as follows:

Judge DRAPER: Those of us who were here last year will recollect the discussion which resulted from the presentation to the conference of the declaration regarding the condition of the various bands of Indians on reservations in this State; a declaration which reflected severely upon the reservation system. The verbiage of that report came from the pen of Bishop Huntington. When the annual report of the department of public instruction of the State of New York was made this year, this question was considered somewhat carefully, and treated at length. The declaration of the Mohonk Conference concerning the New York reservations, was introduced into that portion which treated of the Indian question. This attracted some attention. The newspaper fraternity gave it some attention, and the superintendent received numerous letters challenging the truth of it. The result was that it became necessary to back down or prove it, and we asked for a legislative investigation. The lower house of our legislature appointed a committee with all the modern improvements and appliances, stenographers, counsel, and power to subpoena witnesses, and administer oaths, and we began operations. We have had before this committee numerous witnesses, white and Indian, the most reliable people who could be found upon or in the neighborhood of our Indian reservations.

The report of the committee has not yet been presented, but will be in January. I myself have been present upon two or three occasions, and have personally conducted the examination of the witnesses. It is entirely safe to say that the allegations of the Mohonk Conference will be more than sustained by the sworn proofs before the committee. My own views in reference to these unfortunate people in our commonwealth have been somewhat modified in the course of the year. I know more about them, and perhaps some things more in their favor. I think it may be said with entire truthfulness that the situation is deplorable. Their word is generally reliable, and to be counted on. They are not much given to thieving, and are not very quarrelsome. But progress toward civilization or Christianity is so slow as to be unappreciable. We have kept five thousand Indians on reservations in this State for a great number of years. They have been entirely surrounded by Christian civilization, but there has been but little progress toward Christian civilization in fifty years. I asked an old missionary among the Senecas, who had been fifty-three years among that people, if the work was not discouraging. He said, "No; it is full of encouragement." "What progress has there been?" I asked. He replied, "When I come here, fifty-three years ago, Indians, horses, cows, and poultry all lived in the same room; they don't do that any more."

These remnants of the old Five Nations have each a tribal organization. Each tribe is governed by a council of chiefs. These chiefs have the power of perpetuating their authority indefinitely. If a chief dies the other chiefs elect a young chief to take the chieftainship. If a chief becomes a Christian he is soon frozen out of the chieftainship and a more reliable pagan is put in his place. There is no marriage relation upon these reservations which is recognized by any law, civilized or pagan. They live indiscriminately. Among themselves they speak Indian languages almost exclusively. The language of the different tribes is not the same, but they commonly understand each other. A man and woman will live together for such time as they

see fit and then make other alliances, the children always going with the mother. These chiefs control the whole thing. They control the title of the land upon which the tribe lives. This will be disputed, but it is a fact. They have the right to allot it among themselves as they please. The members of the tribe have, it is true, what is called an Indian's possessory title to the little strip of land on which they live, but the council at any moment can dispossess the holder. The influence of the council is always pagan; always against schools and missionaries. There are 100,000 acres of land, as good as any in the State of New York, within these seven reservations, and yet the fact is that hardly more than 1 acre in 100 (I speak advisedly) is under cultivation by Indians. It is very common to find that the Indians exercise their possessory rights and let all their lands to whites.

It was found upon investigation that these lands were frequently let for many years in advance for a nominal consideration, which had been paid in advance. It was also found that there were, in some of these reservations, valuable quarry rights, and that the council had frequently sold these privileges, and had appropriated the avails to their own use. The people are divided into two classes—a division commonly recognized—a Christian class and a pagan class. The Christian class is in the minority in every instance, I think. The whole array of their power is against the encroachments of civilization.

Now, the inference which I derive from this is, that the reservation system has got to go, and go effectually and forever before you can solve the Indian problem. If you can not Christianize Indians who are upon a reservation of but a few square miles, entirely surrounded by wholesome influence, in a half a century, it will be impossible to solve the great Indian problem of the West in any such way.

Mr. SMILEY. What legal objections are there to doing away with these reservations?

Judge DRAPER. The law questions regarding this matter are even more complicated in New York than in the West, it strikes me; but the resolutions instructing this assembly committee not only direct them to investigate facts, but also to report upon the law questions involved, and to that end legal counsel was given them.

There are 1,605 Indian children of school age, according to the last report, between the ages of five and twenty-one, in our State. Here is an interesting fact: Thirty-two years ago, when the school age was from four to twenty-one, there were 1,658 children of school age. Now it is five and twenty-one. If there is any difference, we have more Indians now than then. They are not diminishing in number. There were in our thirty schools 1,040 children, but the daily average attendance was only 444. We have as good Indian school facilities as there are anywhere; we have all the facilities, all the appliances, and any amount of money to establish them. The legislature has never refused to give any reasonable appropriation requested for this purpose, and the State superintendent has absolute and sole management of it.

Dr. KENDALL. Have you any native teachers?

Judge DRAPER. No; with possibly one exception. The experiment was tried, but never worked satisfactorily. We have built a dozen new school-houses for them recently, and every one is in prime condition. Everything is supplied that could be attractive or useful, and I venture to say that there is not a teacher among them who is not fitted to be there by reason of competency, experience, and moral character. There has been great care exercised in this respect, yet we can not keep the scholars in the school.

Dr. KENDALL. Is attendance compulsory?

Judge DRAPER. There is no police power on these reservations, and I know of no way to require attendance.

Dr. WARD. Is there a difference between the Christian and the pagan children in reference to attendance on the school?

Judge DRAPER. Not much; possibly some.

Dr. ABBOTT. What advantage is it to an Indian child to get an education? In what way can he, being on the reservation, get on any better if he has been educated?

Judge DRAPER. He can not get on as well if he stays on the reservation. The more Christianity and education he has the tougher time he has, I think.

Dr. WARD. Do they stay on the reservation after they get an education?

Judge DRAPER. Perhaps the best of them go away, but not to any extent. You may keep these Indian children in day schools and let them go back home every night, and you will never solve the Indian problem. You have got to get rid of the parents in some way. We have had at Versailles an Indian orphan asylum, with 120 boys and girls, and it is one of the most interesting institutions I ever saw. The results so long as they remain in the asylum are excellent. They are lovers of music. We have three brass bands upon this reservation, made up entirely of Indians, and they compare very favorably with our best military bands.

Q. What becomes of the children after they leave the orphan asylum?

Judge DRAPER. Very many go back to their original state; situations are found for others.

Q. Is there much missionary work done?

Judge DRAPER. Yes, a large amount.

Q. What is the result of the missionary instruction and of the missionary schools?

Judge DRAPER. I can scarcely measure it. I dislike to say or think it does not bear fruit, but there is no substantial progress.

Q. Are they Catholic or Protestant?

Judge DRAPER. Protestant, almost exclusively.

Q. Do the Indians go off among farmers to get work?

Judge DRAPER. Very little. They are not given much to work, and never go far to look for it.

Q. Have they funds enough to enable them to live in idleness?

Judge DRAPER. I do not see any evidence of much wealth, but they commonly live in idleness. They are in a most deplorable and wretched condition; dirty, filthy, idle, without ambition. Of course there will be some exceptions, but this is the general rule.

Q. Do they get whisky?

Judge DRAPER. To some extent; yet the laws have been pretty fairly enforced.

Q. Do the Christian Indians live in the same squalor as do the pagans?

Judge DRAPER. Not while they remain Christians, but they backslide easily. You will say that this is not encouraging, but it is true. It is just the situation as it is known to exist.

General FISK. Do you think it would be worth while to appoint such a committee as is requested from Salamanca?

Judge DRAPER. I dislike to say no, but I am unable to see what advantage would come from a journey to Salamanca. I think that a committee of this conference would be more effectual before the legislature next winter, when this report shall be presented. There will be very strong opposition to the abolition of the reservations.

Colonel DUDLEY. What can the legislature do about abolishing them?

Judge DRAPER. That is a legal question. I will not attempt to answer it. The legislative committee is directed to do so. The question is, whether the State is able to abolish the system, or whether it requires the action of the General Government. The State has entered into treaty with these Indians within five years, but the National Government has not for seventeen years. The Indians themselves will mostly be against the abolition of the reservations, and so will the people about them. The latter fear that the Indians will become paupers and charges on the counties within which the reservations are located.

General FISK. Will you tell us something about Mr. Albro?

Judge DRAPER. Mr. Albro is perhaps forty-five years of age. He is a man of as substantial character as will be found anywhere, thoroughly reliable, a good man in every way. He has been a teacher all his life, never following any other pursuit. He was for several years in the Fredonia State Normal School, and has for several years been an institute conductor. He is thoroughly devoted to educational interests, and is at the forefront of educational men in this State. I can not say how he will develop as an administrative officer—that remains to be seen; but I will say that he is an educator of high standing and substantial character.

Mrs. Crannell asked about the provision for giving normal education to Indian youth.

Judge DRAPER. An Indian is as eligible to our normal schools as a white person or as a negro. He would have to enter a normal school upon the same terms as any other person, however. There is no appropriation for the support of Indian youth. Their tuition is free and books are furnished; but we have no way of boarding them. I want to ask General Armstrong, why can not we get the benefits of the institutions at Hampton and Carlisle for a limited number of our Indian youth who might wish to go beyond our primary schools?

General ARMSTRONG. There would be no trouble about it. One of the best men we ever had came from here. He became a civil engineer.

Judge DRAPER. Who will pay the bill?

General ARMSTRONG. If they are first-rate students we will get that out of you people.

Major Porter was invited to address the Conference. He replied that he would be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. DAVIS. You have been engaged in allotting lands to the Indians, and, I believe, have met among them some who had been educated. Was that education a help or a hindrance to you?

Major Porter. It was a very great help. About the middle of August, 1867, I was directed to go to the Sac and Fox Agency, there to make allotments to the Shawnees and Pottawatomies. After spending a few days in looking over my instructions and studying, so far as possible, the history of those people, I went with the agent to the Shawnee country, about 40 miles distant. There the agent introduced me to the head men, and arranged for a talk next day. In that talk he stated to them what we had

come for, and described our purpose of making allotments. They very quickly told us that if that was all we came for that we might go back; that all they wanted was to know how much money the Government was going to pay for the houses and cattle that the soldiers had destroyed the year before. I told the agent not to trouble them further. I returned to Shawneetown and made arrangements to camp with these people. After some days, in visiting the people and talking with them, I became acquainted with Thomas Alford, a graduate of Hampton, and another young man by the name of Thomas King. I found them very agreeable, and willing to talk about allotments, and very much interested in the success of the plan. But they wanted their people to become satisfied with it before they were willing to declare for allotment. Finding I could trust them I went over my instructions with them, and in that way they became much interested in my work. By their continued assistance, and some patience on my own part, I began work; and at the time the appropriations were exhausted we had made four hundred allotments. I am free to say that but for the assistance and continued support of these young men I believe I should have had to obey the instructions of the chief and return home without making any allotments. These young men also took pains to encourage the school at the agency, keeping the children in school and visiting it once or twice a week.

Mr. Austin Abbott asked what provision could be made on the reservations for highways and public expenses, when the lands are not taxable.

Major PORTER. I saw at once the trouble that would follow allotment in regard to highways, especially if there is no place designated for roads. When the white man begins to take from the Indians something that has not been bargained for, there is always trouble. If it can be understood from the first, trouble can be avoided. I asked the Commissioner for instructions in this regard, but he never gave me any. There is no provision for roads.

Mr. BARSTOW. Was there no Government survey?

Major PORTER. The lands had been surveyed seventeen years before, but no roads had been thrown out on the survey.

I am exceedingly anxious that the aid of education in making allotments and in advancing the cause of civilization, may be made clearly apparent.

The Pottawatomies, who are of the citizens' band, by special act of Congress some years ago had been allotted lands in Kansas, and made citizens of that State, and most of them had exercised the right of franchise. Such land as remained untaken was speedily occupied by white settlers, and in course of time the uneducated majority lost their lands; some by reason of unpaid taxes, and others, no doubt, by the superior shrewdness of their white neighbor. A few of the more educated and intelligent men made a success of their allotments, and to-day are rivals of the best business men and farmers among the white people of the State. Those returning to Indian Territory were, of course, those who had failed in their first direct contact with the white man. Congress, by another act, allowed them to settle in Indian Territory, promising that 160 acres of land should be allotted to each man and woman. These allotments were made at different times by special agents, though only thirteen were ever approved, as the rest were unable to pay the 30 cents per acre stipulated in the act.

I found the younger portion of this people more or less advanced, most of them being able to read and write. Nearly all were anxious to receive allotments under the provisions of the Dawes bill, those opposing it doing so because this latter bill failed to allow women the 160 acres allowed in a previous act. They claimed that since a previous treaty allowed a larger amount of land, a certain paragraph of the Dawes bill provided that this previous treaty should govern the present allotments. Notwithstanding this, the people took lands as fast as they could be surveyed.

I can further illustrate by giving briefly my experience among the Sioux of Montana. My administration among this latter people covered a period just previous to the final extermination of the buffalo. Foreseeing that the rapid slaughter of this animal would deprive them of their principal means of support, I early advised their making good this loss by cultivation of the soil; and to better do this I aided them in making settlements along the fertile streams and bottoms of the Missouri, where wood and water were abundant.

Early in 1880 Rev. John P. Williamson visited the agency and was so well pleased with the plan that he promised the Indians to recommend the establishment of mission schools in settlements of twenty or more Indian houses, where farming was made a practical means of subsistence. The result was the founding of four schools in the most prosperous settlements. The schools were taught by educated Christian Sioux, the whole being in charge of white missionaries living at the agency. During my stay these were well attended and much interest manifested, and among the people of the different settlements a friendly spirit of rivalry stimulated them to making their own farms and schools the best ones. This was accomplished without extra expense to the Government. These teachers were a living example of what

education and Christianity could and would do for the Indian. Further, they greatly helped to allay the restless migratory instinct inherent in them, and by their words and example stimulated them to new interest in their first steps toward the higher life.

Adjourned at 10.45 p. m.

FIFTH SESSION.

CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

FRIDAY MORNING, *September 28.*

The conference met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by Mr. Smiley, who read a note from General Fisk stating that he found he must leave at once, though he did it very reluctantly. He nominated as executive committee to serve for the coming year, Albert K. Smiley, Mrs. A. S. Quinton, Dr. William Hayes Ward, Mrs. A. L. Coolidge, Dr. Ellinwood, Miss Anna L. Dawes, Mr. H. O. Houghton, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. A. K. Smiley, Dr. Merrill E. Gates, Dr. Kendall, and Dr. M. E. Strieby.

To the law committee he added the names of Mr. Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, and Mr. F. J. Stimpson, of Boston, subject to the approval of the conference.

On motion it was voted that Dr. Ward should take the chair.

On motion it was voted that the nominations to the executive committee be confirmed.

On motion it was voted that the law committee should be continued during the year, with the addition of the names suggested by General Fisk, namely, Messrs. Herbert Welsh and F. J. Stimpson.

On motion it was voted that the proceedings of the conference should be printed, as heretofore, in a volume, to be distributed under the auspices of the Indian Rights Association.

A letter from William S. Hubbell, of Buffalo, N. Y., written to Mr. Smiley, was read, in which he took the opposite view of the state of things on the New York reservations from that of Judge Draper. The letter is as follows:

BUFFALO, N. Y., *June 28, 1888.*

I am anxious to express my profound dissent from the conclusions of Professor Draper and Bishop Huntington contained in the Lake Mohonk report last issued. So far as the Indians within the Presbytery of Buffalo are concerned, these statements, or charges, are grossly exaggerated, if not entirely baseless. They have attracted wide attention here, and at the Foreign Board of the Presbyterian Church in New York City. At the request of the foreign Board a committee of investigation was appointed by the presbytery, with myself as chairman thereof, with instructions to examine the Cattaraugus, Allegany, Tuscarora and Tonawanda reservations, all of which are in partial charge of the missionaries of the Presbyterian Church.

The charges to be investigated seem to be as follows:

- (1) Indians are opposed to schools, and refuse to send their children to them.
- (2) They are lazy and shiftless; do not cultivate their land; not more than one acre in a hundred under tillage.
- (3) Tribal organizations are tyrannical in dispossessing Indian settlers of their homes.
- (4) Wedlock commonly treated with indifference; "nests of uncontrollable vice."
- (5) Superstitions rampant, and not on the decline.
- (6) Impure religious rites practiced by the pagans.
- (7) No laws competent for protection of the people.
- (8) Chronic barbarism.
- (9) English language generally neglected.
- (10) (At Onondaga, no true Christians.)
- (11) Reign of chiefs, against all civilization.
- (12) Indians do not pay debts, and are generally good for nothing but to be removed from our path.

Our committee have thus far inspected the Allegany and a part of the Cattaraugus Reservations.

In order to test charge No. 9, I resolved to dispense with an interpreter, until I found some Indian who could not understand me in English. We therefore took an intelligent young Seneca with us, but requested him to be silent unless called upon to speak.

The Allegany Reservation comprises a strip 1 mile wide and 40 miles long, on both sides the Allegany River. We began at Salamanca, and journeyed through the greater part of the strip to Oldtown, at the lower end. We were not expected, and no preparation had been made to receive us. I found nine-tenths of the men at work, ther farming, repairing roads, or peeling bark for tanning. I was fortunate enough

to meet the census-taker on his rounds, from whom I could secure the acreage of land under tillage, much of which is on the river-bottom, out of sight of the road, and not likely to attract the notice of a casual visitor passing along the highways. Three Indians whom I met told me that each had 100 acres under cultivation, and another had 75 acres under tillage. I conversed with about thirty Indians of all ages, and most of them men. Not the slightest difficulty was experienced in using the English, except that they spoke slowly. I noticed no difference between their speech and what I hear in Buffalo. Not once did I need my interpreter, and the missionary tells me that nothing needs to be interpreted except expositions of Scripture, containing words and truths to which the Indians are not accustomed in ordinary exchanges of thought.

I have not time to go into details, but with singular unanimity the testimony was against all the alleged facts of the "charges." There is actually no basis for one of these twelve charges at the Allegany Reservation.

All whom I saw are in favor of schools, and I could learn of only one family who wished to remain in ignorance, and this out of personal dislike to the teacher.

Not an instance had ever occurred of settlers being dispossessed of land by the chiefs. Wedlock among the pagans is just as real under their ceremony as if it were Christian marriage, and the squaw just as really a wife. Only one instance known on the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations of intermarriage with a negro, and that man was despised.

No one has ever heard of such a thing as *impure* religious rites. I conversed about this with a pagan chief of council, who became a Christian a year ago, and had every motive to speak the truth.

As to laws, their peacemakers correspond to our justice of peace, and thence they appeal to the council (composed of eight Christian and eight pagan representatives or councilors, the president being taken from each party alternately); and if justice is denied here they can appeal to the county court, after which they have all the legal luxuries of whites.

As to vice, drunkenness and licentiousness are much less common than in Buffalo. The reign of the chiefs is not on the whole obstructive to civilization, though the pagan chiefs are jealous of their old prerogatives.

There are many sincere and intelligent Christians among them, and, as Rev. Mr. Trippe the missionary says, at least one hundred and twenty-five families, or more than one-half, living reputable Christian lives. Many of the homes are neat and inviting, and none that I saw were squalid. Everything about the two reservations was far above the level of the Pequot and Mohegan reservations in Norwich and North Stonington, Conn., with which I was familiar twenty-five years ago.

In a word, I was greatly cheered and encouraged by what I saw. There is a model orphanage at the Allegany Reservation in charge of the Friends, whose admirable method and genuine success deserve special mention. Mr. Aaron Dewees is the superintendent, aided by six women teachers.

There has been no sacrifice of the White Dog (the old pagan ceremony) for twelve years, and the superstitions are fast disappearing.

The chiefs of the Tuscaroras have prohibited the playing of base-ball on Sunday, and no such games have been allowed on the Sabbath there for the past seven years.

The Indians say that more than two-thirds of all on reservations can use the English language readily, and that only the very aged, and the young children who have not yet left home for school, can not *understand* the English when spoken to. They add that often to strangers an Indian assumes a sullen air, and pretends not to use English when he understands it perfectly.

Mr. Crandall, a very intelligent and honorable merchant on the reservation (Allegany), says that the Indians there, as a rule, are honest, pay their debts, and are trusted by him as readily as the whites. His account books at the store corroborate this statement. The census-taker told us that out of eight hundred and eighty-seven Senecas and one hundred and twenty-four Onondagas, two-thirds talk English, and not more than fifty could not understand it when spoken to them.

I also conversed at Salamanca with many white citizens of that thriving town, which is built on the reservation, under special act of Congress (1875), the land being leased for a small sum (said to be about \$11,000), and then sublet at a very large profit by these white pre-emptors. One gentleman told me that he had never heard of an instance when an Indian man had insulted a white woman. The testimony of all the whites was favorable to the general good character of these Indians, except that it seemed to be the general belief that they were indolent and shiftless. One gentleman, a Democrat and politician, gave me a list of eight or ten families on the Allegany Reservation who were of high character and "as reliable as anybody." He said that out of the twenty-one hundred Indians at the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, two-thirds could converse in English. He estimated that one-half of all the tillable land was under cultivation.

Dr. Ellinwood said that he could only speak for the Cattaraugus and Alleghany Indians; he knew nothing of the Onondagas. He thought that the same discouragements existed as among other heathen races, but he was confident that the results of missionary work among the Alleghanians would compare favorably with those of ministerial work anywhere. The additions to some of the churches had been two or three times as great in the last two years as the average additions to the Presbyterian churches throughout New York. There is no vernacular work in the missions among the New York Indians. The gospel can be as freely preached in English there as anywhere, and the school work is all in English. Until the railroad lines were cut through the reservations the Indians were steadily increasing in numbers, but the contact of the white men had been a blight. He was glad to state that the character of the teachers in the schools supported by the State had constantly improved. Judge Draper had brought out the facts on one side, and doubtless the Presbytery of Buffalo would in time produce all the light that could help to form a complete estimate.

Judge DRAPER. I see no good result to come from any prolonged discussion of this matter. I will not challenge the good intentions of the writer of this letter. I say the man is deceived. He has been on a reservation which is, perhaps, in a better condition than any in the State, and probably on the best part of that reservation—a reservation which is a mile wide and 40 miles long. The only interest I have in the matter is to get the real facts out. In the course of the next winter I will endeavor to supply to the members of this conference the report of the legislative committee and as much of the testimony that has been taken by it as can with propriety be put in print, and then we will see who is best advised about the matter.

ADOPTION OF PLATFORM.

Dr. Abbott, as chairman of the committee appointed to draw up a platform, read the following resolutions, and asked that they might be voted on separately:*

The Lake Mohonk conference, at this its sixth annual conference, reaffirms the principles of justice and equal rights affirmed at previous sessions, and, in the name of the people of the United States, demands their application in better and more thoroughly organized systems of jurisprudence and education.

1. The Indian is not a foreigner; the tribe is not a foreign nation. Whatever his past history may have been, the Indian now is, in point of fact, a member of this nation, and as such must be amenable to its laws, subject to its jurisdiction and authority, and entitled to the privileges and prerogatives which belong to and are inherent in citizenship. Among these are the right to protection in the ownership of property, liberty in his industry, and the freedom of an open market for his productions. The land laws already passed recognize these his inherent and inalienable rights. It remains for the nation to protect him in them by some adequate system of courts organized by and vested with the authority of the Federal Government, and easily accessible to the poorest, the least influential, and the most remote. During the present transition period, the Indian can not with either safety or justice be given over to the protection of State and local courts, which are often inaccessible and not always impartial, nor left to petty police tribunals organized by and dependent on the will of the Indian agent; tribunals essentially inconsistent with the fundamental provisions of the Constitution. The conference gives its hearty approval to these essential principles of organized justice, and urges upon the favorable consideration of Congress the bill proposed by the law committee of this conference, now pending in the United States Senate, or some other bill embodying these principles.

2. Neither the land in severalty, nor law administered by competent courts, will suffice for the protection of the Indian. More fundamental than either is his education. The present ill-organized and unsystematic educational methods of the Government, the imperfections of which have necessitated the labors of voluntary and philanthropic societies, should give place to a well-organized system of popular education, framed in accordance with the principles of our American institutions, and competent to provide the entire Indian race with adequate education. It is the duty of the Federal Government to undertake at once the entire task of furnishing primary and secular education for all Indian children of school age on the reservations under Federal control. It has no right to thrust this burden on the pioneer populations in the midst of which the Indians happen to be located. It has no right to leave this burden to be carried by the churches and private philanthropic societies which have taken it up because the necessity was great and the neglect absolute. The cost of education is immeasurably less than the cost of war; the expense of educating the Indian for self-support less than one-tenth the cost of keeping him in pauperism. We call upon the Department of the Interior to inaugurate at once a thorough and

* For the sake of convenience the resolutions are given here as finally adopted, the verbal changes suggested during the discussion being embodied.

comprehensive system, providing at national expense, on principles analogous to those which experience has incorporated in our public school system, for the education of all Indian children in its ward and care, in all the elements of education essential to civilized life and good citizenship—the use of the English language, the common industrial arts and sciences, the habits and proprieties of domestic life, and the ethical laws which underlie American civilization. We call upon Congress to provide at once, and by wholly adequate appropriation, the necessary funds for such a system, for buildings, teachers, inspectors, superintendents. And, in the name of the Christian and philanthropic people of the United States, and of the people of those Western States and Territories who rightly demand that the charge and burden of a pagan and pauper population shall no longer be thrown upon them, we pledge their cordial co-operation in such an effort to remove at once the national dishonor of supporting ignorant and barbaric peoples in the heart of a Christian civilization, with only feeble and wholly inadequate endeavors to bring them into harmony with a free and Christian civilization.

3. This education should be compulsory; but on those principles of compulsion which are recognized as legitimate in the free commonwealths of the world. The Indian child should be required to receive such education as will fit him for civilized life and for self-support therein, but his parents should be left at liberty to choose between the Government and the private school, so long as the private school furnishes the elements required by civilized life and conforms to a uniform standard prescribed by the Government and maintained in its own schools. A uniform standard of qualification should be required of all teachers receiving appointment, and should be enforced by rigid and impartial examinations. The tenure of the teacher's office should be permanent. Removals should be made only for inefficiency, incompetency, or other unfitness. And the entire educational service, from the superintendents of schools to the primary teachers, should, in the interest of just administration and efficient work, be exempt from those changes and that instability of tenure which appertain to political and party appointments.

4. In view of the great work which the Christian churches have done in the past in inaugurating and maintaining schools among the Indians, and of the essential importance of religious as distinguished from secular education, for their civil, political, and moral well-being, an element of education which, in the nature of the case, the National Government can not afford, the churches should be allowed the largest liberty; not, indeed, to take away the responsibility from the Government in its legitimate sphere of educational work, but to supplement it, to the fullest extent in their power, by such schools, whether primary, normal, or theological, as are at the sole cost of the benevolent or missionary societies. And it is the deliberate judgment of this conference that in the crises of the Indian transitional movement, the churches should arouse themselves to the magnitude and emergency of the duty thus laid upon them in the providence of God.

5. Nothing should be done to impair or weaken the agencies at present engaged in the work of Indian education. Every such agency should be encouraged and promoted, except as other and better agencies are provided for the work. In particular, owing to the anomalous condition of the Indians and the fact that the Government is administering trust funds that belong to them, what is known as the "contract system"—by which the nation aids by appropriations private and missionary societies in the work of Indian education—ought to be maintained by a continuance of such aid, until the Government is prepared, with adequate buildings and competent teachers, to assume the entire work of secular education. In no case should the Government establish schools to compete with private or church schools which are already doing a good work, so long as there are thousands of Indian children for whose education no provision is made.

On motion the report of the committee was accepted, and the resolutions were then taken up separately. After discussion, in which Dr. Foster, Professor Painter, Dr. Abbott, Dr. Strieby, Dr. Aikman, General Howard, the Messrs. Smiley, Professor Thayer, Mr. Barstow, and General Whittlesey took part, the first resolution was unanimously adopted.

The second resolution was then read by Dr. Abbott. This was discussed at great length by Dr. Ellinwood, Mr. A. K. Smiley, Professor Painter, Mr. Shelton, Colonel Dudley, Dr. Kendall, Dr. Abbott, General Howard, Mr. Davis, Miss Collins, Dr. Ward, Professor Thayer, and General Whittlesey. The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

After a few words of discussion the third resolution was unanimously adopted.

The fourth resolution was then discussed by Mr. Barstow, Dr. Strieby, Dr. Ward, Dr. Ellinwood, General Howard, and Mr. A. K. Smiley, after which it was unanimously adopted.

The fifth resolution was unanimously adopted after slight debate. The platform as a whole was then unanimously adopted.

On motion it was voted that the law committee be requested to take all suitable

measures to secure the passage of the bill reported by the committee and now pending in the United States Senate, with such modifications and amendments, if any, as may seem to them desirable.

On motion it was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to be known as the educational committee, whose duty it shall be, as representatives of this conference, to co-operate with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Superintendent of Indian Schools, to secure the organization of such an educational system as is foreshadowed in the platform just adopted by the conference. The committee was afterward announced as follows: President Gates, Superintendent Draper, President Rhodes, Mr. A. K. Smiley, and the Rev. F. G. Peabody.

The following resolution was offered by General Armstrong:

Resolved, That in view of the desire already expressed by some Indians to cease depending on Government food, and to have in ways that are better for them the equivalent of the rations, this conference urges upon the Government the importance of allowing any Indian entitled to rations the privilege of drawing the equivalent in farm utensils, furniture, live cattle, or in other ways that may be approved by the Indian Bureau.

General Armstrong, in support of his resolution, said that the ration question was one that must be got out of the way. The Santees, who are entitled to rations, asked to have implements instead, but they were refused. The Sissetons made a like request, and were refused. Major Anderson saved a thousand dollars from the amount due the Indians, and hoped to have it in utensils, but was refused. This pauperizing method of feeding the Indians is their curse. They must be taught to be self-supporting, and it would be a step toward it if the young men could be allowed to have means for becoming self-supporting instead of their rations. An expression from the conference like that embodied in the resolution would have weight with the Government.

Mrs. Hiles asked if the Mission Indians would derive any benefit from such an arrangement.

Professor Painter replied that the Mission Indians had never surrendered anything to Government, hence they were not entitled to rations, and this was meant only to take the place of rations.

The resolution offered by General Armstrong was then adopted.

Adjourned at 1 p. m.

SIXTH SESSION.

DISCUSSION OF RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING AN AGENT IN WASHINGTON AND CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

FRIDAY NIGHT, September 28.

The conference met at 8 o'clock, Dr. Ward in the chair.

The following committee was appointed to collect funds and take charge of the publication of the proceedings of the conference: Mr. Augustus Taber, Mrs. E. Whittlesey, and Mrs. W. W. Crannell.

The following telegram was read from General Fisk:

"The country will be listening for the final utterance of our conference as never before. Let us say that which shall encourage and cheer those who have so successfully laid the foundations, and resolve to go on with them to perfection as rapidly as possible. Firmness for the right and charity make a happy combination."

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Houghton, as chairman of an informal committee:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to select a man who shall be the paid secretary of this conference, and who shall reside in Washington, and give his time to the promotion of the religious, educational, industrial, and secular interests of the Indians along the lines of policy pursued by this conference. It shall be the duty of the gentleman selected to secure all information possible that may be of use to this conference, to attend to legislation before Congress, and to aid the Indian Bureau by suggestion and legitimate influence. And it shall also be a part of his duty to represent in any reasonable way, in Washington, those benevolent societies working among the Indians which shall contribute to his support. His action shall be under the supervision of the committee above named, and he shall make an annual report to this conference.

Mr. Houghton, in presenting this resolution, spoke as follows:

MR. HOUGHTON. This conference represents all shades of opinion. It brings into confederation all the people who are interested in the welfare of the Indian. There

are many societies interested in Indian work. This conference embraces them all. The only certificate that is asked to admit a man here is that he shall be interested in the best welfare of the Indian. We manufacture public sentiment here, that is, the sentiment that goes out from here has its influence on the opinion of other people and of the Government. Why? Simply because it carries on its face and in its action the impress that it has no end to serve, except the best good of the Indian. It has no private ax to grind. It realizes the great fact that we have a race of pagans among us. We want to absorb and Christianize them. We want them all to be men, and to have the rights of citizenship. It seems to me that we want to unify this sentiment, and give power to it, and not let it end in talk. Talk is the least practicable of all the means of reforming the world. How can we make the sentiment of this conference effective? The best sentiment is based on actual facts. We want to get at facts. To get the facts we want a broad man to serve us. We want one who shall be accustomed to dealing with the world; who shall be a politician in the best sense of that term. Whether we can find that man I do not know; but if we can, and he can come here once a year and give us a careful survey of the field, then we shall have so far a foundation on which to act, and we shall get a new impetus for action. Information thus obtained and passed through the crucible of discussion, and formulated as the sentiment of this conference, may then be spread broadcast throughout the country by means of the press, the clergy, and individual effort; and we all know that public sentiment in this age is nearly omnipotent everywhere.

I do not know if we can find this man, or whether we can raise the money; but I think if we can get the one we can then get the other. I think this is a practical question. No doubt there are difficulties connected with this matter, as with everything else. But I think if we can make up our mind that we want a paid secretary of this conference, one who shall be not only at the command of the conference, but at the service of all the organizations that go to make it up, who contribute to his support, we can find him, and secure the means to pay him.

Dr. Strieby moved the adoption of the resolution. He thought the appointment of such a man would be a good thing, though he saw difficulties in the way.

Judge Draper doubted the advisability of this proposition. He did not doubt the money could be raised, and if the money was found a man could be found to work for it. He thought the whole thing was too "worldly" for the Mohonk conference. It would mean the keeping of a man in Washington to the end that the various denominations affiliated with the conference should have their fair share of things at headquarters. He did not approve of any denomination doing such a thing; and because any one did it that was no reason why others should, and certainly no reason why the Mohonk conference should do it. Speaking as an official, he said that while the disinterested suggestions of a committee of this conference would be almost controlling with him, he should feel like showing a paid agent, kept on hand to watch him, the way to the door. The intention might be good enough here, but it would be misunderstood, and in the public mind would go far to change the status and lessen the influence of the conference.

Mr. Frank Wood said that if the conference were simply the representative of religious bodies he should agree with Judge Draper. He thought it unseemly for religious bodies to be vying with each other for public plunder. He thought, however, that the conference had been able to accomplish as much as it has because it has had the *unpaid* services of such a man, who happened to be the agent of an unsectarian body, who has generously given his time and talents to this work. Many a time information had been received from Professor Painter which had started movements for the benefit of the Indians. The enemies of the Indians were represented by agents in Washington, and he thought a little more worldly wisdom on the part of their friends would not come amiss. The presence of such an agent as was desired in Washington would save many journeys there on the part of busy men. He hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Dr. Foster thought the fears of Judge Draper unfounded. Most of the denominations were receiving already as much money as they could match with that contributed by their own churches. He thought if such a man were appointed he would be very useful in communicating to the religious bodies news directly from the field. The object of appointing an agent was not to get more money out of the public crib.

General Whittlesey said that he agreed entirely with Judge Draper. He thought it would change for the worse the character of the conference. It would also be understood as putting it in a position of antagonism to one of the great denominations of the country. He thought the conference did not want to put itself in that position.

Dr. WARD. Certainly not.

Dr. Strieby thought there could be no harm in making the experiment, and if the result were not good, it could be given up.

Mr. Houghton said the object was not to put the conference in antagonism with the Catholic Church.

Dr. Abbott thought that if any such radical measure were to be adopted by the conference it should be carefully considered; he therefore moved that this resolution be referred to the executive committee, with power, and this was done.

The following letter from J. P. Williamson was then read:

The Dakota Mission, made up of the Presbyterian and Congregational missionaries among the Dakotas, in annual session at Oahe, September 20, 1888, desire hereby to remonstrate against the policy of discrimination against our mission schools pursued by some of the Indian agents, as they claim, by the requirements of the Department. By this ruling the agents claim that no children can go to mission schools until the quota of the agency school is made up, and that no children once in Government schools can be transferred. In this way the liberty of Christian parents, as to where they shall send their children to school, is interfered with. And so this mission appeals to the Government to have this trenching upon individual liberty brought to an end, and thus the national honor preserved. In specification we would name the agencies of Fort Peck, Fort Berthold, Yankton, and Devil's Lake where these causes of grievance have existed.

Attest.

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Chairman.
FRANKLIN CROSS,
Secretary.

General Armstrong, in an appeal for the Apache Indians now held by the United States Government, said: Last year reference was made to the 350 Apache prisoners, including 115 children under twelve years of age, and 160 women; the rest, men, about one-half of whom were infirm. For two years they have, as to education, been neglected, except during their stay in Fort Marion, Fla. They have been moved to Mount Vernon barracks, and are under excellent care, where Geronimo and his band have joined them. It is not, however, a suitable place for their permanent detention, or for their practical education, though the women can be taught to do certain kinds of work. We recognize the great courtesy and interest of the War Department, but it is time something final were done for these Indians. Teachers, delayed by yellow-fever scare, will soon be there, and will be well received. A capable nurse is expecting to go and see to the sick—one of experience with Indians. The money question is the main point. I brought the matter before the Boston committee, and, as a result of a satisfactory meeting, about \$1,000 have been collected by Mrs. Bullard. There ought to be at least \$500 more contributed. The salary of each teacher will be about \$500, with traveling expenses from the North, and some outfit must be provided. These men had to be moved out of Arizona. But some of them either took no part in the recent outrages, or fought on our side against the rēnegades. We have no right to hold these innocent men as prisoners. It is a great wrong.

The one good thing done in connection with them has been the sending of 106 to Captain Pratt's school, in Carlisle, Pa. I have proposed purchasing a place of 800 acres of fine land on Back River, a very healthy place near Hampton, and settling these Apaches on lands in severalty there. The Hampton school has right alongside of that a farm of 600 acres, which would be a material benefit. We have had already there 15 Arizona Indians, and have had, except in two cases, no trouble on account of their health. About 16 have died at Carlisle school, showing that they are sensitive to northern climates. All civilization of such people is costly of life. No earnest attention seems to have been paid to my proposition, though very politely received; its merits might well have been examined, especially as to health and industrial conditions. General Crook, the best authority on the Apaches, approves this plan. Mr. A. K. Smiley and Mr. Herbert Welsh have examined the ground personally, and approved it. So far as I can see, nothing is likely to be done about it. Other plans may be in view. It is to be hoped that these innocent men, held arbitrarily as prisoners, will not remain so longer than is necessary. What justification is there of their past confinement of two years?

General Armstrong presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the work which is pressing immediately upon us in the education of thousands of Indian children now wholly unprovided for, that this conference deems it all important that the Government continue its aid to the various missionary societies and boards with prompt and generous support.

In support of this resolution General Armstrong spoke as follows:

General ARMSTRONG. I have been strongly advised not to bring this resolution up. But it means that we desire more recognition for the contract schools established by the Government, uniting with the churches. This method of education is to me the ideal thing. It calls upon all the resources of our Government and all the resources of the people to combine for the elevation of the Indian. I defy any one to say that

it has not worked most successfully in the past. It has been the best work of all. The discussions which we have heard look to the New England system, which is colorless as to religion, as the ideal thing. The idea proposed by Dr. Abbott and others was not to stop at once the Christian schools in existence, but to hasten the establishment of these colorless schools to take their place.

In New England you have the Christian home, and you can therefore afford to have your schools colorless as to religion. The Indian has no home; the children have no religious influence, but are pagans. The only way to build up his character is by Christian teaching. I assume that religion is the basis of character—that morality is conditioned upon it. The “contract schools” are building up character. Some of the Government schools are very good; the teachers are good and in earnest, and are more Christian than I supposed; but they do not compare with those that our missionaries and churches have built up. It is the difference between the fairly good and the very good. These very good contract schools are the issue.

An overwhelming majority have voted not to put them down, but to increase the Government schools. I hold that the contract schools ought to be enlarged. If I know anything about the Indian, this resolution in their favor is too weak. The contract schools are the best thing we have. They are making good the place of father and mother; sending back into savage homes in the summer vacations Christian ideas and inspirations caught from teachers, who secure and hold their places, not by official patronage, as most Government teachers do, but from a desire to lift up the red race. They always have done the best work, and always will; let us have more of them.

Prof. J. B. THAYER. It is, of course, obvious that General Armstrong is proposing an addition to the platform, which was carefully prepared and was adopted this morning. I think there is some misapprehension as to what the platform is and what it is not. I would ask that it be now read, that we may hear exactly what it is. [After the reading of the platform by Dr. Abbott, Professor Thayer continued.]

It appears to me that it is highly undesirable at this late moment to undertake a complete overhauling of our platform. There is a difference of opinion here. There are a number who object as a matter of principle to the union of church and state, and who would think it inexpedient to recommend the Government to maintain religious schools. I am of that number, and I should wholly object to any pure and simple proposition of that sort. The point, however, that is alluded to by General Armstrong—the cordial recognition of the fact that the religious bodies have heretofore done, and are doing, immense service—appears in this platform. Nothing whatever appears to oppose the continuance of the present system by which the Government gives money to religious bodies, even though it does not give impartially; for I believe it has been stated here that the Catholics, out of \$300,000, get \$200,000. Nothing is said in the platform which objects to the continuance of this system of helping along those who are willing to teach and civilize.

On the contrary, the platform, by its silence, must be understood as approving, certainly not as objecting to it in the least. It proposed, however, what appeared to meet the approbation of our body this morning—that it is the duty of the Government to maintain an unsectarian system of schools. I hope the conference is not going back on that. It is now proposed to introduce a wholly new thing, a proposition which so far has been avoided; that it is the opinion of the conference that the contribution for religious schools should be increased; or that it should be continued—without any expression of the condition that it should only be continued until this new system is adopted. It is to be understood from the platform that the conference does not oppose granting the money until the new system is adopted. I think it stands right as it is. There is a cordial recognition of what the religious denominations have done; and there is, besides, an expression of the opinion that the Government should establish and maintain unsectarian schools.

Dr. Foster moved as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That so long as the Government fails to provide for the thorough education of every Indian child in those elements essential to civilization, the Government should, by its contract system of Indian schools, continue its liberal aid to the mission schools, organized and sustained by benevolent and missionary bodies.

Dr. Foster said that he could not stultify himself by voting against the union of church and state in Massachusetts, and in favor of such a union at the Mohonk Conference. His resolution put as the prominent thought the fact that the Government had failed to do its duty, and that therefore we were justified in asking its aid in attempting to do for it what it was not yet ready to do fully itself.

Mr. A. H. Smiley said that he hoped the conference would come to some harmonious conclusion. He thought it was a bad thing for church and state to be united, but the schools among the Indians that had been established by the religious bodies were acknowledged to be the best schools that exist among the Indians, for the reason that they have been planted by earnest, religious men, and the teachers are permanent;

whereas the teachers in the Government schools are changed every year or so, and sometimes even more frequently. He thought there was no possibility of securing from Government at once the amount of money necessary to put in operation schools of as high a character as the existing contract schools, and it would be most disastrous to the Indian work to have those given up for a long time to come. These schools should eventually be set aside, because they were un-American, but not at present.

Judge Draper opposed the resolution and the substitute. He thought the conference should at least be consistent with itself. It had that morning adopted a declaration of principle which he considered the broadest, the most advanced, and the most complete which had ever been put forth by the conference. Are you going back on that? he asked.

[Several Voices—No, no, no.]

Judge Draper (continuing). This morning we said we were in favor of the adoption of an Indian educational system free from sectarian influence and control. That was in full line and accord with our American ideas upon the school question. Now we are asked to support a proposition which asks for Government support of schools which are entirely managed by different religious denominations. I am opposed to that. The most that we can ask is, that in the transition period from one system to a better one we shall simply say nothing upon that question. We shall let the Government go on in the old way without protest till the time comes when Government schools are provided suited to the needs and the circumstances of the Indians.

Dr. Kendall was strongly in sympathy with the position of the committee that the school system should be made more perfect, but he wished to have a recognition of the work already done, and a desire expressed that that work should be continued until the Government had made the proper provision for educating Indian children.

General Howard thought that the conference was practically united. The only thing that kept members apart was that all were not familiar with reservation life. It was important to keep good schools in existence and to give them a hearty indorsement for the time being. In the Government schools, as they at present exist, there are all sorts of teachers. In the contract schools teachers are appointed on account of their qualifications for their work; in the other schools this is not so. Until Government has taken up this work and is prepared to carry it on the best schools must be supported as they are.

Mr. Smiley said that government is founded on principles of general expediency. It has been found inexpedient to have religious teaching in Government schools. He supposed that if good religious instruction could be maintained in the public schools in all cities it would be a wonderful advantage to the country; but the people do not agree as to the kind of religious teaching, so it is not expedient to have any. While, therefore, the conference would enunciate the general principle that sectarian schools are an evil, he did not see the objection which Judge Draper saw to continuing them until something better is provided.

Judge Draper repeated that the platform said nothing against the continuance of the old arrangement during the transition period, and it was the understanding of the committee that nothing would be said against that, but the resolution under consideration asked in an affirmative way that the Government should continue sectarian schools.

Dr. Strieby said the conference had always been a practical body, and he hoped it would so continue. There were two thoughts before it: one a far-off ideal; the other, whether the conference should not try to push forward and extend what is practically doing so much good now. Should the weight of the assembly be thrown into that which can not be reached for fifty years, perhaps, in such a way that it would damage the good practical work that must be carried on to reach that distant period so greatly desired?

Dr. Smith, of New York, agreed with Mr. Smiley in the importance of harmony in the conference. Any resolution which this conference should pass should be passed unanimously. It would be a gigantic step backward if it should for a single moment give the slightest support to the union of church and state. He wished to offer as a substitute the words "until the establishment of national schools those already established shall not be interfered with."

Mr. Frank Wood thought the cause of all our difficulties in the Indian system was that everything connected with it is un-American. It is un-American to put a set of men on reservations and shoot them if they try to leave. The actual conditions, however, must be considered. The bill discussed and recommended, giving the Indians courts and a system of laws, is a great stride in advance; yet it retains reservations, though un-American, because they are necessary for the preservation of the Indian. He believed in the principle that the church and state should not be united. He believed in all the principles of the platform adopted; but the present Government reservation schools are not fit to educate a lot of pagans; and, on the other hand, it is admitted by all that the best work has always been done by the mission

schools. He himself would not have entered this work if he had not thought he was following, perhaps afar off, the steps of Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me." What was wanted was not a body of educated pagans. It was largely a question of money. If the Christian church would not support its schools alone, he thought it would be folly to refuse aid from Government to make these men good citizens and Christians.

Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT. I urged General Armstrong not to introduce this resolution at this time, not because I had any fear of a free discussion, but because it seemed to me the time had gone by when we could have it profitably. Some members who had strong opinions on this subject have gone home thinking it was settled. I object to Dr. Foster's resolution. I have been thus far very conservative at this conference, and I should like to say now just what I think. I think that we Christian ministers do not trust the Christian churches and people enough. I think we make a mistake in supposing our work is dependent on Government aid. While I think it is unfortunate to make radical revolutions by sudden measures, or to interrupt good work except as other and better agencies are put in its place, I believe that the junction of church and state, in every phase of it, has been equally injurious to the state and to the church. If I could go into Plymouth pulpit next Sunday morning and say to my people. The Government has resolved to withdraw all appropriations from the American Missionary Association, and it must, in the future, do its religious work without a cent from the national Treasury, I believe the church would double its subscription. I believe every pastor could double the subscription of his church to the American Missionary Association in the same way. But I do not expect to bring the world to my way of thinking. I am content if we say that we must leave religious education to the church, and keep our hands off from the present work until a better method is organized.

Dr. Foster withdrew his substitute.

General ARMSTRONG. I am ready to stand by the sentiment of the Mohonk Conference, that not one dollar of Government money should go to the support of a religious school. If that is inconsistent, I stand on that. But remember that the Government is the trustee of the Indians' funds, and has a perfect right to take the Indians' money and do the best for the Indians, body and soul, that it can. When it sees fit to take the Indians' money for lands that he has sold and use that money which we are holding, it has a perfect and absolute right to maintain these contract schools. Why have you a word to say against them, so long as they are maintained with the Indians' own money?

Dr. WARD. I would like to say a word on this resolution. A good deal has been said about consistency, and it is a jewel; but it has been implied that there is only one principle which governs these things, and that the same principle which governs in an ideal state should govern under other circumstances. As I understand it, we do hold to the principle of no union of church and state as an ideal. But we are looking at facts. We do have an American system, which does allow and does insist upon the use of Government money as well as Indian money for purposes which have to do with religious education.

This principle does not apply to the North nor the South; it belongs to the whole country. Chaplains are employed to give instruction to children in reform schools, to men in reformatories, in prisons, hospitals, and in the South in schools supported by the public funds. That is done in Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, and other States in the Union which have exceptional classes of men with which to deal, where the State puts them in families, and must care for their religious needs. Every one of these States gives money for religious purposes. There is not a particle of difference between the State of Virginia giving money to support a school under religious auspices, and our request that the United States should do the same thing for the Indians. I insist upon it that it is an American principle, but one that has to do with imperfect and temporary conditions. We have been told again and again that we are dealing with a vanishing state of things in dealing with the Indians. So long as we can not have the ideal condition we must have the best that we can get, and the best schools to-day are those religious schools that are aided with the Indians' money. We have most admirably expressed the general American theory, or one American theory. We must also consider the conditions which are temporary.

Dr. Ellinwood took the ground that the Indians are the wards of the nation; and as a guardian would be at liberty to pay for the tuition of the children under his care out of the funds belonging to them, so he believed the United States Government, acting as guardian for the Indians, had a perfect right to pay for the education of those Indians out of moneys belonging to them. He contended that this did not militate against the principle that had been discussed.

Dr. Abbott offered to incorporate the changes suggested in the platform which he had offered. It was unanimously voted that this should be done. (See platform, on page 94.)

General Howard offered the following resolutions, which, by vote, was referred to the executive committee:

Whereas information from credible sources has reached this conference that purely missionary and religious work has been interfered with by Government officials under cover of authority from the Indian Bureau at eleven or more agencies or separate tribes and by different agents and inspectors and in repeated instances and in the following specific ways, namely:

- (1) In forbidding to hold prayer-meetings more than once during the week days.
- (2) In forbidding to hold more than two religious meetings on the Sabbath.
- (3) In forbidding missionaries to go from family to family and read the Bible in the Indian homes.

(4) In the forbidding of native Indian missionaries supported wholly by our Indian Missionary Society from doing purely missionary work.

(5) In ordering Indian children to discontinue going to a Sabbath school devoted solely to religious instruction.

(6) In forbidding white missionaries to hold religious services except in certain prescribed ways and at times appointed by said officials, and with the threat that unless they complied with the orders relating to these religious matters they should be expelled from the reservations.

(7) In forbidding native missionary teachers in schools supported wholly by missionary funds from opening their schools by prayer;

And whereas the existing orders of the Indian Bureau continue to the present time to sanction interference with the rights of conscience and religion;

Resolved, (1) That this conference do hereby express its condemnation of all such orders, instructions, and actions on the part of Government officials, and pronounce them in violation of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every person of our country, without exception of race, entire religious liberty.

Resolved, (2) That we learn with satisfaction of the appointment of a new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and believe that it will only be necessary to bring the abuses herein specified to his attention to have them promptly corrected.

Resolved, (3) That to this end a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be sent to the Hon. J. H. Oberly, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The educational committee was announced as follows:

President Gates, of Rutgers College; Judge Draper, superintendent of education in New York; President Rhoades, of Bryn Mawr; A. K. Smiley, and Prof. Francis G. Peabody, D. D.

Dr. ELLINWOOD. We have met once more under this hospitable roof, and have been impressed anew with the great privilege it is to meet here through the princely hospitality that we have received for the sixth time. I am sure we shall not be willing to go from this place without, in the most hearty manner, expressing by a vote of thanks our appreciation of the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Smiley. I move such a vote of thanks.

Prof. F. G. PEABODY. It has been my great pleasure to come among you as a stranger, and to remain among you with a feeling of friendship, not to say intimacy. And I have witnessed something which is more remarkable than possibly many of you have suspected. Here was an issue brought before us with some abruptness, and with the prophecy of our host that the discussion would be serious and warm. But, with a unanimity which was beautifully complete, this issue has melted away before us. As we climbed the heights of this great argument and reached this peaceable conclusion, I confess it was like mounting these rugged rocks about us; and the same experience came over me to-night that I felt when, after a somewhat arduous climb to the summit, I found myself peacefully resting in an arbor. I wish to say that for a new-comer the same sense of home, the same delicious sense of peace, the same eagerness for the work that calls us together, comes to me that must have returned to you all, and I gladly second this motion of gratitude and respect.

The vote of thanks was then unanimously passed.

Mr. Smiley acknowledged the thanks, and wished the members of the conference a happy year until they should come back to resume their meetings.

After the singing of "America," and a benediction, the conference adjourned, *sine die*, at 10.40 p. m.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

- Abbott, Rev. Lyman, D. D., editor Christian Union, New York,
 Abbott, Mrs. Lyman.
 Abbott, Austin, LL. D., counsellor at law.
 Abbott, Mrs. Austin.
 Aikman, Rev. Dr. William, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Armstrong, Gen. S. C., principal Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.
 Barrows, Mrs. Isabel C., The Christian Register, Boston, Mass.
 Barstow, A. C., ex-chairman Board Indian Commissioners, Providence, R. I.
 Bullard, Mrs. S. H., president of the Massachusetts Indian Association.
 Cleaveland, Miss Abby E., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Collins, Miss M. C., Dakota, Mission Dakota.
 Coolidge, Mrs. A. L., Massachusetts Indian Association, Boston, Mass.
 Craig, Oscar, State Board of Charities, Rochester, N. Y.
 Craig, Mrs. Oscar.
 Crannell, Mrs. W. W., secretary Eastern New York Branch Woman's National Association, Albany, N. Y.
 Davis, William Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Davis, Mrs. William Morris.
 Davis, Joshua W., vice-president Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, Boston, Mass.
 Davis, Mrs. Joshua W.
 Dawes, Miss A. L., Pittsfield, Mass.
 Dawes, Mrs. H. L., Pittsfield, Mass.
 Dean, Miss Eliza A., New York.
 Dean, Miss Louisa, New York.
 Draper, A. S., superintendent public instruction, State of New York, Albany, N. Y.
 Draper, Mrs. A. S.
 Dudley, L. Edwin, editor The Citizen, Boston, Mass.
 Dudley, Mrs. L. Edwin.
 Eaton, Rev. Theodore A., D. D., rector St. Clement's Church, New York.
 Eaton, Mrs. Theodore A.
 Ellinwood, Rev. F. F., D. D., Board Foreign Missions Presbyterian Church, New York.
 Ellinwood, Mrs. F. F.
 Fisk, General Clinton B., chairman Board Indian Commissioners, New York.
 Fisk, Mrs. Clinton B.
 Foote, Rev. Henry W., pastor King's Chapel, Boston, Mass.
 Foster, Rev. Addison P., D. D., pastor Immanuel Congregational Church, Roxbury, Boston, Mass.
 Gallup, Mrs. J. C., Clinton, Oneida County, New York.
 Goddard, Mrs. Delano A., Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, Boston, Mass.
 Harding, Rev. John W., editorial writer Springfield Republican, Longmeadow, Mass.
 Harding, Mrs. John W.
 Hiles, Mrs. O. J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Houghton, Mr. H. O., treasurer Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, Boston, Mass.
 Houghton, Mrs. H. O., president Cambridge Indian Association.
 Howard, General C. H., ex-United States Indian inspector, Chicago, Ill.
 Huntington, Daniel, president National Academy of Design, New York City.
 Huntington, Mrs. Daniel.
 Irving, Mrs. Theo. L., president of the New York Indian Association.
 Kendall, Rev. H., D. D., secretary Board Home Missions Presbyterian Church, New York.
 Kinney, Major John C., editor Hartford Courant, Hartford, Conn.
 Kinney Mrs. Sara T., president Connecticut Indian Association, Hartford, Conn.
 Longfellow, Miss Alice M., Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, Cambridge, Mass.
 Low, Seth, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Low, Mrs. Seth.
 Ludlow, Miss Helen W., The Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.
 Marshall, General J. F. B., Boston Indian Citizenship Committee and in charge Southern and Indian educational work, American Unitarian Association.
 Marshall, Mrs. J. F. B.
 Painter, Prof. C. C., corresponding secretary national educational committee, Indian Rights Association, Great Barrington, Mass.
 Peabody, Rev. Francis G., D. D., Harvard University, Boston, Mass.
 Peabody, Mrs. Francis G.
 Porter, Major N. S., Pouca, Nebr.

Quinton, Mrs. A. S., president Woman's National Indian Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Shelton, Rev. Charles W., financial secretary for Indian missions, American Missionary Association, Birmingham, Conn.
 Shelton, Mrs. Charles W.
 Smiley, Albert K., member Board Indian Commissioners, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
 Smiley, Mrs. Albert K.
 Smiley, Alfred H., Lake Minnewaska, N. Y.
 Smiley, Mrs. Alfred H.
 Smiley, Miss Rebecca H., Woodford, Me.
 Smith, Charles E., editor Philadelphia Press, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Smith, Mrs. Charles E.
 Strieby, Rev. M. E., D. D., corresponding secretary American Missionary Association, New York.
 Strieby, Mrs. M. E.
 Taber, Augustus, New York.
 Taber, Mrs. Augustus.
 Talcott, James, New York.
 Thayer, Prof. James B., professor law, Harvard University, and Boston Indian citizenship committee, Cambridge, Mass.
 Valentine, Lawson, New York.
 Valentine, Mrs. Lawson.
 Wade, Miss, New York.
 Wade, Mrs. Robert, New York.
 Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D. D., editor The Independent, New York.
 Whittlesey, Gen. E. W., secretary Board Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.
 Whittlesey, Mrs. E. W.
 Wood, Frank, Boston Indian citizenship committee, Boston, Mass.
 Wood, Mrs. Frank, treasurer Massachusetts Indian Association.

F.

JOURNAL OF THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSIONARY BOARDS AND INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1889.

The annual conference of the Board of Indian Commissioners with representatives of religious societies engaged in missionary work among the Indians, of Indian Rights Associations and others, convened at 10 a. m., in the parlor of the Riggs House.

There were present Commissioners E. Whittlesey, secretary, John Charlton, William H. Waldby, and William D. Walker; Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., secretary of the American Missionary Association; Rev. Arthur Mitchell, D. D., secretary of the Presbyterian foreign board; Rev. O. E. Boyd, of the Presbyterian home board; General J. F. B. Marshall, of the Unitarian board; Cyrus Blackburn, of the Friends Yearly Meeting; Rev. Robert de Sweinetz, of the Moravian Missionary Society; Rev. D. C. Rankin, of the Presbyterian board south; Herbert Welsh and C. C. Painter, of the Indian Rights Association; Mrs. A. S. Quinton and Miss Helen K. Foote, of the Woman's National Indian Association; Miss Kate Foote, president of the Washington Indian Association, and Miss H. G. Bradley, secretary; Edward Stabler, jr., and Phebe Wright, Friends; Hon. B. M. Cutcheon, Hon. Hiram Price, Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., Rev. T. S. Childs, D. D., Rev. Samuel H. Greene, Admiral and Mrs. Rogers, Rev. T. S. Hamlin, D. D., General S. C. Armstrong, Capt. R. H. Pratt, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Hon. John H. Oberly, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Rev. John Eastman, a Flambeau Indian, Miss Anna L. Dawes, Miss Laura Sunderland, Col. Samuel F. Tappan, R. V. Belt, of the Interior Department, Hon. H. O. Houghton, of Boston, and many others.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by General Whittlesey, who read a note from General Fiske, stating that he could not be present on account of the death of a friend.

Dr. Childs led in prayer.

General WHITTLESEY. In the absence of General Fiske I will ask Mr. Charlton, for many years a member of the board, to occupy his place as chairman.

Mr. CHARLTON. While I regret the absence of General Fiske as much as any of you possibly can, and while I feel how far short I must come of presiding as he has presided at these meetings, I must ask your indulgence and your help, and I shall endeavor to do the best I can, under the circumstances. If Dr. Mitchell is present we would be glad to hear from him.

Dr. MITCHELL. I have attended these conferences so infrequently that I am not quite familiar with the character of the reports that are expected; is it simply a general statement?

The CHAIRMAN. What you have done during the past year.

Dr. MITCHELL. I am one of the secretaries of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church. Both of our boards of foreign and home missions are laboring among the Indians, as I suppose you know. It is now something like fifty-three years since the board of foreign missions commenced their work. We did work among them before, but not in our organized capacity. That began something like fifty-three or fifty-four years ago. From the very creation of the board the first man that reached his field went to the North American Indians. From that time we have sent something like five hundred men and women to preach the gospel among the Indians and to teach among them all forms of useful knowledge. I am not able to give the precise figures, but I presume that in that time the church has disbursed a million and a half of dollars in the maintenance of those laborers. They have expended one-half or three-quarters of a million of Government funds that have been intrusted to them. Some of our missions are no longer in connection with us, having been passed over to other organizations. The Indians that were formerly savages have become civilized, have churches and pastors, and are no longer regarded as a proper field for our board of foreign missions. We have very recently passed over several of these missions and we have recently opened new ones.

Our main work is among the Sioux in connection with the Pine Ridge, Yankton, and other Agencies. There is a very large number of Indians there, and we have there established preaching of the gospel, and have just finished a very nice church, perhaps costing \$1,500 or \$2,000. We built one or two new school-houses, and put up dwellings for new missionaries, and that work has opened with a great deal of promise. Our missionary labors seem to be very welcome indeed. During the year that closed last May we had at work among the Indians, in the various tribes, fifteen American ordained ministers, thirteen native ministers, and two licentiate. We had three laymen, American missionaries, at work, and thirty-five women. By American, I mean white people. We have thus thirty-three men at work, twenty-eight of whom are ordained ministers. We have thirty-five teachers, women sent out by our missionary boards. We have fifteen native teachers, Indians.

We have under this missionary board twenty-one churches, with about eighteen hundred communicants. One hundred and forty-five communicants added to the membership of these churches during the year closing last May.

We have thirteen schools among these Indians, both boarding and day schools. There are rather more in the day schools, the whole thirteen having about four hundred and twenty-five children in all.

A MEMBER. Supported by the church alone?

Dr. MITCHELL. Some of these are what are known as "contract schools." Others are supported entirely by the church.

The reports from our missionaries themselves, which it would take too much time to give, especially from those working among the Dakotas, have been unusually encouraging. There has been considerable friction between the missionary body and the Government, a good deal of talk and discussion as to the amount of help to be given, etc. It has thrown an element of confusion over the work; yet, after all, the purely religious work at which we aim, primarily, has been uncommonly prosperous. Our missionaries write with a great deal of encouragement. I wish that throughout all our church the ministers could show as good results as can be shown by the missionaries of our board sent to work among the Indians. God has evidently opened their lips. It has been very largely through the Indian men they have trained and educated and fitted for the work of the gospel ministry. We have a large work among the Nez Percés, Omahas, Winnebagoes, Senecas, Chippewas, Sac and Fox. That covers about all the work we are engaged in now.

The CHAIRMAN. That is certainly very encouraging.

Dr. STURGEY. I represent the American Missionary Association. We have five principal stations: One at Santa Fé, one at Santee, one at Oahe, Dakota; one at Fort Berthold, and one in Washington Territory. We have established two new stations this year at the Rosebud and Standing Rock Agencies, at which we have an educated minister, and have seen good results from their work. I will not detail the statistics, as that is not necessary. We have sent the figures to the Board of Indian Commissioners, and they will be published.

There are two points that have interested me this year, and which I feel some desire to push further; that is the work among the outside tribes, by means of the native missionary. We have some seventeen or eighteen stations where the person who officiates is a native Indian, educated at the Santee school. He goes right out among the Indians wherever there is a cluster of them that have some prospect of permanency. There he establishes a little school, and exerts what power he can in saving souls and educating the people. We usually build a \$400 house, and we give him \$300 for his

salary. That has accomplished good. We have found some little difficulty in securing competent Indian men and women for this work. I recently wrote to Thomas Riggs, who has charge of these out-stations; said I, "How can we accomplish the business, and how can we get good men, and is it an effective mode of reaching them?" His reply is, "The difficulty about getting men is passing away. At Osage we have about two hundred pupils, including a theological class, made up in part from students from our school and in part of students from Sisseton. If by adding to the force there, and giving more time to these men, and letting them be prepared for this sort of pioneer work, we do what has been so greatly desired, namely, find a use for them. It is pushing the work among the Indians as no other method would do."

Riggs's reply as to the benefits of pushing the work are encouraging. There is no mode that is better than this, he says. He suggests one modification: "Send out the man, build him a better house than we have been doing, and give him two assistants, white lady teachers, and thus give an Anglo-Saxon force to the enterprise." But I think we can do better than that. Take a man and a girl from Hampton, marry them, if they would agree to the arrangement, and send them out. Our agent, Mr. Shelton, was at Moody's Northfield meeting last fall, and presented the work, and the audience were carried almost captive. We have already built a house with the money there raised. By letting a man and wife go out as missionary pioneers, to do whatever kind of work can be done, and let the teacher be there, to give force to it, it seems to me we shall give a great efficiency to the work. In addition to these two new stations, we have built a hospital at Fort Yates. Miss Collins came east two years ago to address meetings, and at a meeting in Boston the people raised \$400. It could not go to any one denomination or another, and she suggested that it be put into a hospital. "If I can have a little building," said she, "I can have a hospital room for sick people that come to me." Some ladies in Boston gave \$2,000 to establish it, and we have a very comfortable house, with wards, bath-rooms, etc., that will accommodate six or eight patients. We have sent out a white lady physician, trained in the schools, and of practical experience, to take charge of the work; she also goes out among the people.

Our work has been encouraging. I do not know as I have ever come to this meeting with a more encouraging report to make in regard to the work in all departments.

The CHAIRMAN. We are glad to hear these encouraging reports. We would like to hear from General Marshall, if he is ready.

General MARSHALL. I represent the American Unitarian Association, who have heretofore done very little in the Indian missionary and educational work. Within a few years they have made an effort, and in searching for a field where the need was greatest, they were recommended to the Crow Reservation, in Montana, by Lieutenant Romaine and Lieutenant Brown. We sent our agent out there, who found that there had been no established missionary work among them. One reason for that was that the Crows had never committed any hostilities against the whites; as the missionaries naturally went to those tribes where the most danger was to be apprehended, the Crows had been neglected. This was because the Sioux were their natural enemies and they were ready to help the whites against them. We decided to locate our work there. We found them in a very low state of morals. Their only contact with the whites had been with those who came to make money out of them, and they were not in favor of the white man's ways and looked upon every one coming as one who wanted to make money out of them. They still regard our schools in this way.

We have established an educational institution and industrial boarding-school that will accommodate 50 pupils. The agent sent a lot of pupils arbitrarily at one time, which led to an outbreak which was summarily put down. They are averse to sending their children to school. Catholic priests had been there before us, and shortly after we established ours they set up one. These are the only ones, except the agency school. There are 700 children, and these schools can accommodate 200. Yet, with our school that accommodates 50, we have now only 23. The Crows are promising to fill it up, but I do not think they will do it very speedily unless there is a compulsory law. We find the children to be docile and affectionate and much interested in their work, and the Indians are beginning to appreciate the importance of the work. Forty children have recently gone to Carlisle. The agent of the school found less difficulty than before in getting them to go. Eventually we think they will be willing to send all their children to school.

There had been a treaty with the Crows, under which they were to take up land as is provided in the subsequently passed Dawes bill. The Government agent has done as much as the Government appropriation would allow, and the Crows manifest a disposition to settle down and build huts. As soon as our school is full we shall probably establish another school. The disposition among us is to do all there is encouragement to do for the Crows. Although they are very low down in the scale, still I think the day is coming when they will all be desirous to have their children educated.

A MEMBER. Will General Marshall have the kindness to tell us how near his school is to the Government school?

General MARSHALL. It is 7 miles from Custer Station. Fort Custer is 20 miles away and the agency is 40 miles off. The Catholic school is 50 miles in a southerly direction from us.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any one to represent the Methodist Church North? Will Mr. Boyd speak for the Presbyterian Home Board?

Rev. O. E. BOYD. I feel somewhat embarrassed, for several reason. One is the largeness of the work that the board of the Presbyterian Church is doing, and another is that I stand in the place of Dr. Kendall and it is hard to follow after the king. Our work is very extensive as to its boundaries and as to its amount. I need not tell you of our work in Alaska, for Dr. Sheldon Jackson will tell you larger stories about fish and missionaries than I can possibly do. But just a few words as to the general plan that we operate upon may be necessary. Our work has not grown in Alaska as to the number of schools but they are all of larger size and have probably done better work. This is particularly true of the school in Sitka, the only training-school in Alaska. Last year we had from 75 to 100. We have now 170 boarding pupils. Thirty-four of these are from the Metlakatla school lately established by Mr. Duncan. Sufficient to say of the value of that work is just to report that last year that native church reported to our general assembly the addition of 113 to their number.

Our work at Juneau is that of a girl's home, where we have about 25 girls, taken to save them from the evils that beset them. We have a day-school at Hoonah of 80 to 100. We have at Hydah another girls' school of about 32 pupils, and several other missions in connection with them. We have two other stations at Fort Wrangel, where we have a minister, and we also had a teacher at Chilcat, who has lately passed away. There is one fact that I want to call attention to. We have heretofore had a contract with the Government for carrying on our Sitka school. Last year we had a contract for 75 pupils, but since July we have had none. We are, however, offered a contract for 60.

Leaving Alaska to Dr. Jackson, and coming down to Washington Territory, we have there no schools, but we have one minister and Indian helper. It has been told to me within a short time that so successful has been this man that every Indian on the reservation is a member of the Presbyterian Church. I do not know that we have a very large membership. A late report from him tells us that he is reaching out among other tribes, and in a recent visit to a little tribe on the coast shows this wonderful statement: He was invited to go there and tell them the story of Christ. He went, and when he told them the simple story of the Christ, they said to him, We believe in this Jesus; come and preach Him to us. Another fact in connection with that mission is, we have not had a school at this reservation, for the reason that there was a sufficient school conducted by the Government. Some of the teachers were Presbyterians, and the school was doing such valuable work that we thought it not worth while to spend any church money. But lately others have established off the reservation an industrial boarding-school, supported by the Roman Catholic Church, which is sapping the Government school till it is becoming valueless.

Our next station is down among the Pimas and Papagoes in Arizona. We have had a missionary there for ten years, preaching and helping the natives. He has secured himself in the favor and love of those Indians. He is about to establish several schools of this nature; taking a young man and his wife, building them a little home, and teaching them for such work as Dr. Strieby has spoken of.

At Tucson, which is about 9 miles from the Papago Reservation (at Saint Xavier we have a little day-school), but at Tucson a year ago we established an industrial boarding-school. We have 75 boarding pupils there. The school is doing a good work, more and more effective. It is, however, so new that it has not accomplished enough to make a general report. The prospects are good. In New Mexico we have a school at Albuquerque which has been a most unfortunate enterprise in many respects. Many years ago we began it in a hired building; it became very successful. The Government put up a \$25,000 building, and we added \$9,000 or \$10,000 for improvements. Although this school was taken out of our hands, we have received no pay for the money we laid out on these Government buildings. When we had 166 boarding pupils in our school, the Government notified us to vacate, which we did. Afterward, by the advice of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, we opened a school in the same place. The buildings were erected were burned down. We finished our main building last summer. It cost \$14,000. It was burned before we entered it. Again we went to work. Like Presbyterians we believe in the perseverance of the saints, and to-day we have a new building, at a cost of \$8,000 or \$10,000, and a school as full as it will hold.

In the Indian Territory we have a number of schools. Among the Cherokees, 2 boarding-schools and several day-schools. The work has been hopeful. Among the Creeks we have 4 boarding-schools. At Muskogee, 2 teachers and 33 scholars. At Wealaka the school is closed for repairs upon the building. At Wewoka, among the

Seminoles, we have a school in operation and about 63 boarding pupils. Among the Choctaws we have 2 large boarding-schools, one at Wheelock for girls having 60, one for boys of 100 pupils. It is new but is doing well, and is in good hands. We have a number of day-schools among the Choctaws, some of them having 200 pupils. I think we have about 1,500 church members in the Indian Territory, and about the same number of scholars there.

Our next school is at Sisseton. We have been operating it for about five or six years. It was a small affair when we took it. We have added two or three buildings and propose to erect a fifth. I visited it last fall in November, and I have to pronounce it a most valuable school, doing efficient work. To any of us who have been among the heathen tribes, to then go among such tribes as at Sisseton and see what has been done, we can but say it is good to do this kind of work. We find Christian people, we find a native Indian minister, who I was told in the outbreak of 1863 was noted for his cruelty, especially in the line of murdering little children. I found him preaching the gospel to 300 Indians, preaching with power and force. I found a school of 122 pupils so full that they could not take more. No less than 20 were turned away during the week that I was there. The school is beloved by the people, and the teachers have the confidence of the natives, and they are being gathered there into the church and elevated in every particular.

I can in passing but give a tribute to the grand and noble work that was done by the Drs. Riggs and Williamson fifty years ago, when they began their work there. It is the foundations they laid that we are now building upon. They were well laid. The Indians have so far advanced that they have been assigned their lands in severalty. They are so far advanced that they do not have to do as I did when I came down from my room this morning—they do not have to lock their doors. We left all our doors open there when we went to church. That is the kind of civilization I wish we had in Washington and New York.

Our board has spent \$125,000 in buildings. Our expense for school work was \$118,000, for preaching, \$29,105. We received from the Government \$19,236, and from the government of the Indian Territory \$16,452.

Twelve schools are boarding, 2 are homes, 15 day-schools, 29 in all. We have 63 ministers; 38 are native Americans and 35 Indians. We have 68 churches; members, 2,863; teachers, 115; schools, 29; scholars, 2,451. I have noticed that our schools are located at or near the reservations. That is the policy of our board, and I believe generally of the boards represented here. I want to make this quotation: General Armstrong, in a recent letter after an extended tour, says, "Education has done much to reach them. Teachers and missionaries have done the most of all. The latter have given their lives to the race."

When I stood in the Sisseton school, some two months ago, one of the best women on earth was teaching those children in a rare manner. Her soul was in her work and she loved them. The day before Christmas God took her, and she sleeps in the cemetery beside the little boy, who died a week before, among the Indians of her choice. Truly they have given and they are giving their lives to this race.

General WHITTLESEY. Mr. Chairman, I will interrupt the proceedings of the meeting for a moment with a motion. I move that a committee of three be appointed by the chair for the purpose of presenting resolutions and topics for discussion at the afternoon session. Motion seconded and carried.

The CHAIRMAN. I will appoint on that committee Dr. Welch, Dr. Jackson, and Mrs. Quinton.

General WHITTLESEY. Mr. Chairman, we have to-day a representative of a missionary society which has not been represented heretofore, a representative of the Moravians, Dr. Sweinetz. I trust he may be called upon to say something of their work.

Dr. SWEINETZ. I find some difficulty in speaking, and I shall have to be very brief. I wish to express my gratification at being present, as our little church takes a great interest in missionary work, and as regards Indians, we were in former years among the pioneers who commenced work among them. But I am sorry to say that it has dwindled down to almost nothing. We were very successful in the last century, but we have now only two or three stations left. We have lately commenced a new work in Alaska, and it is on that account that I came here. Our work is among the Eskimo in northern Alaska. We have two stations there, and by the last report we were gratified to hear that the gospel is beginning to find entrance into the hearts of that people. They are a very gentle race, but they are very degraded and low down. We feared that we could not make an impression, but at last reports they were coming to our missionary and asking him to erect chapels. We have every reason to believe that there may be a great awakening among them. I think Dr. Jackson knows more about it than I do.

The CHAIRMAN. We are certainly very glad to have the doctor among us. I know of no church that has done as much, for its numbers, as the church he represents; I do not say it as a compliment, but merely as a fact, that we are glad to know. Is Mr. Blackburn, of the Friends, present?

Mr. ED. STABLER. Mr. Blackburn is not here. We feel that we have very little to say. Our branch of the Friends formerly had six agencies, but lately we have had but one—the combined agency of the Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Indians. We have done but little work. We have had the care and oversight of the Indians, who are progressing very rapidly, and they seem to be able to stand alone. They are much more careful of their farm implements and in working their crops. But we have felt that there was a want that we have endeavored to fill for the benefit of the Indian women. We intend to send a woman out to reside at the agency and visit the women. We are about to get five matrons to live among the civilized tribes, and have it still in prospect. We have continued to supply the schools with literature and little matters for the children, and have had a care over the men, sent them papers and such little matters as that, but we have expended but little money. We feel that we have but a small report to make, but that is the extent of it.

General WHITTLESEY. Mr. Chairman, you will remember Dr. Johns, of the Southern Methodist Board, who was here last year. I have a letter from him, in which, after expressing his regret that he can not be with us to-day, he goes on to say: "Our work among the five civilized tribes is increasing in interest and importance. During the past year there has been an increase of 25 preachers in the field, and of 483 members. We are largely extending our work among the full blood Indians, especially among the Creeks and Choctaws. Our work with them is carried on chiefly through native preachers or interpreters. In addition to the educational enterprises reported in the annual report sent you, we have now at Vinita a college for boys in process of erection. It will cost, when completed, say, \$15,000. It is designed for young men from all the tribes. Our work, opened last year among the wild tribes in the western part of the Territory, will receive enlarged attention from the board. It is our purpose to establish an industrial school at an early day in connection with our evangelical operations."

I have also a letter from Dr. Langford, secretary of the Episcopal Board of Missions, but we have present Bishop Walker, and I am sure that he can well represent the missionary board of that church.

Bishop WALKER, I regret that I am unable properly to represent the Episcopal Church here to-day, inasmuch as I have not seen the report for the year, and inasmuch as the work in my own diocese is on a very small scale. My next-door neighbor, Bishop Hare, could tell you a great deal more. In northern Dakota we have but one chapel and school, but I have had an interest all my life in the Indians, having been constantly in contact with the Indians in Bishop Hare's diocese. In the northern part of North Dakota are the Turtle Mountains. There is a gathering of Indians, some of whom lived in Minnesota, and were baptized at White Earth. There are some forty or fifty of them. For sixteen years they had no ministrations of the gospel of any kind; there was a Catholic school, but they preferred not to go there. One day two chiefs appeared at my house, who came as a committee to ask if something could not be done for them. They had traveled eleven and one-half days. I was amazed at their story. During those years, they said, this little group of Indians had gathered at one of the houses from Sunday to Sunday, and while they could not read, at the same time they had learned some hymns and prayers, which they sang and repeated. This had continued sixteen years.

I must confess that, as one who had gone to the West and had been there two or three years, I had imbibed some of the prejudice against the Indian, so I had my doubts about it. But I visited them in three or four months, and found things just as represented; those good people, true to their faith, telling me of the comfort they had had in religion at White Earth; how it was a source of peace and comfort to them there. They were surrounded by their pagan brethren—by influences that were evil; too—yet they felt that religion was a blessed thing, and that they would like to have a clergyman and a school. They said: "While we have had wrong after wrong through white men, at the same time we feel that if we would advance we must have the white man's learning and religion." I resolved that a church should be built and took steps to erect it, and to-day we have one not very far from the agency; and while I have not a clergyman in charge, I have a lay reader, the son of a Methodist minister. He holds services on Sunday morning, and then travels about 20 miles to hold services among a group of Chippewas. They love worship, and love to sing hymns. They are especially fond of "Jesus, lover of my soul," and "Nearer my God to Thee." We have between twenty and thirty attending school. I do not know how many are attending services. I held a confirmation before the church was erected. It was a touching sight. The pagan Indians grouped about looked on in wonder and interest. Some of them have been drawn to the church, and I hope to go soon again and hold a confirmation to receive them.

In Minnesota I need not enter into details as to the work. At Bishop Whipple's request I went to hold services in a number of little churches in the northern part of the State; I found them crowded with people entering enthusiastically into the service. I found some of them coming together and longing to tell what comfort had come

to them from the knowledge of Christ. I was amazed at the reverence with which they came forward to the holy communion. I was touched with one thing in particular, and that was that these people were not content with coming to worship only, but they felt it was their duty to give as well as pray, and so an offering was taken; and, in accordance with their custom, they came forward, here a little girl, there a stalwart man, and laid their offerings on the plate. Sometimes it was 25 cents, sometimes 50; others gave a dime; but all gave. Some had no money, but they laid a bit of head-work, their own labor. They would give what they had produced if they could not give money. That was a touching feature of the worship. There was then only one school in northern Minnesota, but now there are two or three, and in that respect great progress is being made.

This is but the skimming over the surface of the work under Bishop Whipple and Mr. Gilfillan. The latter has many Indian deacons who are receiving but moderate salaries.

As to southern Dakota I can say but little. But the reports that have come from year to year as to what Bishop Hare has done will speak for themselves. I wish I could go more into detail, but I have been able to give you a few facts in regard to things under my own notice.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to hear from the Rev. Mr. Greene in behalf of the Baptists.

Mr. GREENE. I had supposed that some representative of our board would be here, and so I had not burdened my mind with details of the work. I can only say, in general terms that, so far as my own observation has gone, our work has had the usual prosperity. We have in the vicinity of 7,000 church members in the Indian Territory. Our new university promises well; it has about 100 students, many of them being educated for teachers. Several schools have nearly as large an attendance. The condition of affairs among our churches is one of prosperity; I can not speak as to the work among the wild tribes and in Alaska; the usual prosperity has attended the work, I think.

General WHITTLESEY. Mr. Chairman, I have a letter from Rev. A. B. Shelley, representing the Mennonite work in the Indian Territory and Kansas, but it will be published, and is so long that I will not read it. We have a wealth of material here for making an interesting meeting. We have present Mrs. Quinton, Miss Kate Foote, Miss Dawes, Rev. Sheldon Jackson from Alaska, Dr. Childs of the Ute Commission, and Miss Fletcher, just from Nebraska, and the last shall be first. I propose that we hear from Miss Fletcher.

Miss FLETCHER. Mr. Chairman and members of the board, I have just returned from allotting the lands to the Winnebagoes. It has occupied about one and a-half years. I have been favored by the most wonderful weather. From August to January I have not been kept in the house by the weather once. I have been out almost every day attending to the field work. Allotting lands is something more than having a map and dotting down the lots. It is much better to have, as one Indian said to me, a movable land office. In my wagon went my surveying tools, maps, and all, and I started out, living on the prairies during all this time.

There are several things concerning severalty that I think are hardly appreciated. There is nothing like taking hold of a thing to see what improvement is needed, to see what should be pushed and what let take care of itself. That the divisions of land will take care of themselves is plain, but it is important that the future of the country should be stated. The reservations are but counties in embryo. The Indians must be scattered. Places must be left for white people and towns. This is absolutely essential for the welfare of the Indians. If you locate your Indians en masse it forms but a reservation. It has been suggested that the alternate sections should be taken. There is difficulty in doing that. I doubt if it would work as well. It is better to group families together, and the chances are that some of the land will remain in the family, and they can stand the pressure better.

Then, too, the work of a special agent is more than seeing that the Indian knows where the corners are. He must make the selection of his land himself. But in their selection of land, in reference to the future development of the country, that is where the special agent must supply the knowledge. A great deal of preaching has to be done, because giving him his land is placing him at the entrance of the road to citizenship. It is absolutely necessary that the special agent shall take time and make him understand what is coming and what it means. Every Indian community is an embryo county. The giving of laws has got to be done by work in the field. It is a thing of great importance that they should understand that they are really to take hold of their own affairs, and not be run by another class of white men after they cease to be run by the agent. Then, you come across laws as they relate to inheritance and families. I wanted to bring up a point before you, but I will not press it. The point was the unprotected Indian woman, in reference to her property. Three years ago I thought that it was sufficient that the Indian woman should be united to her husband in property matters. But among the Omahas it does not work well.

The family relation is a transitory one, and I thought it would be much better for the wife to be independent, in a property point, of the husband. She would fare better and the children would fare better. But I found when I came here that I ran on the woman question, and if the Indian woman was given rights that were peculiar to her it might give some rights to the white women that are not quite ready yet, and so I must withdraw. I am told it is quite enough to give the Indian women what the white women have. While I am sorry that the Indian woman can not hold her own property, yet I submit that she ought to.

Another thing, severalty demands a reconstruction of the school system and of the missionary work. The agency is based upon centralization. Severalty means the breaking of it up. It changes everything. Among the Winnebagoes, when I began my work, a year ago last July, I carried out with me a number of people, giving them the best of the land at the west of the reservation. This year those men were settled out there, working on their farms. They have had a hard time. It is a story of heroism. There is a something about the Indian that we call solid or dogged. But that very thing helps him to keep a good thing when he gets it. When he takes hold of severalty it is a pioneer kind of work. Those men have broken 1,800 acres, and that represents \$2 to \$2.50 an acre paid out in cash. It is also when an Indian is put upon his land it becomes important that we should help him. The main thing is always to be sure you do not undermine his manhood. Another thing is the work of the schools. The mission work is admirable. It supplies a place that no other work can supply. I can not but congratulate the Indians that we have more than one method of helping. The children that have been sent East have been a leaven that has been supplied in no other manner. There is a branch of knowledge that gives them a great benefit. I have found those children who have come back. There is a power in them that is simply surprising. They nearly all resist old customs in a way that I am surprised at. The Indian religion, as well as the whole society of the Indian, is as fixed a thing as anything can be, when you consider that their ceremonials are based upon supernatural beliefs. For instance, there are certain sacred articles that the man who touches will suffer death. I have seen that carried out twice.

Now, when those Indian people come back, with a very small amount of schooling, and are dropped into the midst of a society bred to supernatural proof of their faith, that they should stand up for advanced ideas is a most marvelous tribute to the faithfulness of the work done in these Eastern schools. To cut out that work would cut out the heart of its force on the reservation. Never was it more important than it is among tribes receiving their lands in severalty. You can not get civilization on a reservation, with a little group of missionaries and agency employés. They do all they can, but they are only a little point, and as their influence ripples out from the center it becomes more and more dispersed. But the children create public opinion among the Indians. I have felt it in a great many ways, and so strongly that I am dwelling perhaps too long upon it, but wherever I have found a family that were capable of taking ideas I have found that they or their relatives had a child at the East. That which the Indian can not understand is presented there and talked over, and finally they get to believe it. I have seen them stand firm under circumstances under which a white student would have gone under. All honor to them.

I can not but deprecate that the Government feels that it must attend mainly to the primary education. We should do all we can to create unevennesses in order to get advancement. Push on the work of severalty. If it is honestly done in a tribe of 1,300 people, it takes a special agent over a year to do it, so it will take considerable time. But it is pulling the Indian out from the agency control. It is like the birth, a dangerous thing, but it is the only chance for life. I feel, from my observation, that it is one of the best things we can do in dealing with the property of the mass. We have been so burdened with the property of the Indian that we have pretty nearly forgotten the man himself. But it is the best disposition of the property. Hasten the day to the opening up of the residue of the reservation to actual settlers. I see my old chief here, Hon. Hiram Price, and I want to bear testimony to his courage in doing many things that he did.

In some cases the employés do well, in other cases they are a curse. Supplies should not be given. Let the Indian handle his own money. Let him find out by experience. Let the Indian begin to handle his own property. He will soon learn who is cheating him. As the Indian said, "If we are to learn to value a dollar we must learn how much backache there is in it." It is a vast mistake to take a tribe and give them stores and clothes. It is a wrong, and hurts them. The great thing is as severalty means, giving the land individually, and let it mean the full recognition of the individual.

The CHAIRMAN. If Mr. Janney, of the Friends, is present we would be glad to hear from him. If not, we will call on Dr. Childs.

Dr. CHILDS. The subject of the removal of Indians is one in which I suppose there is so common a feeling of antagonism that it is as well, perhaps, to state the circumstances connected with the removal of the Southern Ute Indians. That feeling that

the removal of the tribe involves injustice has had a good deal of exemplification; at the same time it does not necessarily follow that it is a crime or injustice.

The Ute Indians formerly occupied the whole of Colorado, extending down into New Mexico. There has been a succession of treaties with them, beginning back in 1863, one in 1868, one in 1874, and one in 1880. Let me say that the outcome of all these has been, in course of time, the removal of these Indians into different sections. Some of them have gone into Utah a few years ago. They moved out of the upper part of Colorado over into Utah. One section of them that occupied the western part of Colorado was moved down by the treaty of 1880 into the southern portion of Colorado. The Southern Utes occupy this territory in the extreme southern part of Colorado, a territory 15 miles wide by 115 long, comprising 1,104,000 acres. Three years ago a deputation from that tribe came on here to ask for the removal. That was blocked off and they have remained where they are.

The reasons that have been urged for their removal are, in substance, these: First, the territory is of very unfortunate shape; lying as it does between settled portions of Colorado and New Mexico, it has been traversed by roads over which the whites pass. It has also been crossed by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad for a large portion of it, east and west, which has taken 100 feet on each side of the road without any remuneration. The game has almost wholly disappeared. The tribe is a blanket tribe, and their present territory is a very poor one.

The commission was composed of General J. M. Smith and Major Weaver, with myself. Our instructions were very decided, that no motives for their removal should be used except the most reasonable. No one was to be admitted to any counsels, that we had with them. But we became satisfied that it was a more question of time; that they must go. They are not an agricultural people.

There are only 300,000 or 400,000 acres capable of cultivation by irrigation. Of the whole of this I suppose that it would be a large estimate to say that the Indians cultivate 400 acres. That is the argument used by the whites in favor of removal. The reasons against their removal do not come from the Indians themselves. We found that only a short time before we came the chiefs, who are the authorities, had expressed a willingness to go. We were strongly opposed when we got there, but became satisfied that the body of the people wanted to go. The reason was that the cattlemen occupied the larger part of the reservation. They pay a mere trifle to the Indians, and they cut a good deal of grass.

Over in Utah there is a very large cattle interest. An English company grazes from 15,000 to 20,000 head of cattle there. It is their interest that will be felt in opposition to the ratification of the present treaty. It took us three months to get their confidence. They thought that we had come to force them. When we satisfied them of our friendliness, they finally consented to send a deputation over into Utah to see what they could find. It was suggested that they should go into the Uintah reservation where there are about one thousand. Of the Southern Utes there are about one thousand. They could all be accommodated on this one reservation. But there is a tribal antagonism that we could not overcome. All they would do would be to go over and look at Utah. Nine of them, under a military escort, went with us. This map does not fairly represent the territory. There are many streams of water that do not appear. With the scale of miles on this, I made as accurate an estimate as possible of the size of this territory. It is the territory of the Bowen bill, except that that went 25 miles farther north. This territory extends from the San Juan River 75 miles north. It runs west to the Colorado River, and follows that down to the San Juan River, and thus back to the point of starting. This gives them a territory bordering on the Navajo Reservation. On the west is the Colorado River with its deep cañons, giving an admirable boundary. On the north is a waste region. The only point where they could come into collision would be on the Colorado side. This will average 74 by 55 miles, about 2,592,000 acres, twice their present reservation. It is the eastern part that is of principal value.

They do not take to agriculture. There are only about thirty families that go through the forms of it. Nearly all these farms are let out to Mexicans. The object of the severalty act is defeated by the neighborhood of the Mexicans. The radical vice of this tribe is that they won't work. They say, "God don't work, trees don't work, white man works, Indian no good." They want to go into stock-raising. The treaty proposes to put them onto this reservation that is well adapted for grazing, and give them 50,000 sheep to start with, and try to start them upward in civilization. These are the main points, the present position of the Indians, and the point to which it is proposed to remove them. They get rations and blankets once a year.

A MEMBER. Any mission work?

Dr. CHILDS. With the exception of what they receive in this way they are still a barbarous tribe, and a heathen tribe. There are no missionaries, nor has there ever been a missionary among them. A mission was started sometime ago by the Lutheran Church, but a cowboy fired a bullet through a missionary's hat, and he got frightened and went home. They have a school about which I can not say much

that would be encouraging. There are 334 children that ought to be in school. There is a Government treaty to see that they have good school privileges; there were eight or nine last year that went through a form of schooling, but as a whole they have no schooling or Christianity.

I shall be glad to have questions asked, because I know there will be objections to the treaty. I believe it to be for the welfare of the Indians. My impression is that the Indians have started to move. It is a much better climate for them than where they are now. Every winter white men drive thousands of sheep on the proposed reservation in Utah to keep them. The Indians assume that the treaty will be ratified and are now on their way.

Prof. PAINTOR. Are those public lands?

Dr. CHILDS. They are public lands. The only claims that are possible are those of a few Mormon squatters. There is plenty of water there (naming several creeks and rivers). There are several little groups of Mormon squatters, but they are perfectly willing to leave. The only serious opposition will be from the cattle men who have hastened to put in claims under the desert-land act. I think they are all fraudulent, but that will have to be contested. They are English capitalists. If their claims are valid the Government will have to make arrangements for satisfying them.

Prof. PAINTOR. Why have not these lands been taken up?

Dr. CHILDS. Because they are of no special value, except for grazing.

Prof. PAINTOR. Then the Indians must continue tribal?

Dr. CHILDS. For the present they must get their living by pastoral work, which is much better than what they are doing now. They are now simply paupers.

A MEMBER. Can not they become an agricultural people on their reservation?

Dr. CHILDS. I don't know. But there is every condition to supply them; there is every temptation for the white man to get power over the grazing privileges. About seventy-five or one hundred thousand head of cattle are fed and fattened there every year, and that might certainly support 1,000 Indians. If you get a decent system of irrigation, they can all be supported by agriculture.

Mr. HERBERT WELCH. It seems to me that the question of removing Indians is a serious one. I fully understand that it frequently is the case that there are reasons which make such removals necessary. These ought to be duly considered, but in this instance, one reason is advanced which seems to me not to be valid. Apparently, the first motive is, the fact that whites are crowding upon the Indians, and are doing things with their lands that they are not legally allowed to. It seems to me that the thing to do is to restrain the whites and protect the Indians. Will it not be simply an expedient if they are moved to the new reservation? In a short time the pressure of the whites will be equally strong there, and the reasons for their occupying those lands will be equally strong. I agree with Miss Fletcher that unused and unneeded lands should be thrown open to settlement. But that is different from taking an Indian from one place, and putting him into another place, simply because of the pressure upon him.

Dr. CHILDS. I do not know that it devolves upon the Commission to answer that. It is a law of the inevitable. You may talk as much as you please about it, but what are you going to do? It is a matter of life and death for these Indians. You may denounce the injustice of it as strongly as you please, but there is the fact. A gentleman said to me, "I have \$20,000 invested there, and I shall lose one-half of that, but I believe they ought to go." He said that while we were there, there had been some little friction between the Indians and the cow-boys. The Indians were off hunting, about one hundred of them. There was a company of 75 cow-boys, who were to meet at a certain point and fire upon these Indians, and kill them as fast as they could. A white man who heard of it, knowing that it meant a general raid by the Indians, gave the Indians warning.

There is constant friction, and while it is most deplorable, and while I believe the blame is with the whites, I do not see how you are going to help it. By taking them up here into Utah, you take them out of the way. The agent interprets the present law this way: "It is true that these white men have no right here, but the land belongs to the Indians, and if he says to the white man 'You may range over my pasture,' I have nothing to say to him. If another chief consents to having 100 tons of hay cut off, I have nothing to say."

A MEMBER. Would not the solution lie here: In getting the Government to demand that trespassers shall remove from the reservation, and in getting the Government to take those children, and put them in Captain Pratt's school? Would not this bring them within ten years to a position where they would protect their own rights, and would live on those lands? The Indian can be made a farmer, and the failure in this instance lies in the fact that it has not been properly tried. I think it will not be cutting to the root of the tree to remove him. You must put him under civilizing influences where he is. Is it not a palliating process to put him there?

Dr. CHILDS. Is there not a progress in civilization? The first step above a savage state is a pastoral state.

Mr. WELCH. I do not believe it. I have seen not a few civilized Indians that have not gone through it.

Dr. CHILDS. But that is a prior stage.

A MEMBER. You can not get a Navajo child into a school. They are looking after sheep all the time.

Dr. CHILDS. You can not reach anything effectively under the present system, where so much depends upon the individuals who represent the Department. Every position is made the reward of political service. I have no hope of the rapid advance of any tribe.

Captain PRATT. You say there are 400,000 acres of good land. I have been there, and I agree with you. Did you ever think of giving everybody 160 acres, and building a little brown-stone house for each one, and giving the rest to the whites?

Dr. CHILDS. We did not think of the brown-stone house, but we thought of the land and tried our best to get them to take their land in severalty. But when it came to the decisive question there was not one that would do it. The tribe is a remarkable tribe. It is the only absolute pure Indian tribe in the country. We had good theories, but you can not always follow out the theory. I wish that the Government would take Pratt's or Armstrong's boys and girls and give them the positions out at the agencies. But that involves a change in our whole management.

Mr. PAINTOR. Allow me to make a brief statement. It is true that a few years ago a delegation of those Indians came on here. But they were not sent by the Indians. They complained that they were crowded upon by the white men. The Secretary suggested that they should go where the white men did not want to go. Senator Bowen was allowed to put his bill for their removal on to a bill to ratify an agreement with Indians in Montana. It was passed by a conference committee. It was intended solely for the purpose of gratifying the people of Colorado. They insist that the Indians must get out of Colorado. As I look at the terms of this treaty, although we said in 1872 that we would not make any more treaties, it seems to me to revive the old plan of buying up the chiefs. We take them to a country where they must keep up the tribal system in order to live. We take them against the wishes of the cattle men and cow-boys up there, and by this treaty we must protect them. We can protect them in the same way down where they are. I asked a man who has been five years in that country how they would live up there. And he said simply by being supported by the United States Government. I understand there is land where they are now upon which they can live. Commissioner Atkins went out there and held a long conference with them, and, with the exception of a few, they were all opposed to removal.

Dr. CHILDS. That is not the statement that is made in published documents. Commissioner Atkins said that he found them about equally divided. How do you know that those who came on about three years ago were sent by white men?

Mr. PAINTOR. They were not sent by the Indians. It was not the cattle men who sent them. They want them to stay there.

Dr. CHILDS. What was the cause of the failure of the treaty?

Mr. PAINTOR. The House refused to report the bill.

Dr. CHILDS. The cattle men sent on a lawyer, and while the bill dealt fairly with the Indians, they got an amendment tacked on which cut off a strip 40 miles wide, which took off all the best land. It ought to have been rejected.

Hon. Mr. CUTCHEON. The object of the change is to get the Indians away from the white men, as I understand it. No white man has any right on any Indian reservation. The cattle men are there by a so-called lease. Suppose the Indians are removed, what is to prevent them from leasing the new reservation as they now do?

Dr. CHILDS. We hoped that Congress would have the wisdom and grace to prevent it.

Mr. CUTCHEON. Congress has a great deal of both, but it has not yet discovered any way, except by military power, of keeping cattle men off a reservation. I think as professor Paintor says, the only way is to put the Indian where the white man will not go. What do you gain by changing the place of this tribe?

Dr. CHILDS. I suppose law could prevent that. The treaty does propose to clear off the white man from the proposed reservation. Whether they would go back again is a question for the future. I think a good agent could keep them off.

General WHITTLESEY. There is a representative present of the Methodist Episcopal church, of whose presence I was not aware before, and I propose that before we take a recess we hear briefly from him.

Mr. CHURCH. If the other question is closed, I shall be pleased to say a word. Our missionary policy has changed in the last twenty-five years. It was the glory of our early system that we did a good deal of evangelizing, but of late we have done most of our work with the colored people and not with the Indians. We have held our old ground, embracing about thirty-five stations. We have 7 in New York, 15 in Michigan, several in Minnesota, 2 in Oregon, 1 on Puget's Sound. They cost about \$5,000 per year. Each has a white pastor, with several local preachers. We have

800 church members, and about the same number in Sunday schools. Among the Onondagas, the St. Regis, and one other the work is slow. The aboriginal does not love work, and has the inertia of hereditary laziness, yet I think in the three tribes mentioned they will average about as good in their moral and educational character as the farmers about there. We spent \$300,000 in a year among the freedmen, and only about five or six thousand on our Indians, because we left it to the other denominations to do the work. I enjoy thinking what a generous catholic spirit moves this Commission.

A MEMBER. I would like to ask that two additions be made to the committee on resolutions. General Armstrong and Professor Painter should be added.

THE CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection, we will consider them as added to the committee.

General WHITLESEY. There is a great deal left for another session. We have not heard from Mr. Welch or Professor Painter. We have also Captain Pratt and General Armstrong, enough to fill up another session, together with resolutions that will be introduced. I move that we take a recess to half-past 2 o'clock.

Motion carried.

Meeting called to order at 2.30 p. m.

THE CHAIRMAN. We will now hear from Dr. Rankin.

Dr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, the Presbyterian Church, South, began our work about twenty-eight years ago among the Indians. At that time we established Spencer Academy, and amongst our missionary workers were two men well known for their devotion, Drs. Kingsbury and Byington. They have both passed away. A dozen years ago our force was much larger than it is now. The reason is chiefly that the Indians of the Indian Territory are reaching a point of self-support. We have three missionaries. Our work is under the care of our board of foreign missions. A year ago it was attempted to transfer the work, but there was objection, and it so still remains. One of our missionaries, John P. Reed, has been engaged at Wakonta, in educational work as well as preaching. Mr. Lloyd has been principal of a boarding-school of forty or fifty scholars; he is doing good work. We have also day-schools and Sabbath-schools.

The churches under our care are about a dozen, and embrace a membership of about 600. They are chiefly served by native ministers, some 8 or 10 in number. They are formed into a Presbytery known as the Indian Presbytery, which makes regular reports to our larger assembly. We have not extended our work very much, owing to lack of force; the churches have their attention occupied by other branches of work, and their attention has not been given to the Indians, as we would be glad to do. The people have their own native workers, and the work on the whole is favorable. The unfavorable conditions come from the contact with white settlers. Those who push in are not allowed to become land-owners there, but they have, however, some certain privileges. They are men whose moral character is unfavorable to the Indians.

We have a Presbytery of about 600 communicants, 10 ministers, 3 missionaries, 1 boarding-school, some day and Sabbath schools. While the work is small, it is satisfactory.

Dr. CHILDS. As far as your experience goes, the contact with the whites is bad?

Dr. RANKIN. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN. While we are waiting for the report of the committee, I think it would be well to hear from Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON. For the last year Congress voted \$40,000 for the education of 12,000 children under 21 years of age in Alaska. This was \$5,000 less than last year. We have fourteen day-schools, with 1,200 children in attendance. Our population is 35,000 Indians and about 2,000 whites; not 150 whites have their families there, so that the children are nearly all native. In addition to the fourteen day-schools established by the Government there are three contract schools—one, of the Roman Catholic, on the Yukon River; the second, among the Episcopalians on the Yukon River; and the third, the Presbyterian Training School, at Sitka. We have had a great deal of trouble from the introduction of politics. The schools are not as efficient as the year previous. About a year ago the Episcopalians removed their school inland about 150 miles, to a little native village on the Yukon. They have two ministers there doing good work. Their school work is its commencement. They may have this winter 25 or 30 children. A year ago this winter one of the missionaries made a nineteen-day trip up the river, visiting settlements and trying to create an interest that would increase the number of children sent in to a boarding-school that they established last September. During most of the time the thermometer was 53 degrees below zero: All our schools and mission stations in western Alaska have a mail but once a year, so that the statistics sent out are for the year 1887 and 1888.

On a parallel with the great Yukon River are three stations, one by the Church of England. The second great river is the Kous Kakim, and there is a new station of the United States Moravians. They are there simply because we could not get any

other Christian denomination to go to the Eskimo. It seemed such a desperate thing that the others all plead that they could not take the 17,000 Eskimo, one-half of the population of Alaska. The Moravians, true to their history, were ready and did respond, and God is blessing their sacrifice by giving them great success. The calls come from far and near. The missionary can not spread himself far enough to meet the demand. A second station was established upon a third river, the Mushegat, running parallel to the other two. The first convert was a white man, an Englishman, who had no more knowledge of God than an Eskimo. He had been left up there in charge of a canning station. We trust that when the annual letters come next year, we shall hear that those Eskimo are clamoring for the gospel. The success of these two Moravian stations seems very great. It is the first fruits, that apparently offer a very abundant harvest.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, by their ladies, raised \$5,000 to put up a building for a Jessie Lee memorial. It will be the school of their mission in Alaska. They have taken the Aleutian Islands, and will establish it at Ounalaska. Six hundred miles east of this proposed station is Miss Roscoe, working under the Baptist Home Missionary Society.

For those who were not here two years ago, I will state that it is very difficult to visit all these stations once a year. I have never been able to visit this station on the Bering Sea, because I could not get to them. It is along the coast, and I had to charter a schooner to take the teacher, with her house and school fixtures, along with me. I have never been able to visit her since. We have a country there of vast size, that has not a single road, or carriage, and almost no horses. This shows the difficulty of carrying on missionary work or teaching. The stations of the Church of Sweden have been carried on with small schools. The one at Ounalaska is the northernmost in Alaska. The other is at the base of Mount St. Elias. They have had great success in the year they have been there. They have had no interpreters, but have had to get along the best way they could. During the last year and a half, the Friends from Kansas have established a mission at Douglass Island, the headquarters of the richest mine in Alaska, putting out \$150,000 in gold every month. They have one of the largest mills in the world, it having 240 stamps. This has collected there two or three thousand native people, and many children. The Friends' station is at this point, and one of the Friends has been appointed Government teacher. They hope to establish a home to save the girls from their surroundings.

On Annette Island is the Metlakatla colony; many of you remember Dr. Duncan. On August 7, 1887, they moved up to the new station, about 60 miles. Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, has introduced a bill granting the island for the use of that colony. The land question was one of the reasons for their dissatisfaction with British Columbia. In coming to the United States they should have their land protected. A white man can not get any title to land in Alaska.

During the past summer I have been twice in that settlement and staid some time. They have made very great advance; the statement that they are going back is simply bosh. Not a single family out of 800 people has gone back to British Columbia. Two or three have been sent away by the colony because they were not willing to come under the rules for their better protection and progress. The newspaper reports refer to these families. During the past year shelter has been the first thing, and they have put up about one hundred cabins. They are along the beach because of the heavy timber. They have cut the great trees down on about 20 acres. Some of these trees are 7 and 8 feet in diameter. A tree that was left down near the beach they have cut off about 20 feet from the ground, and that makes their hand-stand. This last fall lines have been run and streets laid out and corner stakes put in, so that lots are now being allotted. Each person can secure a lot for the taking out of the stumps. Most of them were compelled to scatter for work this summer. Many of them went to Juneau to get work in the mines. Many others went to the fish-packing establishments, lying from 20 to 100 miles from home. Their wages will be expended in putting up homes.

Mr. Duncan started a saw-mill to cut lumber for the village, but the orders came in from the canning establishment to such an extent that he had to run at night part of the time. The mill has paid for itself the first season in lumber sold to outsiders. This year they desire to establish a salmon-canning factory and a fish-oil manufactory. The people when they left British Columbia supposed that they could take down their houses and carry them with them, but a British officer did not allow them to touch a stick of their own houses, the fruit of the savings of thirty years. Now an itemized account of this loss is being made up and will be sent in upon the British Government, amounting to about \$50,000, which they have robbed these people of. The British authorities even took charge of their libraries, their shovels, saws, etc. They went out empty handed. I do not know who was responsible for the order. A gun-boat was sent up there, and an officer put in charge of the village.

Dr. Duncan's private library, tools, etc., were confiscated. It was by Government authority.

They are full of hope and happiness over the change. They were afraid that last year they could not lay up their supply of fish, and consequently that they might suffer, but they found an abundant supply of fish in their harbor. They are very much pleased with their new location; it is more favorable than the one they left. They held an enthusiastic independence day on the 4th of August, the day they landed.

Finding the difficulty they had in their school operations, Dr. Duncan has erected two large buildings, 50 or 75 feet wide and 200 feet long. They are intended for a canning establishment, but are in use for a day school. There are 150 children in the school. They went through last winter without any fire in that large room. Mr. Duncan thinks that a fire gives people colds, and so he won't have them. In carrying out his policy, he confines his work to primary departments, and when a boy gets to be fifteen years old he is turned out. Some of the boys began to ask me if they could not get into some other school. They asked Mr. Duncan to let them go to Sitka, and some 34 of the best young men were put in there. Just before August 7 they came to the superintendent and wanted permission to observe the day; a general holiday was declared. They had religious exercises, addresses, papers, and a grand time. In the evening they had a minstrel troupe for their own fun. The teachers had no idea of what it was to be. Among other things, they had a large curtain. On one side was the Douglass pine, a representative tree of British Columbia; at the base a lion looking off on an expanse of water, and by his side was the British flag. Over on the other side was the flag of the United States, and inside a wreath were written the words "Metlakatla, U. S. A.," and over the wreath a big eagle with a scroll inscribed, "The British lion always told us he was our friend, but we found him a gay deceiver. Every year he brought up his gun-boats and pointed his guns to blow down our village. Now we have found out who our true friend is. It is the king of birds. He has a sharp eye for our worth, and now we bid the British lion farewell."

These boys are very handy; if anything needs mending, somebody steps out ready to do what is right, from mending a boot to running an engine. Mr. Duncan has been appointed a justice of the peace. The compulsory educational law is fully carried out at Metlakatla. They have kept out all liquor, and it is the only place in Alaska where it is so. They also keep it out of a large region of country around. Just before Christmas they found two white men smuggling in whisky; they were sent to Sitka for trial. They had a police force just above the boundary line. The Presbyterian missionaries are in southeastern Alaska, with seven stations. There is a church at Juneau of about 60 communicants, and one at Wrangle with 54 communicants. Rev. Mr. Gould has a church of 60 or 70, and at Sitka we have a church of about 300. There were 113 additions last year, very many of them natives. This year should report a gain of over 100. Last communion season they received 34 into the church. A portion of those came from the school children, and the rest from the parents, who are led by the children to see the light. In some instances the grandparents are brought in. The school at Sitka is the center of operations. For lack of Government schools of various kinds, our school is a general training school. The pupils are given various kinds of training. It is also a reformatory. Every one we have that is found so lawless that a court has to take charge of him is without a place in which he can be put. They have to put these people into the school. But it is not fair to the other children to make them associate with these bad ones, and it has been a serious question what to do. We have lately made an attempt to get a separate building for them.

We have an infant department. There are children sometimes born whose parents do not want the trouble of bringing them up. Infants are frequently smothered to prevent the trouble of taking care of them. Some of them have been offered to the school. We have not had a sufficient force of teachers to take charge of them, so an appeal is out for a building in which to put these children. We want provision for taking charge of that class.

The school has been a sort of refuge for child-wives. According to ancient custom, when a boy is born a wife is bought for him; or a man and his wife will take a boy and a girl to become the husband or wife of the one who dies first. Plurality of wives exists. Some girls run away from old husbands. White men take Indian girls, and then leave them when they go out of the country. We have piteous appeals for help for these child-wives.

If, in the next few years, we are to have native teachers, they are to-day in that school; the training of the advanced classes takes the form of normal work.

There is a hospital in connection with the school, for many children come to it suffering from diseases inherited from their parents. In many instances we think the disease has been eradicated, many of them being young enough to have treatment meet their case; so the hospital work becomes a necessity.

We, of course, meet with great difficulties. You have seen the statements going through the Eastern press. In essential particulars they are true, notwithstanding

the Secretary of the Interior states he had no knowledge of the subject. The subject does not get into official reports; the thing has been true ever since white men have been in that country. I hope that the Purity Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union can draw up a bill that will ameliorate the condition of things. It is simply destroying the native population near the largest centers. The tribes will become extinct unless something is done to arrest the downward career. I trust the friends here will use what influence they can to secure larger appropriations for the schools. The appropriation is utterly inadequate. We could bring almost the entire child population into the school if the Government would furnish the means. We are carrying on the experiment, which has been recommended here in the East, of model cottages. We have six actually built, and four of them occupied by husbands and wives that have been educated and gone through the course of the Sitka school. Last Christmas two couples were married, and two others are waiting to get married. We require a young man to first get permission, and then to make his bed-room set of furniture. Three of these houses were built with means furnished by the Women's National Indian Association. We feel very grateful to Eastern friends for the erection of these cottages. The occupants expect to pay back the money in annual installments.

Mr. HERBERT WELCH then submitted the report of the committee on resolutions. (See pp. a, b, c.)

Dr. CHILDS. Before they are taken up, I would like to ask just what we are. Is this a meeting, as I understand it, of the Indian commissioners, and is this action their action? Or is it an independent meeting? It will affect a good deal my judgment upon these questions.

The CHAIRMAN. My understanding is that every one present is a member of the meeting.

General WHITTLESLEY. This conference has been held now for eighteen years; it is called by the Board of Indian Commissioners; of course it is a meeting of that board, a conference with the secretaries of societies carrying on work among the Indians, and other friends, who get together to express their views, and I suppose every person here has just as much right as another to be here, and just as much right to vote.

Dr. CHILDS. Does the adoption of these resolutions go to the public as the action of the Board of Commissioners or as that of the conference?

The CHAIRMAN. As the action of the conference.

Dr. Childs then moved that the resolutions be taken up in order, which was agreed to.

The first resolution was read by Mr. Welch and adopted without discussion.

The second resolution was then read.

Dr. CHILDS. If I am not mistaken, that intends to commit this conference against the ratification of the treaty with the Utes. If so, I object to the resolution. Assuming that to be the practical application of it, it seems to me not just yet in the province of this conference to take that action. In the first place, this conference is not acquainted with the facts in the case. Here are these Utes that, under a treaty, were crowded down from the whole of the northern part of Colorado into a little narrow strip of land, where they have all of the bad results of contact with the whites and none of the advantages. This commission, which was appointed looking at the condition of that tribe, in the light of their interests, has found for them a far better reservation, to which the Indians, most of them, are exceedingly anxious to go, and the change of location being such as to not remove them any considerable distance from their home, and yet to take them away from under the influences by which they are surrounded. I will go in with any man in securing justice for the Indian, but when a theory is urged that will work injustice to an entire tribe, I enter my protest against it. Some of those Indians expressed themselves as opposed to removal. But there was no objection to this treaty from any man who was not in the best circumstances where they are now.

The only objections came from men for whom the Government had been and is doing the most where they are, who are the most comfortable of all, and who, we have the evidence, were under the influence of the cattle men.

In order to get the resolution properly before the meeting, Professor Painter moved that it be adopted.

Motion seconded.

Mr. WELCH. This resolution is not aimed at the specific case which was discussed this morning. That it was suggested by that case I am frank to admit. I do not presume that any of that committee propose to pass upon the advisability of removing the Utes. This resolution is simply a general resolution, not aimed at any particular case, but to cover what the committee considers to be a real danger in the consideration of the Indian problem. The vital point is that Indian tribes should not, as a rule, be removed if it is practicable to effect their civilization in the place where they now are. There are cases where it is proper to remove Indians. I am advocating such a case at the present time. What this committee desires to do is to

frame a resolution broad enough to cover that position, and yet leave open a way of escape in cases where it is desirable. We don't desire to prejudge in any way the case of the Ute Indians. I entirely suspend judgment. I simply say I don't know. If the resolution is not properly worded, we desire to have it amended.

Dr. Strieby proposed to amend the resolution by saying "unless there be reasonable grounds that the proposed removal shall be to the advantage of the Indians."

Dr. Childs seconded the motion, and said he had endeavored to state the full facts.

Professor PAINTER. I think I suggested that idea yesterday. But I meet this in almost every reservation. Before the severalty act can be put into operation the surroundings of that reservation need some adjustment. We think we ought to locate the Indians first, and then allot the lands. We don't call in question the advisability of removing any particular Indian, but we want to know that it is advisable.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

The third resolution was then read, and after some discussion by Dr. Strieby and Professor Painter as to the meaning of certain points in the bill referred to was adopted.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth resolutions were read and adopted without discussion.

The seventh resolution was then read, and was discussed by Dr. Strieby, Dr. Childs, Dr. Boyd, General Whittlesey, Mr. Welch, and others.

Pending further discussion General Armstrong was introduced and said:

We are accustomed to celebrate the 8th of February as emancipation day at Hampton. There will be some services on that day and I wish to invite all who are here to come down to them. You can have a whole day there, and if a party could work through Professor Painter, we will meet the party, give them breakfast and dinner, and that will give them the day there. The exercises make a pretty full day. You are very cordially invited to come down at that time and celebrate that day, which has been a very important day with them.

Discussion of the resolution was then resumed, and after some amendment it was adopted.

The chairman then named the following persons to serve as the committee to wait upon the President-elect: General Clinton B. Fisk, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Dr. S. L. Childs, Miss A. L. Dawes, Henry Kendall, James E. Rhodes, H. O. Houghton, and Mrs. Quinton.

General WHITTLESEY. There are representatives still present of the Indians' Rights Association from whom we have not heard. Dr. Rhodes expected to be here, but is not present. Mr. Welch is the secretary, and I hope we shall have time to hear from him, and from Mrs. Quinton, and from Miss Dawes.

THE CHAIRMAN. Will Mrs. Quinton let us hear from her?

Mrs. QUINTON. The work of the Women's National Indian Association has gone on steadily and with increasing interest. It has been represented by the home building department and the missionary work. Three cottages have been built. There have been twenty-seven applications for such help. The emergency fund have been used for various purposes. One Indian has bought a harness, another a horse, a family has been clothed, a wagon purchased, etc. It is a work of great interest. The mission work has gone forward as usual. There have been three missions served, one at the Rosebud Agency, that is now passing to the care of Bishop Hare; he selected the situation, and a cottage has been built, and a chapel. The mission among the Indians of Idaho has gone to the Connecticut branch of our association. The hope is that the different State branches will each take some particular tribe in charge, and do what they may be able to. The Connecticut ladies have furnished the money for the Idaho mission. They have the promise of 160 acres with which they hope to set up a model farm. The mission among the Omahas has gone on with a great deal of interest. The missionary there is a physician. They have a night school and a sewing school. There is a second station at Omaha Creek. Money has been furnished for a building at the mission station. Five acres have been given by the Indians, and a chapel and school-house are to be put up presently, and also at Omaha Creek. The Indians have been inspired towards self-help. They have given a large collection. That mission is going on very interestingly. It has a department of hospital work that has been much blessed. They went to the polls and voted soberly last fall. They are taught to mend plows, etc. When the bridges were washed away the doctor helped them to build new ones.

Among the Kiowas, a mission will be started by the Presbyterians, but will be helped by one of our State associations; wherever any church is ready to come in there the society will lead the way. The solutions of such problems have been very providential. The new mission this year will be in California, among the Mission Indians. We have the pledged help of several auxiliaries for the work. The public work is going on just as it has done, by circulating literary articles in the press. We have a periodical of our own. We have general public meetings as far and as fast as possible. Everywhere the feeling is very strong as to definite things to ask for and work for. This matter of civil service as applied to Indian affairs is regarded

as a positive thing to work for. We think the basis of everything is that there should not be such constant changes. I think everywhere there is a feeling of waiting for an opportunity to strike a strong blow in some definite way. There has been a great deal of indecision. The thing to do is the right thing. That is the question always. If the right plan can be discovered, we women are ready to give a good deal to help. We can do a good deal in the way of making sentiment. If one plan could be decided upon, I am sure all the women would help.

Mr. WELCH. I will occupy but a few moments of your time in making a brief report for the Indian Rights Association. Our work has progressed during the past year, and I think the outlook for it is more favorable than ever before. Our entire membership is 1,500, a gain of 300. We have a number of influential friends. We have investigated things upon the reservations, bringing the facts East and creating a public sentiment throughout the country. The main point at which we aim is that connected with civil-service reform. We believe there can be no very great improvement in the management of affairs until the spoils system shall be broken up. It seems to us that that is the foundation principle. So long as the Commissioner is subject to the pressure of partisans who have friends to reward there can be no reform. We asked the President to extend civil-service rules to some of the places in the Indian service. We based our claim upon the facts we had ascertained. We found men and women exceedingly inefficient, some of them criminals. We think that the result of the criticism that was brought to bear resulted in very great and acceptable changes in the management of the Indian Bureau. The facts we obtained were very widely made use of through newspapers and magazines. The press brought pungent criticism to bear. We desired to record facts as we found them. It is a great pleasure for me to be able to say, that in the present management of the Bureau we have found nothing but what was gratifying to the very highest degree.

We have had the most agreeable relations with the Commissioner. Every suggestion has received careful consideration. May I give a single instance? I visited a Southwestern reservation that had a very inefficient agent. I found an appointee of the present administration there, a capital man. I learned that a good agent should be appointed there. I suggested the name of this subordinate. His record was looked into, and his name was suggested to the President, and he was recently appointed. He seemed to me to be a man of broad views, and, as was proved to me, a man of very great and much-needed courage. He arrested a number of outlaws and a man who had murdered a white traveler. It is a pleasure to give credit where it is due. Commissioner Oberly is in favor of the extension of the civil-service reform rules. In conclusion, I will state that the captured Apaches, we think, should be removed to some spot where their interests can be secured. They consist of two classes of persons, some United States scouts, some were hostiles. We have secured their removal to Mount Vernon Barracks. We now simply ask, in accordance with General Crook and General Miles's recommendation, to have them removed to some reservation where they can have land in severalty. Most of them can be brought to a state of self-support. So far the administration has not taken this step. We trust that soon some suitable place may be found for them.

We have distributed 50,000 copies of pamphlets during the past year, and find in the East and some of the interior and Western States an increasing interest in the Indian question. Our object is to assist the Government in carrying out all its wise plans for the Indians. Hundreds of cases come before us where we can lend a helping hand. We are simply a medium of communication between the workers for the Indians and the public.

It was suggested that a word might be said about the Mission Indians. I am glad to report that in a case where the Mission Indians were trying to defend their rights to their homes a Government advocate was employed by the Indian Rights Association to conduct it. It went against the Indians in the lower court, and was appealed to the upper court. The case resulted in the victory of the Indians. The court decided that the Saboba Indians had a right to the lands and homes that they now occupy. This is a precedent that will touch the rights to many other homes among those Indians.

Miss FLETCHER. If I might be permitted to bear a little testimony to the necessity of the application of civil service to the Indians, the principle is needed in the educational work. The condition of the Indian schools that I have looked into shows how very much is there needed the application of this principle. I fully recognize all the difficulties of the administration. In judging of it one should always remember the pressure upon them and the necessity of drawing the supplies from different sections of the country.

Some of the sections were unfortunate, as there were few persons accustomed to such work.

There are certain schools that have suffered very much for the lack of proper teachers, and then, too, the necessity of the removal of those that were proper, and the replacing of those not so efficient. I hope that those who have influence with

the incoming administration will think seriously upon the subject of Indian education. If you could come out through the country you would see that no one plan will serve. Severalty absolutely changes the conditions. Inspectors recognize the necessity of it. If they are right and it can not be managed under our present political method, let us see if it can not be managed under the principle of civil service. It is essential to a degree that I can not portray to you. The old idea of concentration has gone. The more the people are advanced the more must they be separated into individuals and treated in that way. That point is very important, the reconstructing of the methods of Indian education and the adopting of new methods.

The CHAIRMAN. We should be glad to hear from Captain Pratt.

Captain PRATT. I do not know that I have anything to offer. I say amen to the last remark of Miss Fletcher. I want to make a little explanation about the Ute Reservation. I don't want to leave the doctor with the notion that I go too much on brown-stone fronts. I have been on the Ute Reservation. As a matter of fact, 1,000 people, divided into families, would not need very many acres to live very comfortably. There are little streams running through it that furnish sufficient agricultural land to accommodate well every Indian belonging on the present reservation. It seems to me that the doctor's plan is a great blow at this scheme that is on such good footing now, namely, allotting lands in severalty. It is a step in the opposite direction. We take away 1,000,000 acres and give them 3,000,000 in another place. This Indian question will come up again when Utah becomes a State. I don't believe my children can settle it any better than we can. Let us push it. These Indians are guided by the people out there, and people here perhaps object, and we yield; but the happiness of the Indians, his real good demands that we should determine what is best for him and then do it, and not allow any consideration to prevent us. While I was on the reservation I looked up the Presbyterian preacher of Durango. I was looking for sympathy for those Utes. By his talk he was as bad as any cow-boy I ever met—just as mean and vicious towards them. There are 1,000 Indians there to be taken care of.

Mr. Chairman, I say it with the greatest emphasis that I can command, that it is a mean and contemptible disgrace to the American people that we should allow the State of Colorado to drive its paupers away. I say let us make Colorado take care of them. Let them do something for those Indians. What I meant this morning was simply as a matter of economy. We can go out there and start an Eastern farm; there are some delightful places there, where a farm could be laid out. Put a nice house on it. Break up the farm. It may cost \$2,500 to do it. Then we can say to every Indian we propose to do this for every family. Do it, and then sell the rest of their land and let them stay right there, and compel Colorado to look after its own. I don't believe in throwing them off on the Mormons. The thing to do is to go at it right now. Miss Fletcher thought at first that land in severalty was emancipation, but she finds that it is not. But it is a grand good step, and I am in favor of it. Take the Utes and give them as much as they can use, and then let us take the rest, and give it to people who will settle in among them, and show them what the Indian is to do. The most advanced Sioux are those that are settled along near the whites; the agent was bragging of the fact that his Indians had bought reapers and mowers, some on credit. I looked at their efforts at agriculture, and I asked where the Indians were located who bought these machines. I found them all close along the border, near the whites.

The relations that have existed since the reservation was thrown open have been good for the Indians. The whites had to buy of the Indians, and it would be a good thing for all the reservations to be thrown open for awhile, perhaps, and then closed up again. We are making too many bites of the cherry. Taking care of 260,000 people is being made too much of a job; we can take care of a great many thousand people if they are Americans. Apply the same principle to the Indian and five years will settle the whole Indian question. To civilize Indians the best influences are the young of our own race. You throw them in together and they take on naturally the same knowledge. The Indian boy says, I can do just as well as that white fellow, and he does it.

I have had quite an experience in handling the Indian, having had to do with about 1,400 in nine years. I find no weakness except a physical weakness; they have inherited diseases. But that is overcome by being thrown into healthy associations. I would take the whole 260,000 Indians and distribute them throughout the United States; 9 in one county. Three years would make them English speaking. It would make them industrious, and graduate them out of savage ideas. The result would be that when they went back they would be willing to part with all the land they do not want. You can not keep them well under the control of the agencies.

The reservation system is what we are fighting. To clean that out, let us gather a good party from every tribe, and give them education. Let us give them three years at the east, and go at them to the extent of filling them up as we fill up our own children. It takes eight years to graduate from the ordinary grades at Carlisle.

Let us give them that much at least, and if we will do that for a good party from each agency, that will wipe out the agents and employés, and make it truly impossible for the conditions that now exist to continue. To-day, but for hindrances that have been established right here in this city in the Department, and have spread out through all the agencies, I would be caring for over 1,000 children. I can do it and make it the most economical system of education for Indians, because I can place my children in any school in the State of Pennsylvania. They are welcome everywhere. That spirit is growing everywhere. I am sorry that sometimes it appears that our missionary organizations and people go against the Government system. I believe in the Government. I believe that the Government has to shelter the work. I believe it is capable and can be managed by good men. The power is in the Government and the means. We want to go to work and make our Government schools good. I am not inspected as much as I ought to be. I like to have Government inspectors come. We can bring to bear upon our whole system the very best principle. I concede something to the day school. I concede more to the agency boarding-school, but I would not place so very much stress on that. I concede a great deal more to those schools that are in the midst of civilization.

There is not a farmer in sight of the Carlisle school that is not an assistant teacher there. But I would not claim that these schools will Americanize the Indian. It must be done through that system that Americanizes every foreigner. The public school system, and association with the people, will bring the Indian into civilization, into America, and I do not believe that any theoretical methods will do that.

We are all the time aiming in the air, shooting too high. We have got to shoot lower to hit the mark. I have in my pocket a little testimony that has come to me.

Catholics have abused me for giving my students Bibles. The American Bible Society furnished them, and I gave them to the students; one of the students carried his home, and the priest abused me for giving it to him, and said there could be no doubt about it because he had the Bible. The Catholics are getting more money than all the churches put together, and controlling schools by the most deceitful and underhanded methods that can be thought of. I am in the fight, and I place myself on the skirmish line, and I mean that for a sharp shot. The menace is Romanism. Who is at the bottom? Well, there will be a change soon, and perhaps it may be just as well to let it come. I have been out myself for children for my school, gone with the orders of the Department to a certain place, and within a day after I arrived there the bishop and two priests came, and talked to the Indians, and talked to my returned children, bulldozing them and trying to impress them and stop them from going. I got the children notwithstanding.

Dr. CHILDS. As Captain Pratt was not in when we were discussing this question of civil service I want to say that while I agree in general with his theories, in this case it is against the facts. If his theory of putting the Indians side by side with the whites would work it would work among the Utes. They are side by side with the whites there, and it does not affect them a hair's breadth. But if they had a proper man over them the conditions would be very different. Contact with the whites as a benefit depends upon the character of those whites. While we all see some of the difficulties, of dealing with any one of these principles by itself, the great question is to change the present condition of things, and put the whole service on a right basis.

Bishop WALKER. We need to be converted in the northwest, in this matter of bringing children east. I am not speaking in reference to my own opinion. I speak in regard to the opinion of the average man at the west. They think out there that the children who go back from the eastern schools relapse into their old ways. The newspapers assert this to be a fact. Now, can we not deceive those people, and undo this prejudice? A year and a half ago a person from Washington went through Dakota, made speeches, and said such things as I have reported. His views were taken up by every paper there. They were retailed from end to end of the country. So that the impression there is not the right one. I would suggest that Captain Pratt go to the West with some of his children—go to Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Saint Paul, Omaha, etc., and show what he has done—do as he has done in New York and other eastern cities. I have been present at some of his meetings, and have gone away enthusiastic. It is because we see the results.

Is it not in the power of those in charge of these schools to convert the West by giving them a face to face look at this work that is being done?

Mr. WELCH. It seems to me that the exact truth in regard to this lies between two extremes. I have seen a good many of the returned pupils; the testimony of persons who have looked into the question is published in a pamphlet by us. The truth is about this: that those boys and girls are human, that as a whole their condition is inevitably improved by their education. Many of them, however, go back into places where it is impossible for them to stand up in precisely the same way that they could if surrounded by good influences. The good does not die out but remains permanent. In some cases there is partial retrogression. But the main verdict is

that the good far outweighs the bad. Many of them require more following up than it is possible for Captain Pratt to give them, and it is impossible for his influence to reach them and give them that support that would make their future lives a success. I knew a boy on a southwestern reservation who had received a good education at Carlisle. He was willing to work. He was a boy of good principle and Christian character. But he had nothing to do. He was a harness maker. But the Government had not followed him up and he had no capital of his own, so he remained dormant. You can not blame Captain Pratt. But you can call upon the people to follow up these young men and see that the conditions for their success are presented. The western newspapers are prone to represent these facts in the way alluded to. I saw some boys at San Carlos. One of them had turned out badly but another was a shining light. He was a young man on whom the agent depended. The story seems to me to be the story of human life everywhere; a certain proportion of failure, and a certain proportion of good.

A LADY. We must admit that there is an excuse for the Indians; for the Indian who has civilized surroundings at school goes back to a reservation where he has no opportunity to do anything, even if he made his own tools. Where would a Harvard graduate be under such circumstances?

General MARSHALL. It is easy to misunderstand. A committee went from here to an unfriendly agent, and were investigating the matter. He showed them a tepee, and in it there was an Indian, a graduate of Hampton, gone back to the blanket, the agent said. They talked to him roughly. He covered his head and refused to answer. They reproached him with throwing away his advantages. He declined to answer. They went away satisfied that the money spent upon him had been thrown away. But two days afterwards there came a teacher from Hampton to see him, who was taking out some returning students, and who had been requested to come and see this boy. She came and he said to her, "Here I am; I am sick and dying; I can not work; I have worn out all my clothes, and I have had to take to the blanket. But if I can not live like a white man, I will die like a white man. In that trunk is my Hampton uniform, which I will not wear till I am laid in my coffin."

Bishop WALKER. I believe things at the west could be changed by exhibiting some of these young men.

Captain PRATT. I have always had a great reluctance to go into the show business, but I will take the trip if I can see the way to do it. I know the western sentiment. I know there is that objection made. I want to give an instance that will stand side by side with General Marshall's. A boy that I have had at a public meeting of this society on one occasion, since that time returned to his home, evidently to stay. I went out that same summer to visit his father and mother. The young man came east with me. I said, "How do you manage to get on with the living at home?" "Well," he said, "Captain, my mother of course I want to be kind to her, but the first two or three times after I ate, I had to go off by myself." Well, he came back east. He sent me day before yesterday a letter from a point near Philadelphia, that he had written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking what his rights would be to the land that would belong to him and his wife. There is about 1,000 acres of land per capita on his reservation. He has a good place east and is making money. He is going to stay here, and don't care about the rations or clothing; but he says if I could have the money for my land I could go into business here. That sort of thing is emigrating to America and staying there. It is the final fruit of my system; it is Indian emancipation.

The CHAIRMAN. Assimilation.

Captain PRATT. That is it.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON stated that it had been said that school girls are the worst in Alaska. Some of them, it is true, go back to barbarism under bad conditions. We had a case of a girl who went out from the Sitka school, that is a type of the cases on the other side. This girl was about eighteen years old. Her friends took her to a mining camp, and a white man there wanted her to go to the dance-house. She refused. He then began to reason with her, saying that her teachers would never hear of it. She replied that her teachers might not hear of it, but God would know it. That closed the interview for that time. But he went after her again, and when she refused he said, "I see you are very much like a white woman," and he asked her to marry him. But she stated that she would not marry any man that drank liquor. She has since found employment as a servant, and is doing well.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to hear a word from Commissioner Oberly.

Commissioner OBERLY. You have asked me a difficult thing; to get upon my feet and say something.

General WHITTLESEY. Let me read some of the resolutions that have been adopted. It may give the Commissioner a text.

Commissioner OBERLY. Thank you; I should be much obliged for it.

General WHITTLESEY then read the resolutions.

Commissioner OBERLY. I think that in the three resolutions that have been read you

have covered the whole ground of Indian reform. It was my good luck to attend in 1885, just after I had entered upon the duties of the office of Indian school superintendent, the Mohonk Conference of that year, at which conference, being called upon, as on this occasion, to say something to the friends of the Indians there assembled, and to say something, to, without any knowledge of what I ought to say, I remarked that in the discharge of the duties of that office, although something of partisanship had been attributed to me, it was my determination not to admit any partisan considerations to enter. How faithfully I discharged that pledge you gentlemen and ladies, who have taken an interest in this matter, know. In some way, because ever since my birth I believe I have been misrepresented, the impression got abroad that regardless of all considerations, being one of the army that had been out for twenty-five years, I would disregard the interest of the service, and use it for the interest of my party. Now it so happens that, strong partisan as I had been, I had never been strong enough to believe that the interests of the Indians should be sacrificed to the interests of the party. Before that I had acted upon that principle, and after that I continued to act upon it. When I entered upon that office, upon looking about me I had discovered, strange as it may seem to some of you, that partisanship in some way had got in and controlled nearly all the appointments. I do not say that many good people had not been appointed. But here and there an exception was made, at the request of some distinguished member of Congress. There was not a Democrat in the Indian school service.

Now, it was natural to believe that a clean sweep would be made and that the Republican officials would be put out and others of the other party put in. It occurred to me at that time that that would irretrievably injure the schools. So I determined not to do it. The first thing I did was to say to the agents, who were being changed somewhat, "You must not discharge any employé in the schools without sending to the office a reason. You must not nominate a person for any place in the schools without giving a reason why you deem that appointment a benefit to the service, the qualifications of the person, and the recommendations upon which you have made the nomination." I was somewhat young in official life then, and thought that would check the dismissal of competent persons. But they went on. The persons would be put out, and then the reasons would be given a week or a month after the dismissal had been made. Reading the reasons, I would come to the conclusion that the dismissal was not justified, and write to have them put back; the reply would come, "The person is off the reservation and I can not find him." So another step was taken, and orders were sent out that no person should be dismissed till after the reasons had been given and approved. That had a good effect. But I discovered that the ingenuity of a man who wants another out of a place is something wonderful. It seemed to me that the most of the Indian agents and superintendents of schools, excepting Captain Pratt, went into active work to devise good dismissals of persons they did not want in the service. And so the person to be dismissed not having a day in court, the indictment being taken as proved, had very little chance, because the reasons for removal were nearly always adequate.

In that way the purpose and the intention not to permit dismissals except for good cause was frustrated to some extent, even though a circular was issued, forbidding it to be done for political reasons. So there was a failure, and there always will be. The appointing officer, who looks over a large field, may have the best intentions in the world, but as long as it is permitted to any person to put out Tom Jones, although a competent man, and thereby put into his place Peter Smith, not a competent man, dismissals without good cause will be made. So that the only protection of the Indian service is in the application of the present civil-service law and rules.

It is true that under that law and those rules no man is protected in his office, because the power of dismissal is unchanged. Any appointing officer can say to any person under him, "I want you no longer. I don't like the color of your hair and eyes. Get out." And he must "get," and that is all the reason the appointing officer need give. But no person being in the position of appointing officer will ever dismiss a person doing good work and take the consequences of getting into that place an incompetent person. The protection of the law is this; the appointing officer will not say to Tom Jones, "I don't want you because you are a Republican or a Democrat," because he can not put in a person of his own politics. The appointing officer will therefore keep in place and protect a man who is a competent man even though he is of the opposite politics to himself, because he can not put him out and get a man of his own politics in; because the law provides that nominations must be made from a list furnished by the Commission.

He gets the names of three unknown persons, and generally the most meritorious is appointed. He may make inquiry. A new officer will sometimes do it, but he soon gets tired, and takes the best of the three, and so the administration of affairs is benefited, and civil service is lifted out of partisan politics.

Now, this law can be applied to the Indian service, and particularly to the school

service. In some places you could not have the competitive examination, but you can have either the competitive or the pass examination. So that you would be prevented from appointing, for instance, a blacksmith as a farmer. The putting of wrong men into the right places, as has been frequently done in the past few years, could not happen. That is all I have to say concerning civil service.

Q. Will you say a word as to the character of the tests applied to these applicants? Commissioner OBERLY. In these examinations there are three parts. One is ascertaining the character of the person examined by papers and vouchers. He must describe under oath who has been his employer, how long he was in his service, why he left, etc. In that way the appointing officer can get the character of the man from the persons who employed him during the past five years. He also deposes as to his physical condition. Next, you ascertain what position he aspires to be examined for.

Now, for this position you say there are certain qualifications necessary. A man must know certain things to discharge the duties of his position. You apply to him therefore the minimum literary tests, finding out the things only that he must know. He is declared to be eligible, without any knowledge of his name, or anything about him, absolutely without partiality. You can not mark papers, under the law, with the knowledge that they belong to Tom Jones or Peter Smith. Having done that, a vacancy occurs, and the other part is this, that one of the persons thus examined and found eligible, found to have the necessary qualifications, is selected and put into that place on probation. He don't get the appointment absolutely. The appointing officer says, "It seems that you are fitted for this place. Now I will test you for six months. If you are not adapted to it, you will have to go out." At the end of that time, the appointing officer has to decide whether his capacity and character are satisfactory. If so, then he must absolutely appoint that man. Not permanently, but absolutely, during the pleasure of the appointing power, which ought to be during the time that that man continues to perform his service. And this is the whole of the civil-service law and rules.

Dr. STRIEBY. Not only must a man be of good moral character, etc., but the great-est difficulty, I have always supposed, was where executive faculties are needed. How can the civil service meet that?

Commissioner OBERLY. There you can not competitively determine who ought to occupy that position. I mean to say that you can not, by the competition, determine the qualification of a person to fill that position. But there are certain qualifications that a man must have for a certain place. He must know certain things. The rules come in and say, in order to test the qualifications of a person for such a position as that, this rule shall be followed. The appointing power shall ascertain as best he can who has the executive ability to fill that place, and having done that upon his responsibility as the appointing officer, then he shall submit that person to the test.

Dr. STRIEBY. By what series of questions does the Civil-Service Commission ascertain the power to control and manage?

Commissioner OBERLY. You can not, I presume, and that is what I say. You have got to fill a great many such places without any test of those qualifications. For instance, the Civil-Service Commission would do this if required to examine a man for superintendent of Indian schools. There are certain gentlemen who know what the qualifications are. We would take the doctor, for instance, and some others, and would say to them, this examination paper that we desire you to prepare is for a superintendent of an Indian school. We ask you to prepare it, upon your experience of the necessities of that place. Having done so, you will submit it to us, and we will then determine whether this is the examination that is necessary. Then, acknowledging the fact that humanity is fallible and that even Civil-Service Commissioners are liable to fall short of the requirements, we would do the best we could to ascertain as nearly as possible the best man for the place. Even that might not get the best man, but we would not fail nearly as often as when you let a man select the superintendent for no reason except that he wanted to oblige some member of Congress. It may not be the best thing, but it is better than what we have had.

Bishop WALKER. Does not the very question you referred to in one of the tests approach to that knowledge, namely, what his occupation had been for the past five years? In such a system as this trained men would begin to contest; we would get men fitted for the positions.

Commissioner OBERLY. In that way we could determine whether a man had any qualifications as a teacher. Of course that would not test his qualifications to control an Indian school, because it takes a great deal more ability to control an Indian boarding-school than it does to run a high-school in a city. But this is a new question. We don't know. There have been very few superintendents who went in for those reasons. They have acquired knowledge, and are much better prepared than they were before they went in, and a great deal better prepared than many other men. We are approaching it. It is a new thing, and under a system of examinations we would probably have applications from teachers, and they would have to develop in their application papers where they were educated, how long they went to school,

where they taught, how long they had taught, for whom, and put it into the power of the appointing officer to get accurate information. I don't believe that many men have been permitted to remain long enough to become very well qualified for the positions required in the Indian school.

About land in severalty, I want to say I believe in that principle, but I believe that in our haste to do a good thing, we may do a wrong thing under that law. Now, Miss Fletcher is here, and she has been allotting lands in severalty, and in due compliance to her, I am compelled to remark that I think she is the only special agent allotting these lands that has done her work completely and entirely, and with complete intelligence concerning the subject. You see there are a great many questions that come up under that law. You say that so many acres shall be given to the head of a family, and so many acres to other Indians. Now, who is the head of the family, and how do you ascertain it among Indians? I questioned a special agent, "Do you allot so much to the head of a family?" "Yes." "Well, here is the head of a family and his wife, and his sons and daughters; how do you know he is the head of that family?" "He says so." "Did you see these people? How do you know?" "By his representation." You can see how many difficulties are going to arise in the future. These lands are given in fee to the Indians. They will descend to the heir, and in time there will be questions about the title that will make all the lawyers of the West fat, unless you have such careful agents as Miss Fletcher. There are other questions, but this is the most important one. This can be settled by some legislation in Congress to determine what an Indian marriage is. He should be made to marry one wife, and a record of it ought to be made.

The resolutions adopted by the conference are as follows:

(1) *Resolved*, That we deprecate as a serious injury to the Indian service all changes made for partisan reasons of officials in charge of Indian affairs; and we heartily approve the proposal to extend civil-service principles, and so far as may be practicable, civil-service rules to the Indian service.

(2) *Resolved*, That we deprecate the removal of the Indian tribes from reservations where they are now settled and where a careful study of their conditions warrants the belief that their civilization may be effected, unless there be reasonable ground for believing that the proposed removal shall be to the advantage of the Indians.

(3) *Resolved*, That we regard the bills now pending for the relief of the mission and Round Valley Indians of California as measures of special importance, and we earnestly request the committee of the House of Representatives to give them early attention and to urge their enactment. We also earnestly urge the passage by the House of the bill (S. 2004) providing for the payment of expenses of the trial and punishment of Indian criminals.

(4) *Resolved*, That experience having shown the great value of the land in severalty act in advancing the civilization of the Indians in those instances where it has been applied:

Therefore, we request Congress to make liberal appropriations for carrying out the provisions of the land in severalty bill, and we urge that especial care be taken as to the efficiency and good character of those persons appointed to allot the lands.

(5) *Resolved*, That immediate steps should be taken by the Government to secure the education of all Indian children, as the chief hope of the civilization of the race lies in industrial training and in a sound mental and moral development; and further

Resolved, That the Government should heartily welcome and support the efforts of all religious and philanthropic societies undertaking the work of Indian education in good faith.

(6) *Resolved*, That in all negotiations with Indians for a modification or surrender of any interests they have guaranteed to them by a treaty with the United States, we insist that all the equities of their rights shall be religiously and even liberally maintained, and so far as can be done in harmony with a wise consideration of their best interests the exact form of these rights be maintained.

(7) *Resolved*, That this conference appoint a committee of seven, with power to fill vacancies, to wait upon the President-elect and heads of the Indian Department under the incoming administration to confer with them in relation to the welfare of the Indians.

List of officers connected with the United States Indian service, including agents, inspectors, and special agents, also addresses of members of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

[Corrected to January 25, 1889.]

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JOHN J. ENRIGHT, *Assistant Commissioner* 810, Eleventh street, N. W.

CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS.

Finance—EDMUND S. WOOG 400 Maple avenue, Le Droit Park.
Accounts—SAMUEL W. YEATMAN 511 Third street, N. W.
Land—CHARLES A. MAXWELL 612 Q street, N. W.
Education—JOHN A. GORMAN 1122 Sixth street, N. W.
Files—GEORGE H. HOLTZMAN 920 R street, N. W.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

WILLIAM H. TALLMADGE Stamford, Conn.
GEORGE W. GORDON Memphis, Tenn.
HENRY HETH Richmond, Va.
EUGENE E. WHITE Prescott, Ark.
HENRY S. WELTON Springfield, Ill.

INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

S. H. ALBRO Fredonia, N. Y.

INSPECTORS.

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG New Orleans, La.
ELI D. BANNISTER Lawrenceburgh, Ind.
THOMAS D. MARCUM Catlettsburgh, Ky.
EDMOND MALLETT Oswego, N. Y.
JAMES C. SAUNDERS Fort Smith, Ark.

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MERRILL E. GATES, New Brunswick, N. J.
JOHN CHARLTON, Viola, Rockland County, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. MORGAN, Nashville, Tenn.
JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 835 Broadway, New York City.
WILLIAM H. WALDBY, Adrian, Mich.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, Fargo, Dak.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Blackfoot.....	Mont.	Mark D. Baldwin.....	Piegan, Choteau County, Mont.	Fort Shaw, Mont.
Cheyenne River.....	Dak.	Charles E. McChesney.....	Fort Bennett, Dak.	Fort Sully, Dak.
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	Ind. T.	Gilbert D. Williams.....	Darlington, Ind. T.	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Colorado River.....	Ariz.	Henry George.....	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.	Yuma, Ariz.
Colville.....	Wash.	Richard D. Gwydir.....	Fort Spokane, Wash.	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.....	Dak.	William W. Anderson.....	Crow Creek, Dak.	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, Dak.
Crow.....	Mont.	E. P. Briscoe.....	Crow Agency, Mont.	Fort Custer, Mont.
Devil's Lake.....	Dak.	John W. Crumate.....	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak.	Fort Totten, Dak.
Eastern Cherokee.....	N. C.	Robert L. Leatherwood.....	Charleston, Swain County, N. C.	Charleston, N. C.
Flathead.....	Mont.	Peter Roman.....	Arlee, Missoula County, Mont.	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Berthold.....	Dak.	Thomas H. B. Jones.....	Fort Berthold, Garfield County, Dak.	Bismarck, Dak.
Fort Belknap.....	Mont.	Edwin C. Fields.....	Belknap, Choteau County, Mont.	Dawes Station, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad.
Fort Hall.....	Idaho.	Peter Gallagher.....	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Fort Peck.....	Mont.	Dale O. Cowen.....	Poplar Creek, Mont.	Poplar River, Mont.
Grand Ronde.....	Oregon.	John B. McClane.....	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oregon.	Sheridan, Oregon.
Green Bay.....	Wis.	Thomas Jennings.....	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis.	Shawano, Wis.
Hoopa Valley.....	Cal.	W. E. Dougherty, captain, U. S. Army.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal.	Arcata, Cal.
Kiowa.....	Ind. T.	W. D. Myers.....	Anadarko, Ind. T.	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Klamath.....	Oregon.	Joseph Emery.....	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oregon.	Fort Klamath, Oregon.
Lemhi.....	Idaho.	J. M. Needham.....	Lemhi Agency, Idaho.	Red Rock, Mont.
La Pointe.....	Wis.	J. T. Gregory.....	Ashland, Wis.	Ashland, Wis.
MacInnac.....	Mich.	Mark W. Stevens.....	Flint, Genesee County, Mich.	Flint, Mich.
Mescalero.....	N. Mex.	Fletcher J. Cowart.....	Mescalero, Doña Ana County, N. Mex.	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Mission Tule River.....	Cal.	Joseph W. Preston.....	Colton, Cal.	Colton, Cal.
Navajo.....	N. Mex.	Charles E. Vandever.....	Fort Defiance, Ariz.	Mannellito, N. Mex.
Neah Bay.....	Wash.	W. L. Powell.....	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash.	Neah Bay, Wash.
Nevada.....	Nev.	Samuel S. Sears.....	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev.	Wadsworth, Nev.
New York.....	N. Y.	Timothy W. Jackson.....	Akron, Erie County, N. Y.	Akron, N. Y.
Nes Perce.....	Idaho.	George W. Norris.....	Lewiston, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho.
Puyallup.....	Wash.	Edwin Eells.....	Tacoma, Wash.	Tacoma, Wash.
Omaha and Winnebago.....	Neb.	Jesse F. Warner.....	Winnebago, Dakota County, Neb.	Dakota City, Neb.
Osage.....	Ind. T.	Thomas P. Smith.....	Pawhuska, Ind. T.	Chautauqua Springs, Kans.
Pine Ridge.....	Ariz.	Claude M. Johnson.....	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz.	Casa Grande, Ariz.
Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.	Ind. T.	Hugh D. Gallagher.....	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Osage.....	Ind. T.	E. C. Osborne.....	Ponca, Ind. T.	Ponca, Ind. T.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.....	Kans.	John Blair.....	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans.	Hoyt, Kans.
Pueblo.....	N. Mex.	Melmoth C. Williams.....	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Quapaw.....	Ind. T.	John V. Summers.....	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.	Seneca, Mo.
Round Valley.....	Cal.	Charles H. Yates.....	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.	Ukiah, Cal.
Rosebud.....	Dak.	L. Foster Spencer.....	Rosebud Agency, Dak.	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Valentine, Neb.

San Carlos	Ariz.	John L. Bullis, captain, U. S. Army.	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	San Carlos Agency, via Wilcox, Ariz.
Southern Ute and Jicarilla	Colo.	Thomas McCunniff	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.	Ignacio, Colo.
Sisseton	Dak.	James D. Jenkins	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, Dak.	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	do.	James McLaughlin	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, Dak.	Fort Yates, Dak.
Sao and Fox	Ind. T.	Moses Neal	Sao and Fox Agency, Ind. T.	Sao and Fox Agency, Ind. T.
Sao and Fox	Iowa	Enos Gheen	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa.	Tama City, Iowa.
Santee	Neb.	Charles Hill	Santee Agency, Knox County, Neb.	Springfield, Dak.
Sitska	Oregon	Beal Galtner	Toledo, Benton County, Oregon.	Yasquina City, Oregon.
Shoshone	Wyo.	Thomas M. Jones	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo.	Rawlins, Wyo.
Tongue River	Mont.	Robert L. Upshaw	Lame Deer P. O., Ashland, Mont.	Ashland, via Miles City, Mont.
Tulalip	Wash.	Wilson H. Talbot	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash.	Seattle, Wash.
Umatilla	Oregon	Bartholomew Coffey	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon.	Pendleton, Oregon.
Union	Ind. T.	Robert L. Owen	Muskogee, Ind. T.	Muskogee, Ind. T.
Unish and Ouray	Utah	Timothy A. Byrnes	Price, Utah.	Fort Duchesne, via Price, Utah.
White Earth	Minn.	T. J. Sheehan	White Earth, Becker County, Minn.	Detroit, Minn.
Western Shoshone	Nev.	John B. Scott	White Rock, Elko County, Nev.	Tuscarora, Nev.
Warm Springs	Oregon	Daniel W. Butler	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oregon.	The Dalles, Oregon.
Yakima	Wash.	Thomas Priestley	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash.	North Yakima, Wash.
Yankton	Dak.	Samuel T. Leary	Greenwood, Dak.	Springfield, Dak.

List of Indian training and industrial schools and superintendents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

School.	State or Territory.	Superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Albuquerque	N. Mex.	P. F. Burke	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Carlisle	Pa.	R. H. Pratt, Capt., U. S. A.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carlisle, Pa.
Chilocco	Ind. Ter.	George W. Scott	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Salmon	Oregon	John Lee	Chenawa, Marion County, Oregon.	Salmon, Oregon, via Cornelius.
Fort Stevenson	Dak.	George R. Geronimo	Fort Stevenson, Stevens County, Dak.	Bismarck, Dak.
Fort Yuma	Cal.	Mary O'Neil	Yuma City, Ariz.	Yuma City, Ariz.
Genoa	Neb.	Horace K. Chas.	Genoa, Neb.	Genoa, Neb.
Grand Junction	Colo.	Thomas H. Green	Grand Junction, Colo.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Klam's Cañon	Ariz.	James Hallahan	Klam's Cañon, Apache County, Ariz.	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Lawrence (Haskell Institute.)	Kans.	Oscar E. Leonard	Lawrence, Kans.	Lawrence, Kans.

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